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PREFACE.

THE object of the TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY is to present as great an amount of information in as convenient form as possible, and have it meet all modern requirements.

It contains all words in general use, including those scientific words, the knowledge of which is so necessary to everybody.

Its spellings are in accordance with the latest eminent authorities.

Its definitions being full and accurate, and its pronunciations phonetic, make it of inestimable value to literary people, and indispensable for school use; for a child could pronounce correctly without further instructions.

It is compiled from the latest and most reliable sources thruout, and presents all words of recent coinage that have a recognized usage.

PUBLISHERS.

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KEY TO THE PHONETIC SPELLING IN THIS WORK.

The vowels, unless marked, retain their short sound, as in *lad*, *led*, *lid*, *lot*, *but*, *book*. *au* or *aw* is pronounced as *a* in *all*, and *ow* as in *now*. The consonants retain their ordinary sounds.

Marked vowels are as follows, viz.: fāte, fär, mē, mīne, mōte, mūte, tȳpe, mōōn.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	stands for	adjective.	*p.p.*	stands for	perfect participle.
ad.	"	adverb.	*ppr.*	"	present participle.
n.	"	noun.	*prep.*	"	preposition.
pl.	"	plural.	*conj.*	"	conjunction.
v.	"	verb.	*pret.*	"	preterite.
interj.	"	interjection.			

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ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A.

A is the first letter of the alphabet in most languages; is used before nouns of the singular number, and before words beginning with the sound of a consonant.

A (ā), *n.* the indefinite article; the name of the sixth tone in the major scale.

Aback (a-bak'), *ad.* toward the back; backward; behind.

Abacus (ab'a-kus), *n.* a board or table for drawing or reckoning on; crown of a column.

Abaft (a-baft'), *ad.* in or at the hinder part of a ship; behind.

Abalienate (ab-āl'yen-āt), *v.* to transfer the title of property.

Abandon (a-ban'dun), *v.* to give up; to desert; to forsake.

Abandoned (a-ban'dund), *a.* deserted; given up; corrupt.

Abandonment (a-ban'dun-ment), *n.* state of being given up; total desertion; lost.

Abase (a-bās'), *v.* to lower; to humble; to degrade.

Abasing (a-bās'ing), *a.* very humbling.

Abasement (a-bās'ment), *n.* act of humbling; humiliation.

Abash (a-bash'), *v.* to confuse or confound; to make ashamed.

Abatable (a-bāt'a-bl), *a.* that can be lessened or abated.

Abate (a-bāt), *v.* to moderate; to lessen; to remit.

Abatement (a-bāt'ment), *n.* act of abating; deduction.

Abatis (ab'a-tis), *n.* trees felled with branches outward.

Abattoir (a-bat-wor'), *n.* a public slaughterhouse.

Abba (ab'bà), *n.* father; a religious superior.

Abbacy (ab'bà-se), *n.* office and privileges of an abbot.

Abbe (ab'bā), *n.* an abbot.

Abbess (ab'bes), *n.* the female superior of a nunnery.

Abbey (ab'be), *n.* a monastery or convent; a church attached to a convent; *pl.* abbeys.

Abbotship (ab'bot-ship), *n.* the state or office of an abbot.

Abbot (ab'but), *n.* the superior or governor of an abbey.

Abbreviate (ab-brē've-āt), *v.* to abridge; to shorten.

Abbreviation (ab-bre-ve-ā'-shun), *n.* act of shortening or reducing; a contraction.

Abbreviator (ab-brē've-a-tor), *n.* one who abbreviates.

Abdicate (ab'de-kāt), *v.* to give up; to abandon; to quit.

Abdication (ab-de-kā'shun), *n.* abandoning of an office, right or trust; a surrendering.

Abdicative (ab'de-kā-tiv), *a.* causing or implying abdication.

Abdomen (ab-dō'men), *n.* the lower part of the belly.

Abdominal (ab-dom'e-nal), *a.* pertaining to the abdomen.

Abdominous (ab-dom'e-nus), *a.* having a large belly.

Abduce (ab-dūs'), *v.* to draw or conduct away; to withdraw.

Abducent (ab-dū'sent), *a.* separating; drawing back.

Abduction (ab-duk'shun), *n.* act of carrying away by fraud or force.

Abecedarian (a-be-ce-dā're-an), *n.* one who teaches or learns the alphabet.

Abed (a-bed'), *ad.* on or in bed.

Aberrance (ab-er'rans), *n.* a deviation from truth or right.

Aberrant (ab-er'rant), *a.* differing widely.

Aberration (ab-er-rā'shun), *n.* a wandering from the right.

Abet (a-bet'), *v.* to aid; to help.

Abettor (a-bet'tor), *n.* one who abets, aids, or incites another.

Abeyance (a-bā'ans), *n.* a state of suspension or expectancy.

Abhor (ab-hor'), *v.* to hate, detest, loathe, or abominate.

Abhorrence (ab-hor'rens), *n.* extreme hatred; detestation.

Abhorrent (ab-hor'rent), *a.* detesting; abominating.

Abhorrently (ab-hor'rent-le), *ad.* with abhorrence.

Abib (ā'bib), *n.* the first month of the Jewish year.

Abide (a-bīd'), *v. i.* or *t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* abode], to stay or dwell in a place; to wait for.

Abiding (a-bīd'ing), *a.* lasting.

Ability (a-bil'le-te), *n.* power; means; skill; —*pl.* mental powers.

Abject (ab'jekt), *a.* mean; worthless.

Abjectness (ab'jekt-nes), *n.* meanness of spirit; baseness.

Abjuration (ab-jōōr-ā'shun), *n.* act of abjuring.

Abjure (ab-jōōr'), *v. t.* to renounce upon oath; to retract.

Ablative (ab'la-tiv), *a.* denoting what takes away.

Able (ā'bl), *a.* having power; capable.

Able-bodied (ā'bl-bod-id), *a.* having strength of body.

Ablution (ab-lū-shun), *n.* the act of washing.

Ably (ā'ble), *ad.* with ability.

Abnegation (ab-ne-gā'shun), *n.* self-denial.

Abnormal (ab-norm'al), *a.* against rule.

Aboard (a-bōrd'), *ad.* in a ship or boat.

Abode (a-bōd'), *n.* place of residence.

Abolish (a-bol'ish), *v. t.* to repeal; to make void.

Abolishable (a-bol'ish-a-bl), *a.* that may be destroyed.

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Abolition (ab-ō-lish'un), *n.* the act of abolishing.
Abominable (a-bom'in-a-bl), *a.* hateful; detestable; unclean.
Abominate (a-bom'i-nāt), *v.* to abhor; to detest extremely.
Abomination (a-bom-i-nā'shun), *n.* extreme hatred; detestation; disgust.
Aboriginal (ab-o-rij'i-nal), *a.* first; original; primitive.
Aborigines (ab-o-rij'i-nēz), *n. pl.* the first inhabitants.
Abort (a-bort'), *v.* to bring forth prematurely.
Abortion (a-bor'shun), *n.* an untimely birth; failure.
Abortive (a-bor'tiv), *a.* brought forth prematurely; untimely.
Abound (a-bownd'), *v.* to be or have in great plenty.
About (a-bowt'), *prep.* around; near to; engaged in; —*ad.* nearly ; here and there.
Above (a-buv'), *prep.* higher; more than; —*ad.* overhead; in a higher place.
Abracadabra (ab-ra-ka-dab'ra), *n.* a cabalistic word among the ancients, used as a charm against diseases.
Abrade (a-brād'), *v.* to rub off; to wear away; to grate.
Abrahamic (a-bra-ham'ik), *a.* pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch.
Abrasion (a-brā'zhun), *n.* act of rubbing or wearing off.
Abreast (a-brest'), *ad.* side by side; together.
Abreption (ab-rep'shun), *n.* a carrying away.
Abridge (a-brij'), *v.* to shorten or contract; to abbreviate.
Abridgment (a-brij'ment), *n.* an epitome; a summary.
Abroach (a-brōch'), *ad.* letting out, as liquor from a cask.
Abroad (a-brawd'), *ad.* out of doors; in another country.
Abrogate (ab'ro-gāt), *v.* to repeal; to annul; to set aside.
Abrogation (ab-ro-gā'shun), *n.* act of repealing; revocation.
Abrupt (ab-rupt'), *a.* broken; steep; sudden; unexpected.
Abruption (ab-rup'shun), *n.* violent separation.
Abruptness (ab-rupt'nes), *n.* steepness; suddenness.
Abscess (ab'ses), *n.* a tumor containing purulent matter.
Abscind (ab-sind'), *v.* to cut off.
Abscission (ab-sizh'un), *n.* the act or process of cutting off.
Abscond (ab-skond'), *v.* to absent or secrete one's self.
Absconder (ab-skond'er), *n.* one who absconds.
Absence (ab'sens), *n.* state of being absent; deficiency.
Absent (ab'sent), *a.* not present; away from; inattentive.
Absent (ab-sent'), *v.* to retire or withdraw; to keep away.
Absentee (ab-sen-tē'), *n.* one who is absent from his duty.
Absolute (ab'so-lūt), *a.* complete; uncontrolled; unconditional; certain.
Absolutely (ab'so-lūt-le), *ad.* positively; peremptorily.
Absoluteness (ab'so-lūt-nes), *n.* completeness; independence.
Absolution (ab-so-lū'shun), *n.* acquittal; remission of sins.
Absolutism (ab'so-lūt-izm), *n.* the state of being absolute.
Absolutory (ab-sol'u-to-re), *a.* absolving, or that absolves.
Absolve (ab-solv'), *v.* to acquit; to pardon; to remit.
Absonant (ab'so-nant), *a.* contrary to reason; absurd.
Absorb (ab-sorb'), *v.* to swallow up; to engage wholly.
Absorbable (ab-sorb'a-bl), *a.* capable of being absorbed.
Absorbent (ab-sorb'ent), *a.* imbibing; swallowing; —*n.* a substance which absorbs.
Absorption (ab'sorp'shun), *n.* process of being absorbed; entire occupation of mind.
Absorptive (ab-sorp'tiv), *a.* having the power to imbibe.
Abstain (ab-stān'), *v.* to keep or refrain from; to forbear.
Abstemious (ab-stē'me-us), *a.* sparing; temperate; sober.
Abstemiousness (ab-stē'me-us-nes), *n.* being sparing in the use of food and strong drink.
Absterge (ab-sterj'), *v.* to wipe or make clean by wiping.
Abstergent (ab-ster'jent), *a.* having a cleansing quality.
Absterse (ab-sters'), *v.* to cleanse; to purify.
Abstersive (ab-ster'siv), *a.* cleansing.
Abstinence (ab'ste-nens), *n.* act of abstaining; forbearance.
Abstinent (ab'ste-nent), *a.* refraining from indulgence.
Abstract (ab'strakt), *a.* separate; distinct; difficult; —*n.* a summary, or epitome.
Abstract (ab-strakt'), *v.* to draw away; to separate; to reduce.
Abstraction (ab-strak'shun), *n.* act of abstracting or separating; absence of mind.
Abstractive (ab-strak'tiv), *a.* the quality of abstraction.
Abstricted (ab-strikt'ed), *a.* unbound.
Abstringe (ab-strinj'), *v.* to unbind.
Abstruse (ab-stroos'), *a.* hidden; obscure; difficult to conceive.
Absurd (ab-surd'), *a.* contrary to reason; irrational.
Absurdity (ab-surd'e-te), *n.* that which is absurd; folly.
Abundance (a-bun'dans), *n.* ample sufficiency; plenty.
Abundant (a-bun'dant), *a.* fully sufficient; ample.
Abuse (a-būz'), *v.* to pervert; to impose upon; to maltreat.
Abuse (a-būs'), *n.* ill use; misapplication; unjust censure.
Abusive (a-būs'iv), *a.* insolent; insulting; reproachful.
Abut (a-but'), *v.* to border upon; to meet; to adjoin.
Abutment (a-but'ment), *n.* the solid support of a bridge, &c.
Abuttal (a-but'tal), *n.* a boundary of land at the end.
Abysm (a-bizm'), *n.* a gulf; an abyss.
Abysmal (a-bis'mal), *a.* pertaining to the greatest depths.
Abyss (a-bis'), *n.* a bottomless gulf; a great depth.
Abyssinian (ab-is-sin'e-an), *a.* pertaining to Abyssinia or its people; —*n.* a native of Abyssinia.

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Acacia (a-ka'she-a), *n.* a genus of tropical trees and shrubs.
Academic (ak-a-dem'ik), *a.* belonging to an academy; —*n.* a student in a college or university.
Academician (ak-a-de-mish'an), *n.* a member of an academy.
Academy (a-kad'e-my), *n.* a place of education; a seminary of learning.
Acanthaceous (a-kan-thā'shus), *a.* armed with prickles.
Acanthus (a-kan'thus), *n.* the herb bears-breech; an architectural ornament.
Acaridae (a-kar'e-dē), } *n. pl.* a term applied
Acarea (a-kā're-a), } to certain insects, as the mite, &c.
Acatalectic (a-kat'a-lek-tik), *a.* not halting short; without defect; —*n.* a verse having the complete number of syllables.
Acaulous (a-kaw'lus), *a.* without a stalk; stemless.
Accede (ak-sēd'), *v.* to agree to; to assent to; to comply.
Accelerate (ak-sel'er-āt), *v.* to hasten; to move faster.
Acceleration (ak-sel-er-a'shun), *n.* act of increasing speed.
Accelerative (ak-sel'er-ā-tiv), *a.* quickening; hastening.
Accendible (ak-send'i-bl), *a.* capable of being inflamed.
Accent (ak'sent), *n.* modulation of the voice; stress on a syllable or word; a mark used to direct this stress.
Accent (ak-sent'), *v.* to note or mark the accent.
Accentuate (ak-sen'tu-āt), *v.* to mark or pronounce with accent.
Accentuation (ak-sen-tu-ā'shun), *n.* sounding or marking with proper accents.
Accept (ak-sept'), *v.* to receive; to admit; to regard with favor; to promise to pay.
Acceptable (ak-sept'a-bl), *a.* agreeable; pleasing; welcome.
Acceptability (ak-sept-a-bil'e-te), *n.* acceptableness.
Acceptance (ak-sept'ans), *n.* reception; agreeing to terms; an accepted bill or note.
Acceptation (ak-sep-tā'shun), *n.* acceptance; the usual meaning or sense of a word.
Acceptor (ak-sept'or), *n.* the person who accepts.
Access (ak-ses', ak'ses), *n.* approach; admission to.
Accessible (ak-ses'e-bl), *a.* easy to be approached; affable.
Accessibility (ak-ses-e-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of being approachable.
Accession (ak-sesh'un), *n.* an increase; an addition.
Accessory (ak-ses'o-re), or **accessary**, *a.* additional; contributing to; aiding; —*n.* one who helps to commit a crime; an accomplice; an abettor.
Accessorial (ak-ses-sō're-al), *a.* relating to an accessory.
Accidence (ak'se-dens), *n.* rudiments of grammar.
Accident (ak'se-dent), *n.* an event proceeding from an unforeseen cause; chance.
Accidental (ak-se-den'tal), *a.* happening by chance; casual.
Accipitrine (ak-sip'e-trin), *a.* hawk-like; rapacious.
Acclaim (ak-klām'), *v.* to applaud; —*n.* a shout of joy.
Acclamation (ak-kla-mā'shun), *n.* a shout of applause.
Acclamatory (ak-klam'a-to-re), *a.* expressing joy or applause.
Acclimate (ak-klī'māt), *v.* } to inure to a
Acclimatize (ak-klī'ma-tiz), } foreign climate.
Acclivity (ak-kliv'e-te), *n.* an upward inclination of earth; rising ground; ascent.
Acclivous (ak-klī'vus), *n.* rising as a hill, or with a slope.
Accommodate (ak-kom'mo-dāt), *v.* to fit or adapt to; to make suitable; to supply.
Accommodating (ak-kom'mo-dāt-ing), *a.* obliging; kind.
Accommodation (ak-kom'mo-dā'shun), *n.* convenience.
Accompaniment (ak-kum'pa-ne-ment), *n.* that which attends or is added for ornament.
Accompanist (ak-kum'pa-nist), *n.* in music, the person who accompanies.
Accompany (ak-kum'pa-ne), *v.* to attend or escort; to keep company with.
Accomplice (ak-kom'plis), *n.* an associate in crime.
Accomplish (ak-kom'plish), *v.* to complete; to bring to pass; to fulfil.
Accomplished (ak-kom'plisht), *a.* completed; elegant; refined.
Accomplishment (ak-kom'plish-ment), *n.* a completion; ornament of body or mind; embellishment.
Accord (ak-kord'), *v.* to agree; to harmonize; —*n.* a concurrence of opinion; union.
Accordance (ak-kord'ans), *n.* conformity; harmony.
Accordant (ak-kord'ant), *a.* corresponding; consonant.
Accordingly (ak-kord'ing-le), *ad.* agreeably; conformably.
Accordion (ak-kor'de-un), *n.* a musical instrument with small keys and a bellows.
Accost (ak-kost'), *v.* to speak first to; to address; to salute.
Accostable (ak-kost'a-bl), *a.* easy of access; familiar.
Accouchement (ak-koosh'mong), *n.* delivery in childbed.
Account (ak-kount'), *v.* to reckon; to judge; to value; to give an account; to give a reason; —*n.* statement; value; sake.
Accountability (ak-kount-a-bil'e-te), *n.* liability to give account; responsibility.
Accountable (ak-kount'a-bl), *a.* liable to be called to account.
Accountableness (ak-kount'a-bl-nes), *n.* the state of being accountable.
Accountant (ak-kount'ant), *n.* one who keeps or is skilled in accounts.
Accouple (ak-kup'pl), *v.* to join or link together; to couple.
Accouter (ak-koo'ter), *v.* to equip for military service; to dress.
Accouterments (ak-koo'ter-ments), *n.* military dress.
Accredit (ak-kred'it), *v.* to give credit, authority, or honor to.
Accrescent (ak-kres'sent), *a.* increasing; growing.
Accretion (ak-krē'shun), *n.* a growing to; an increase.
Accretive (ak-krē'tiv), *a.* growing by external additions.
Accrue (ak-kroo'), *v.* to grow to; to arise from; to come to.
Accruement (ak-kroo'ment), *n.* addition; increase.

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Accubation (ak-ku-bā'shun), *n.* a lying or reclining.
Accumbent (ak-kum'bent), *a.* lying down, or reclining.
Accumulate (ak-kū'mu-lāt), *v.* to heap together; to pile up.
Accumulation (ak-kū-mu-lā'shun), *n.* a heap, mass, or pile.
Accumulative (ak-kū'mu-la-tiv), *a.* that accumulates.
Accumulator (ak-kū'mu-la-tor), *n.* one who accumulates, gathers, or amasses.
Accuracy (ak'ku-ra-se), *n.* correctness; exactness; nicety.
Accurate (ak'ku-rāt), *a.* without error or defect; exact.
Accurately (ak'ku-rāt-le), *ad.* with precision; exactly.
Accurse (ak-kurs'), *v.* to imprecate misery or evil upon.
Accursed (ak-kurs'ed), *a.* subjected to a curse; execrable.
Accusant (ak-kū'zant), *n.* one who accuses; an accuser.
Accusation (ak-ku-zā'shun), *n.* the act of accusing; charge brought against any one.
Accusative (ak-kū'za-tiv), *a.* censuring; accusing.
Accusatory (ak-kū'za-to-re), *a.* containing an accusation.
Accuse (ak-kūz'), *v.* to charge with wrong; to censure.
Accuser (ak-kūz'er), *n.* one who accuses or blames.
Accustom (ak-kus'tum), *v.* to make familiar by use; to form a habit by practice.
Accustomed (ak-kus'tumd), *a.* often practiced; usual.
Ace (ās), *n.* a single point on cards or dice; a unit.
Aceldama (a-sel'da-ma), *n.* in Hebrew, the field of blood.
Acephalous (a-sef'a-lus), *a.* headless; without a head.
Acerbity (a-serb'e-te), *n.* sourness; harshness; severity.
Acerval (a-ser'val), *a.* in heaps.
Acervate (a-ser'vāt), *v.* to heap up.
Acescent (a-ses'sent), *a.* turning sour; slightly sour.
Acetarious (as-e-tā're-us), *a.* applied to plants used as salads.
Acetic (a-set'ik), *a.* sour.
Acetify (a-set'e-fi), *v.* to turn into acid or vinegar.
Acetimeter (as-e-tim'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of acids.
Acetimetry (as-e-tim'e-tre), *n.* the art of testing acids.
Acetous (a-sē'tus), } *a.* having a sour taste.
Acetose (as-e-tōs'), }
Ache (āk), *v.* to be in pain; to be distressed; — *n.* continued pain.
Achievable (a-chēv'a-bl), *a.* possible to be done.
Achieve (a-chēv'), *v.* to perform; to accomplish; to obtain.
Achievement (a-chēv'ment), *n.* a great or heroic deed; an action; an exploit; a feat.
Aching (āk'ing), *n.* pain; distress; uneasiness.
Achromatic (ak-ro-mat'ik), *a.* destitute of color.
Achromatism (a-krō'ma-tizm), }
Achromaticity (a-kro-ma-tis'-e-te), *n.* } state of being achromatic.

Acicular (a-sik'u-lar), *a.* formed like a needle, as minerals.
Aciform (as'e-form), *a.* needle-shaped.
Acid (as'id), *a.* sharp; sour; — *n.* a sour substance.
Acidiferous (as-id-if'er-us), *a.* containing acids, or an acid.
Acidify (a-sid'e-fi), *v.* to make acid; to convert into an acid.
Acidity (a-sid'e-te), *n.* sharpness; sourness.
Acidulate (a-sid'u-lāt), *v.* to make slightly acid.
Acidulous (a-sid'u-lus), *a.* slightly sour; sourish.
Acinaceous (as-e-nā'shus), *a.* full of kernels.
Acinaciform (as-in-as'e-form), *a.* shaped like a scimeter.
Acknowledge (ak-nol'ej), *v.* to own the knowledge of; to admit; to confess.
Acknowledgment (ak-nol'ej-ment), *n.* act of owning; confession; thanks; a receipt.
Acme (ak'me), *n.* the highest point; utmost excellence.
Acorn (ā'korn), *n.* the seed or fruit of the oak.
Acoustic (a-kow'stik), *a.* pertaining to the sense of hearing.
Acoustics (a-kow'stiks), *n. pl.* the science of sounds.
Acquaint (ak-kwānt'), *v.* to make known; to inform.
Acquaintance (ak-kwānt'ans), *n.* familiar knowledge; a person whom we know.
Acquiesce (ak-kwe-es'), *v.* to be satisfied with; to consent.
Acquiescence (ak-kwe-es'sens), *n.* quiet assent; compliance.
Acquiescent (ak-kwe-es'sent), *a.* resting satisfied; easy.
Acquire (ak-kwir'), *v.* to gain; to attain; to realize.
Acquirable (ak-kwir'a-bl), *a.* that may be acquired.
Acquirement (ak-kwir'ment), *n.* the act of acquiring or that which is acquired.
Acquisition (ak-kwe-zish'un), *n.* the act of acquiring; the thing acquired or gained.
Acquisitiveness (ak-kwiz'e-tiv-nes), *n.* desire of possession.
Acquit (ak-kwit'), *v.* to set free; to release; to exonerate.
Acquitment (ak-kwit'ment), *n.* the act of acquitting.
Acquittal (ak-kwit'al), *n.* discharge from an accusation.
Acquittance (ak-kwit'ans), *n.* discharge from a debt.
Acre (ā'ker), *n.* a piece of land containing 160 square rods.
Acreage (ā'ker-aj), *n.* the number of acres in a piece of land.
Acrid (ak'rid), *a.* sharp; bitter; hot or biting to the taste.
Acrimonious (ak-re-mō'ne-us), *a.* abounding with acrimony; bitter; severe; sarcastic.
Acrimony (ak're-mo-ne), *n.* a biting sharpness; bitterness of feeling or language.
Acritude (ak're-tūd), *n.* an acrid quality; a biting heat.
Acrobat (ak'ro-bat), *n.* a ropedancer; a vaulter.
Acromatic (ak-ro-mat'ik), *a.* pertaining to the more obscure parts of learning; abstruse.
Acronycal (a-kron'ik-al), *a.* rising at sunset, and setting at sunrise, as stars.

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Acropolis (a-krop'o-lis), *n.* the Athenian citadel.
Across (a-kros'), *prep.* athwart; from side to side; quite over.
Acrostic (a-kros'tik), *n.* a poem of which the first letters of the lines spell words.
Act (akt), *n.* a deed or exploit; a law; a part of a play; — *v.* to perform; to move; to imitate; to conduct or behave.
Acting (akt'ing), *n.* action; performing a dramatic part.
Actinic (ak-tin'ik), *a.* pertaining to actinism.
Actinism (ak'tin-izm), *n.* the chemical power of light, as the sun's rays in photography.
Action (ak'shun), *n.* a deed; operation; gesture; agency; a battle; a lawsuit.
Actionable (ak'shun-a-bl), *a.* liable to a lawsuit.
Active (ak'tiv), *a.* busy; nimble; lively; quick; industrious.
Activity (ak-tiv'e-te), *n.* quickness of motion; diligence; industry.
Actor (akt'or), *n.* one who acts; a stage-player.
Actress (akt'res), *n.* a female stage-player.
Actual (akt'u-al), *a.* certain; real; effective; positive.
Actualize (akt'u-al-iz), *v.* to realize; to make actual.
Actually (akt'u-al-le), *ad.* in act; in effect; really; in truth.
Actuality (akt-u-al'e-te), *n.* state of being actual; reality.
Actuary (akt'u-ar-e), *n.* the manager of a life insurance company.
Actuate (akt'u-āt), *v.* to incite to action; to influence.
Aculeate (a-ku'le-āt), *a.* prickly; sharp-pointed.
Acumen (a-kū'men), *n.* quickness of intellect.
Acuminate (a-kū'mi-nāt), *a.* sharp-pointed; — *v.* to rise to a point.
Acumination (a-kū-mi-nā'shun), *n.* a sharp point; quickness; act of sharpening.
Acupuncture (ak-ū-punk'tūr), *n.* the pricking a diseased part with a needle.
Acute (a-kūt'), *a.* sharp; ingenious; highly sensitive; keen; an angle less than 90 degrees, or less than a right angle.
Acuteness (a-kūt'nes), *n.* quickness of intellect.
Adage (ad'āj), *n.* a proverb; an old saying.
Adagio (a-dah'jo), *n.* a mark of slow time in music.
Adamant (ad'a-mant), *n.* a hard stone; a diamond.
Adamantean (ad-a-man-tē'an), *a.* hard as adamant.
Adamantine (ad-a-man'tin), *a.* having the qualities of adamant.
Adamic (a-dam'ik), *a.* pertaining to Adam.
Adapt (a-dapt'), *v.* to fit one thing to another; to suit; to make fit.
Adaptability (a-dapt-a-bil'e-te), *n.* the being fitted or suited for.
Adaptable (a-dapt'a-bl), *a.* that may be adapted.
Adaptation (a-dap-tā'shun), *n.* the act of fitting.
Adaptedness (a-dapt'ed-nes), *n.* fitted or adapted.
Add (ad), *v.* to join or put to; to enlarge.
Addendum (ad-den'dum), *n.* something added; — *pl.* addenda.
Adder (ad'der), *n.* a viper.
Addible (ad'di-bl), *a.* that may be added.
Addict (ad-dikt'), *v.* to practice habitually.
Addicted (ad-dikt'ed), *pr.* given up; devoted.
Addictedness (ad-dikt'ed-nes), *n.* devotedness.
Addition (ad-dish'un), *n.* the act of adding; the thing added; increase.
Additional (ad-dish'un-al), *a.* that which is added.
Addle (ad'dl), *v.* to make corrupt; — *a.* barren.
Addled (ad'dld), *a.* morbid; corrupt; barren.
Address (ad-dres'), *v.* to speak or write to; to prepare for; to direct to; to make love; — *n.* a speech; application; courtship; direction of a letter; manners; dexterity.
Adduce (ad-dūs'), *v.* to bring forward; to cite.
Adducent (ad-dū'sent), *a.* bringing together.
Adducible (ad-dū'se-bl), *a.* that may be adduced.
Adduction (ad-duk'shun), *n.* the act of bringing forward or together.
Adenology (ad-e-nol'o-je), *n.* the doctrine of the glands.
Adenose (ad'e-nōz), *a.* gland-like.
Adept (a-dept'), *n.* a person skilled in any art; — *a.* skilful.
Adequacy (ad'ē-kwā-se), *n.* the being equal to.
Adequate (ad'ē-kwāt), *a.* fully sufficient; equal.
Adhere (ad-hēr'), *v.* to stick to; to remain fixed.
Adherence (ad-hēr'ens), *n.* the state of adhering.
Adherent (ad-hēr'ent), *a.* united with or to; sticking to; — *n.* a follower.
Adhesion (ad-hē'zhun), *n.* the state of sticking.
Adhesive (ad-hē'siv), *a.* sticking to; tenacious.
Adhesively (ad-hē'siv-le), *ad.* tenaciously.
Adhesiveness (ad-hē'siv-nes), *n.* quality of sticking.
Adieu (a-dū'), *ad.* farewell; — *n.* act of taking leave.
Adipocere (ad'e-pō-sēr), *n.* a fatty substance into which the muscular fibers of animals are sometimes converted.
Adipose (ad'e-pōs), *a.* fatty.
Adit (ad'it), *n.* an opening into a pit.
Adjacency (ad-jā'sen-se), *n.* lying close to.
Adjacent (ad-jā'sent), *a.* lying close to.
Adjectitious (ad-jek-tish'us), *a.* added to or on.
Adjective (ad'jek-tiv), *n.* a word added to a noun to express some quality or circumstance.
Adjectively (ad'jek-tiv-le), *ad.* like an adjective.
Adjoin (ad-join'), *v.* to be near; to join.
Adjoining (ad-join'ing), *a.* adjacent; lying near.
Adjourn (ad-jurn'), *v.* to put off; to postpone.
Adjournment (ad-jurn'ment), *n.* putting off till another day.
Adjudge (ad-juj'), *v.* to sentence; to judge.
Adjudicate (ad-jōō'de-kāt), *v.* to try judicially.
Adjudication (ad-jōō-de-kā'shun), *n.* the judgment of a court.
Adjunct (ad'junkt), *n.* something united to another; — *a.* added to.
Adjunction (ad-junk'shun), *n.* the act of joining.
Adjunctive (ad-junk'tiv), *n.* that which is joined.

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Adjuration (ad-jōō-rā'shun), *n.* act of adjuring; form of oath.
Adjure (ad-jōōr'), *v.* to charge solemnly on oath.
Adjust (ad-just'), *v.* to make; to correspond; to set right.
Adjustment (ad-just'ment), *n.* the act of settling; regulation; settlement.
Adjutancy (ad'jōō-tan-se), *n.* office of an adjutant.
Adjutant (ad'jōō-tant), *n.* a military officer who assists the major.
Adjutor (ad-jōō'ter), *n.* a helper.
Adjuvant (ad'jū-vant), *a.* helpful; useful; assisting.
Admeasurement (ad-mezh'ūr-ment), *n.* taking of dimensions.
Admensuration (ad-men-sū-rā'shun), *n.* act of measuring.
Administer (ad-min'is-ter), *v.* to serve; to give; to settle an intestate estate; to manage.
Administerial (ad-min-is-te're-al), *a.* relating to administration.
Administration (ad-min'is-trā'shun), *n.* the act of administering; officers of government.
Administrative (ad-min'is-trā-tiv), *a.* that administers.
Administrator (ad-min'is-trā'ter), *n.* a person who manages an intestate estate.
Administratorship (ad-min'is-trā'ter-ship), *n.* the office of an administrator.
Administratrix (ad-min-is-trā'triks), *n.* a woman that administers.
Admirable (ad'me-ra-bl), *a.* worthy of esteem or praise.
Admirably (ad'me-ra-ble), *ad.* wonderfully.
Admiral (ad'me-ral), *n.* principal officer of a fleet.
Admiralship (ad'me-ral-ship), *n.* office of an admiral.
Admiralty (ad'me-ral-te), *n.* the court for administering naval affairs.
Admiration (ad-me-rā'shun), *n.* astonishment; wonder; esteem.
Admire (ad-mīr'), *v.* to regard with love or wonder.
Admirer (ad-mīr'er), *n.* one that admires; a lover.
Admissibility (ad-mis-se-bil'e-te), *n.* state of being admissible.
Admissible (ad-mis'se-bl), *a.* that may be allowed.
Admission (ad-mish'un), *n.* entrance; power or permission to enter.
Admit (ad-mit'), *v.* to let in; to suffer; to grant.
Admittable (ad-mit'a-bl), *a.* that may be admitted.
Admittance (ad-mit'ans), *n.* act of entering.
Admix (ad-miks'), *v.* to mingle with something.
Admixtion (ad-miks'shun), *n.* a mingling of bodies.
Admixture (ad-mikst'yūr), *n.* what is mixed.
Admonish (ad-mon'ish), *v.* to warn; to reprove.
Admonisher (ad-mon'ish-er), *n.* one who reproves.
Admonition (ad-mō-nish'un), *n.* gentle reproof; counsel; advice.
Admonitive (ad-mon'e-tiv), *a.* containing admonition.
Admonitor (ad-mon'e-ter), *n.* one who admonishes.
Admonitory (ad-mon'e-tor-e), *a.* admonition.
Adnascent (ad-nas'ent), *a.* growing on something else.
Ado (a-dōō'), *n.* trouble; difficulty; bustle; tumult.
Adobe (a-dōb'), *n.* a sun-dried brick.
Adolescence (ad-ō-les'ens), *n.* the period of youth.
Adolescent (ad-ō-les'ent), *a.* growing to manhood.
Adopt (a-dopt'), *v.* to take the child of another as one's own; to choose or select.
Adopter (a-dopt'er), *n.* one who adopts.
Adoption (a-dop'shun), *n.* the act of adopting.
Adoptive (a-dopt'iv), *a.* that adopts or is adopted.
Adorable (a-dōr'a-bl), *a.* worthy of being adored.
Adoration (ad-ō-rā'shun), *n.* reverence for God.
Adore (a-dōr') *v.* to worship; to love intensely.
Adorer (a-dōr'er), *n.* one who adores; a lover.
Adorn (a-dorn'), *v.* to deck; to embellish.
Adornment (a-dorn'ment), *n.* embellishment.
Adown (a-down'), *pr.* toward the ground;—*ad.* at the bottom.
Adrift (a-drift'), *a.* or *ad.* floating at random.
Adroit (a-droit'), *a.* skillful; dexterous; ingenious.
Adroitly (a-droit'le), *ad.* skillfully.
Adroitness (a-droit'nes), *n.* dexterity; activity.
Adry (a-dri'), *a.* thirsty.
Adscititious (ad-sē-tish'us), *a.* additional; supplemental.
Adstriction (ad-strik'shun), *n.* a binding fast.
Adulation (ad-ū-lā'shun), *n.* excessive flattery.
Adulator (ad'ū-lā-tor), *n.* one who praises excessively.
Adulatory (ad'ū-lā-tō-re), *a.* flattering excessively.
Adult (a-dult'), *n.* a person grown up;—*a.* grown to maturity.
Adulterant (a-dul'ter-ant), *a.* that which adulterates.
Adulterate (a-dul'ter-āt), *v.* to corrupt by mixture;—*a.* debased.
Adulterated (a-dul'ter-āt-ed), *a.* debased; mixed; corrupted.
Adulteration (a-dul'ter-ā'shun), *n.* the act of adulterating.
Adulterer (a-dul'ter-er), *n.* a man guilty of adultery.
Adulteress (a-dul'ter-es), *n.* a woman guilty of adultery.
Adulterine (a-dul'ter-in), *n.* a child of an adulteress;—*a.* adulterous; spurious.
Adulterous (a-dul'ter-us), *a.* guilty of adultery; spurious.
Adultery (a-dul'ter-e), *n.* a violation of the marriage bed.
Adultness (a-dult'nes), *n.* the state of being adult.
Adumbrant (ad-um'brant), *a.* giving a slight shadow.
Adumbrate (ad-um'brāt), *v.* to shadow out faintly.
Adumbration (ad-um-brā'shun), *n.* shade; the act of making a shadow or faint resemblance.
Aduncity (a-dun'se-te), *n.* crookedness in the form of a hook.
Adust (a-dust'), *a.* scorched.

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Adustion (a-dust'yun), *n.* the act of burning up.
Advance (ad-vans'), *n.* a going forward; improvement; a rise in price; payment beforehand; — *v.* to bring higher; to raise; to promote; to improve; to rise in rank or price.
Advanced (ad-vanst'), *pr.* or *a.* moved forward; improved; beforehand; old.
Advancement (ad-vans'ment), *n.* act of moving forward; promotion.
Advantage (ad-van'tāj), *n.* superiority in any state or condition; gain; — *v.* to benefit; to promote.
Advantageous (ad-van-tā'jus), *a.* profitable; useful.
Advantageously (ad-van-tā'jus-le), *ad.* favorably; conveniently.
Advent (ad'vent), *n.* a coming; coming of Christ; the four weeks before Christmas.
Adventitious (ad-ven-tish'us), *a.* accidental; not natural; casual.
Adventual (ad-ven'tū-al), *a.* relating to Advent.
Adventure (ad-ven'tūr), *n.* a chance; risk; an enterprise; — *v.* to risk on chance; to dare.
Adventurer (ad-ven'tū-rer), *n.* one who attempts bold or novel enterprises.
Adventuresome (ad-ven'tūr-sum), *a.* bold; daring.
Adventurous (ad-ven'tū-rus), *a.* daring; bold.
Adverb (ad'verb), *n.* a word which modifies a verb.
Adverbial (ad-verb'e-al), *a.* pertaining to an adverb.
Adverbially (ad-verb'e-al-le), *ad.* like an adverb.
Adversary (ad'ver-sa-re), *n.* an enemy; — *a.* hostile.
Adversative (ad-ver'sa-tiv), *a.* denoting opposition.
Adverse (ad'vers), *a.* opposed to; conflicting.
Adversely (ad-verse'le), *ad.* with opposition; unfortunately.
Adversity (ad-ver'se-te), *n.* misfortune; affliction.
Advert (ad-vert'), *v.* to turn or attend to.
Advertence (ad-ver'tens), *n.* attention to; heed.
Advertent (ad-ver'tent), *a.* attentive.
Advertise (ad-ver-tiz'), *v.* to inform; to give notice.
Advertisement (ad-ver'tiz-ment), *n.* a public notice.
Advertiser (ad-ver-tiz'er), *n.* one that advertises.
Advertising (ad-ver-tiz'ing), *pr.* or *a.* furnishing or having advertisements.
Advice (ad-vis'), *n.* instruction; notice; advice.
Advisable (ad-viz'a-bl), *a.* fit to be done.
Advisableness (ad-viz'a-bl-nes), *n.* fitness; propriety.
Advise (ad-viz'), *v.* to give advice; to inform of; to consider.
Advisedly (ad-viz'ed-le), *ad.* with deliberation or advice; thoughtfully.
Advisement (ad-viz'ment), *n.* caution; advice.
Adviser (ad-viz'er), *n.* one who gives advice.
Advisory (ad-vi'zō-re), *a.* having power to advise.
Advocacy (ad'vō-ka-se), *n.* act of pleading; intercession; defense.
Advocate (ad'vō-kāt), *n.* one who pleads for another; — *v.* to plead in favor of; to support.
Advocation (ad-vō-kā'shun), *n.* a pleading for; a plea.
Advowee (ad-vow-ē'), *n.* he that has power to present a priest to a benefice.
Advowson (ad-vow'sun), *n.* the right of presenting a priest to a benefice.
Adynamic (ā-de-nam'ik), *a.* weak; wanting strength.
Adytum (a-dī'tum), *n.* a secret place.
Adze } (adz), *n.* a cutting tool with an arch-
Adze } ing edge.
Ægis (ē'jis), *n.* a shield.
Æolian (e-ō'li-an), *a.* belonging to the wind.
Aerate (ā'ēr-āt), *v.* to combine with air.
Aerial (ā-ē're-al), *a.* belonging to the air; elevated.
Aerie (ē'rē or ā'rē), *n.* the nest of a bird of prey.
Aerification (ār-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of aerifying.
Aeriform (ār'e-form), *a.* having the form of air.
Aerify (ār'e-fī), *v.* to fill with air.
Aerolite (ār'ō-līt), *n.* a meteoric stone.
Aerology (ār-ol'ō-je), *n.* the science of the air.
Aeromancy (ār-ō-man'se), *n.* divination by means of air.
Aerometry (ār-om'e-tre), *n.* science of the air.
Aeronaut (ār'ō-nawt), *n.* an aerial sailor.
Aeronautic (ār-ō-nawt'ik), *a.* pertaining to aerial sailing.
Aeronautics (ār-ō-nawt'iks), *n. pl.* the art or science of sailing in the air.
Aerophytes (ār'ō-fītes), *n.* plants which live exclusively in the air.
Aerostatic (ār-ō-stat'ik), *a.* suspending in air.
Aerostatics (ār-ō-stat'iks), *n. pl.* the science that treats of the pressure or equilibrium of the air.
Aerostation (ār-ō-stā'shun), *n.* aerial navigation.
Æsthetics (ēs-thet'iks), *n.* the science which treats of the tastes of the beautiful in perception; the science of taste; — *a.* relating to æsthetics.
Afar (a-far'), *ad.* at a great distance.
Affability (af-fa-bil'e-te), *n.* easily spoken to; civility.
Affable (af'fa-bl), *a.* of easy manners; courteous.
Affably (af'fa-ble), *ad.* in an easy manner; courteously.
Affair (af-fār'), *n.* a business matter.
Affect (af-fekt'), *v.* to move the passions; to aim at; to make a show of.
Affectation (af-fek-tā'shun), *n.* false show; insincerity; pretense.
Affected (af-fekt'ed), *a.* disposed to; full of affectation.
Affectedness (af-fekt'ed-nes), *n.* the quality of being affected.
Affecting (af-fekt'ing), *a.* moving the passions; pathetic.
Affectingly (af-fekt'ing-le), *ad.* so as to excite emotion.
Affection (af-fek'shun), *n.* love; fondness; kindness.
Affectionate (af-fek'shun-āt), *a.* fond; tender.
Affective (af-fek'tiv), *a.* that effects or excites emotion.
Affiance (af-fī'ans), *n.* a marriage contract; trust; — *v.* to give confidence; to betroth.

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Affiant (af-fī'ant), *n.* a maker of an affidavit.
Affidavit (af-fi-dā'vit), *n.* a written declaration upon oath.
Affiliate (af-fil'i-āt), *v.* to adopt; to associate with.
Affiliation (af-fil-i-ā'shun), *n.* act of affiliating.
Affinity (af-fin'i-ti), *n.* relationship by marriage; chemical attraction.
Affirm (af-fērm'), *v.* to assert positively.
Affirmance (af-fērm'ans), *n.* confirmation.
Affirmation (af-fēr-mā'shun), *n.* a solemn declaration; act of affirming.
Affix (af-fiks'), *v.* to attach to; to fasten to the end.
Affix (af'fiks), *n.* a syllable or letter added to the end of a word.
Affiation (af-flā'shun), *n.* the act of breathing upon.
Afflatus (af-flā'tus), *n.* inspiration.
Afflict (af-flikt'), *v.* to give pain; to distress.
Affliction (af-flik'shun), *n.* the state of being afflicted or distressed.
Affluence (af'flū-ens), *n.* wealth, riches.
Affluent (af'flū-ent), *a.* abounding; wealthy; —*n.* a stream that flows into another.
Afflux (af'fluks), *n.* the act of flowing to.
Afford (af-fōrd'), *v.* to yield; to be able to sell, exchange, or expend; to supply; to produce.
Affray (af-frā'), *n.* a quarrel with violence; tumult.
Affright (af-frīt'), *v.* to frighten; to terrify; *n.* — sudden terror.
Affront (af-frunt'), *n.* open insult or ill treatment; —*v.* to insult.
Affusion (af-fū'zhun), *n.* act of pouring upon.
Afield (a-fēld'), *ad.* to the field.
Afloat (a-flōt'), *ad.* or *a.* in a floating state; at sea.
Afoot (a-foot'), *ad.* borne by the feet.
Afore (a-fōr'), *ad.* or *prep.* in front.
Aforesaid (a-fōr'sed), *a.* said before.
Aforetime (a-fōr'tim), *ad.* in time past.
Afoul (a-fowl'), *a.* or *ad.* entangled.
Afraid (a-frād'), *a.* struck with fear.
Afresh (a-fresh'), *a.* anew; again.
Aft (aft), *ad.* or *a.* astern, or toward the stern.
After-ages (af'tēr-ā'jez), *n. pl.* later ages.
After-clap (af'tēr-klap), *n.* something coming after all seemed to be over.
Aftermath (af'tēr-math), *n.* second crop of grass.
Aftermost (af'tēr-mōst), *a.* nearest to the stern.
Afternoon (af'tēr-nōōn'), *n.* the time from noon to evening.
Afterpiece (af'tēr-pēs), *n.* a piece acted after a play.
Afterthought (af'tēr-thawt), *n.* reflections after an act.
Afterward (af'tēr-ward), *ad.* in time following.
Again (a-gen'), *ad.* by repetition; a second time.
Against (a-genst'), *prep.* in opposition to; in provision for.
Agape (a-gāp'), *ad.* with staring eagerness; with surprise.
Agate (ag'āt), *n.* a kind of quartz; a size of type.
Age (āj), *n.* any period of time; decline in life; maturity; a generation; a century.
Aged (ā'jed), *a.* advanced in years.
Agency (ā'jen-si), *n.* quality or state of action; business done by an agent.
Agent (ā'jent), *n.* a deputy; any active cause or power.
Agglomerate (ag-glom'ēr-āt), *v.* to gather up into a ball or mass.
Agglomeration (ag-glom-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* act of gathering into a mass.
Agglutinate (ag-gloō'ti-nāte), *v.* to cause to adhere.
Aggrandize (ag'gran-dīz), *v.* to make great or grand; to exalt.
Aggrandizement (ag'gran-dīz-ment), *n.* the state of being aggrandized.
Aggravate (ag'gra-vāt), *v.* to make worse; to exasperate; to provoke.
Aggravation (ag-gra-vā'shun), *n.* a making worse.
Aggregate (ag'grē-gāt), *v.* to collect; —*a.* formed of parts; collected; —*n.* the whole.
Aggregation (ag-grē-gā'shun), *n.* the act of collecting into a whole.
Aggregative (ag'grē-gā-tiv), *a.* collectively.
Aggress (ag-gres'), *v.* to encroach with violence.
Aggression (ag-gresh'un), *n.* the first act of injury.
Aggressive (ag-gres'iv), *a.* making the first attack.
Aggressor (ag-gres'ur), *n.* one who begins to injure.
Aggrieve (ag-grēv'), *v.* to injure; to vex.
Aghast (a-gast'), *ad.* amazed; terrified.
Agile (aj'il), *a.* nimble.
Agility (a-jil'i-ti), *n.* activity; quickness of action.
Agio (ā'ji-ō), *n.* the difference in value of different kinds of money; rate of exchange.
Agitate (aj'i-tāt), *v.* to disturb; to discuss.
Agnomen (ag-nō'men), *n.* an additional name.
Ago (a-gō'), *ad.* in time past.
Agog (a-gog'), *ad.* in a state of desire or curiosity.
Going (a-gō'ing), *part.* in motion.
Agone (a-gon'), *ad.* ago; past.
Agonize (ag'ō-nīz), *v.* to writhe with pain; to put in severe pain.
Agony (ag'ō-ni), *n.* violent pain of body or mind.
Agrarian (a-grā'ri-an), *a.* relating to fields or grounds.
Agree (a-grē'), *v.* to be of one mind.
Agreeable (a-grē'a-bl), *a.* pleasing to the mind or senses; suitable; in conformity with.
Agriculture (ag-ri-kult'yur), *n.* the art of cultivating the ground; farming.
Aground (a-ground'), *ad.* on the ground.
Ague (ā'gū), *n.* a chilly fit.
Ah (ä), *interj.* expressive of surprise.
Aha (ä-hä'), *interj.* denoting pleasant surprise.
Ahead (a-hed'), *ad.* further on; forward; in advance.
Ahoy (a-hoy'), *interj.* a sea-term used in hailing vessels.
Aid (ād), *v.* to help; to succor; —*n.* help; support.
Aid-de-camp (ād'de-kong), *n.* an officer who conveys the general's orders; *pl.* aides-de-camp.
Ail (āl), *n.* disorder; indisposition; —*v.* to affect with uneasiness.
Aim (ām), *n.* endeavor; design; direction; —*v.* to take sight; to direct a weapon.
Air (ār), *n.* the fluid we breathe; the atmosphere; a tune; manner or gesture; —*v.* to give or take air; to dry by air and warmth.
Air-gun (ār'gun), *n.* a gun discharged by air.

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Airiness (ār'i-nes), *n.* openness to the air; gaiety; liveliness.
Airing (ār'ing), *n.* an excursion to enjoy the air.
Air-pump (ār'pump), *n.* a pump or machine constructed for exhausting the air from a vessel.
Airy (ār'e), *a.* open to the air; gay; unsubstantial.
Aisle (īl), *n.* a walk in a church; wing of a choir.
Akimbo (a-kim'bō), *ad.* with a crook.
Akin (a-kin'), *a.* related; allied by blood.
Alabaster (al'a-bas-ter), *n.* a variety of gypsum or sulphate of lime.
Alacrity (a-lak'ri-ti), *n.* cheerful willingness or readiness.
Alamode (al'a-mōd'), *ad.* & *a.* according to the fashion or prevailing mode.
Alarm (a-lärm'), *n.* a notice of danger; sudden terror; — *v.* to give notice of danger; to disturb; to terrify.
Alarmist (a-lärm'ist), *n.* one who excites alarm.
Albatross (al'ba-tros), *n.* a large south-sea bird.
Albescent (al-bes'sent), *a.* becoming white or whitish.
Album (al'bum), *n.* a white table; a blank book.
Albumen (al-bu'men), *n.* the white of an egg.
Alcahest (al'ka-hest), *n.* the universal solvent.
Alchemist (al'kem-ist), *n.* one who practices alchemy.
Alchemy (al'ke-me), *n.* occult chemistry; the art of changing base metals into gold.
Alcohol (al'kō-hol), *n.* pure spirit.
Alcoholic (al-kō-hol'ik), *a.* pertaining to alcohol.
Alcoran (al'ko-ran), *n.* the book of Mohammedan faith.
Alcove (al'kōv), *n.* a recess.
Alder (awl'der), *n.* a tree of several varieties.
Alderman (awl'der-man), *n.* a city magistrate; *pl.* aldermen.
Ale (āl), *n.* a fermented malt liquor.
Alert (a-lert'), *a.* noting watchful activity or readiness.
Alertness (a-lert'nes), *n.* briskness; sprightliness; activity.
Alexipharmic (a-lek-se-far'mik), *a.* expelling poison by sweat; — *n.* the medicine that expels poison.
Algebra (al'jē-bra), *n.* the science of quantity; universal arithmetic.
Algebraic (al-jē-brā'ik), *a.* relating to or performed by algebra.
Algebraist (al-jē-brā'-ist), *n.* one skilled in algebra.
Algid (al'jid), *a.* become cold.
Algor (al'gor), *n.* coldness.
Alias (ā'le-as), *n.* a fictitious name; a second writ; — *ad.* otherwise.
Alibi (al'e-be or al'e-bī), *n.* in another place.
Alien (āl'yen), *a.* foreign; — *n.* a foreigner.
Alienable (āl'yen-a-bl), *a.* that may be transferred or sold.
Alienate (āl'yen-āt), *v.* to transfer to another; to estrange; to misapply.
Alienation (āl-yen-ā'shun), *n.* a making over; estrangement.
Alienator (āl'yen-ā-ter), *n.* one that transfers.
Alienee (āl-yen-ē), *n.* one to whom a thing is sold.
Alight (a-lit'), *v.* to fall upon; to get off; to descend.
Alignment (a-līn'ment), *n.* the fixing of a line; the line established.
Alike (a-lik'), *ad.* in the same manner; similar.
Aliment (al'e-ment), *n.* food; nourishment.
Alimental (al-e-ment'al), *a.* pertaining to food.
Alimentiveness (al-e-ment'iv-nes), *n.* the organ of appetite for food.
Alimony (al'e-mun-e), *n.* the allowance to a wife when legally separated from her husband.
Aliped (al'e-ped), *a.* wing-footed.
Aliquant (al'e-kwant), *a.* that does not divide another number without a remainder.
Aliquot (al'e-kwot), *a.* that measures exactly; without remainder.
Alive (a-līve') *a.* not dead; active; sprightly.
Alkahest (al'ka-hest), *n.* a fabled universal solvent.
Alkalescent (al-ka-les'ent), *a.* tending to an alkali.
Alkali (al'ka-lē or al'ka-lī), *n.* a substance which neutralizes acids.
Alkalify (al-kal'e-fī), *v.* to become an alkali.
Alkaline (al'ka-lin), *a.* having the properties of alkali.
Alkaloid (al'ka-loid), *n.* the alkaline principle of a vegetable.
All (awl), *a.* every one; — *n.* the whole; — *ad.* wholly; completely; entirely.
Allay (al-lā'), *v.* to lay down; to quiet; to alleviate.
Allegation (al-le-gā'shun), *n.* affirmation; plea; assertion.
Allege (al-lej'), *v.* to declare; to plead in excuse.
Allegiance (al-lē'je-ans), *n.* the duty of a subject to his government; loyalty.
Allegiant (al-lē'je-ant), *a.* loyal.
Allegoric (al-lē-gor'ik), *a.* in the form of allegory; figurative.
Allegorically (al-le-gor'ik-al-le), *ad.* in a figurative manner.
Allegorize (al'le-go-rīz), *v.* to form an allegory; to use allegory.
Allegory (al'le-go-re), *n.* a figurative speech; a parable.
Allegro (al-lē'gro), *n.* sprightly movement in music.
Alleluiah (al-le-lōō'ya), *n.* give praise to Jehovah.
Alleviate (al-lē've-āt), *v.* to make light; to ease.
Alleviation (al-lē-ve-ā'shun), *n.* act of relieving or making light.
Alleviative (al-lē've-ā-tiv), *a.* that lessens or palliates.
Alley (al'le), *n.* a narrow passage.
All-Fools-Day, *n.* the first of April.
All-hail (awl-hāl'), *interj.* all health, — a salutation.
Alliance (al-lī'ans), *n.* union by treaty or marriage.
Allied (al-līd'), *pr.* connected by agreement, &c.; related.
Alligate (al'le-gāt), *v.* to bind together; to unite.
Alligation (al-le-gā'shun), *n.* a rule of arithmetic.
Alligator (al'le-gā-ter), *n.* the American crocodile.
Allision (al-lizh'un), *n.* act of striking against.
Alliteration (al-lit-er-ā'shun), *n.* the beginning of several successive words with the same letter.
Allocate (al'lō-kāt), *v.* to set apart; to place to.

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Allocation (al-lō-kā'shun), *n.* a placing near.
Allocution (al-lō-kū'shun), *n.* the act of speaking to.
Allodial (al-lō'de-al), *a.* not held dependent on a superior; freehold.
Allodium (al-lō'di-um), *n.* an estate held in absolute possession.
Allopathic (al-lō-path'ik), *a.* relating to allopathy.
Allopathy (al-lop'a-the), *n.* the common mode of curing diseases.
Allot (al-lot'), *v.* to give by lot; to distribute; to apportion.
Allotment (al-lot'ment), *n.* act of alloting; share allowed or granted.
Allotropy (al-lot'rō-pe), *n.* denoting that the same body may exist in different conditions.
Allow (al-low'), *v.* to grant; to give leave to; to abate.
Allowable (al-low'a-bl), *a.* that may be allowed.
Allowance (al-low'ans), *n.* act of allowing; sanction; abatement; — *v.* to put upon allowance.
Alloy (al-loy'), *v.* to mix any metal with another; — *n.* a base mixture; a baser metal mixed with a finer.
Alloyage (al-loy'āj), *n.* the act of mixing metals.
Allspice (awl'spis), *n.* the fruit of the pimento.
Allude (al-lūd'), *v.* to refer to; to insinuate.
Allure (al-lūr') *v.* to tempt by the offer of good; to entice.
Allurement (al-lūr'ment), *n.* that which entices or allures.
Alluring (al-lūr'ing), *a.* engaging; having power to allure.
Allusion (al-lū'zhun), *n.* indirect reference.
Allusive (al-lū'siv), *a.* hinting at; a reference to.
Alluvial (al-lū've-al), *a.* deposited by water.
Alluvion (al-lū've-un), } *n.* earth washed
Alluvium (al-lū've-um), } down and deposited by water; *pl.* alluvia.
Ally (al-lī'), *v.* to unite by compact; — *n.* friend; confederate.
Alma Mater (al'ma mā'ter), *n.* fostering mother, — a name given to a college by those who have studied in it.
Almanac (awl'ma-nak), *n.* a calendar or register of months, weeks, days, &c.
Almightiness (awl-mīt'ī-nes), *n.* boundless power.
Almighty (awl-mīt'e), *a.* all-powerful; — *n.* the omnipotent God.
Almond (ä'mund), *n.* the fruit of the almond-tree.
Almonds (ä'mundz), *n. pl.* two round glands; the tonsils.
Almoner (al'mun-er), *n.* a distributer of alms.
Almonry (al'mun-re), *n.* place where alms are distributed.
Almost (awl'mōst), *ad.* nearly; well nigh; mostly.
Alms (ämz), *n.* a gift to the poor.
Alms-house (ämz'house), *n.* a house for the poor who subsist on charity.
Aloe (al'o), *n.* a tree of several species; a resinous cathartic gum.
Aloetic (al-o-et'ik), *a.* pertaining to aloes.
Aloft (a-loft'), *ad.* on high; above; in the air.
Alone (a-lōn'), *a.* single; solitary; without company; — *ad.* separately.
Along (a-long'), *ad.* onward; — *prep.* throughout; by the side of; by the length of.
Aloof (a-lōōf'), *ad.* at a distance; apart.
Alopecy (al'o-pe-se), *n.* scurf or baldness.
Aloud (a-loud'), *ad.* loudly; with a loud voice.
Alpaca (al-pak'a), *n.* an animal of Peru; a thin kind of cloth made of the wool of the alpaca.
Alpha (al'fa), *n.* the first letter in the Greek alphabet; the first or beginning.
Alphabet (al'fa-bet), *n.* the letters of a language; — *v.* to arrange alphabetically.
Alphabetic (al-fa-bet'ik), *a.* relating to or in the order of an alphabet.
Alphabetically (al-fa-bet'ik-al-le), *ad.* in an alphabetical order.
Alpine (al'pin), *a.* pertaining to the Alps; very high.
Already (awl-red'e), *ad.* before this time; now.
Also (awl'sō), *ad.* in like manner; likewise; in addition to.
Alt (alt), *a.* or *n.* the higher part of the scale in music.
Altar (awl'ter), *n.* place for offerings; communion-table.
Altarage (awl'ter-āj), *n.* profits or oblations from the altar.
Alter (awl'ter), *v.* to make a change in; to change or vary.
Alterability (awl-ter-a-bil'e-te), *n.* being able to be changed.
Alterable (awl'ter-a-bl), *a.* that may be changed or varied.
Alterant (awl'ter-ant), *a.* producing a change; — *n.* an alternative.
Alteration (awl-ter-ā'shun), *n.* act of altering; change; variation.
Alterative (awl'ter-a-tiv), *a.* causing alteration; — *n.* a medicine that gradually produces a change for the better.
Altercate (al'ter-kāt), *v.* to contend in words.
Altercation (al-ter-kā'shun), *n.* angry debate; contention; wrangling.
Alternate (al-ter'nāt), *a.* being by turns; — *v.* to perform by turns; to act by turns.
Alternation (al-ter-nā'shun), *n.* reciprocal succession; interchange.
Alternative (al-ter'na-tiv), *n.* that which may be chosen or rejected; the choice of one of two things.
Alternatively (al-ter'na-tiv-le), *ad.* reciprocally.
Althea (al-thē'a), *n.* a plant.
Altho (awl-thō'), *con.* grant; allow all that; notwithstanding; however.
Altimeter (al-tim'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for taking heights.
Altimetry (al-tim'e-tre), *n.* art of measuring heights.
Altitude (al'te-tūd), *n.* perpendicular elevation; height.
Alto (al'to), *n.* the part between the tenor and soprano in singing.
Altogether (awl-to-geth'er), *ad.* wholly; without exception.
Aludel (al'ū-del), *n.* a chemical vessel.
Alum (al'um), *n.* a mineral salt.
Alumina (a-lū'mi-na), } *n.* one of the earths;
Alumine (al-ū'min), } the characteristic ingredient of clay.
Aluminous (a-lū'mi-nus), *a.* containing alum.
Alumnus (a-lum'nus), *n.* a pupil; *pl.* alumni.
Alveolate (al've-o-lāt), *a.* divided into cells or pits.
Alveolus (al-vē'o-lus), *n.* a hollow channel.
Alvine (al'vin), *a.* belonging to the lower belly.

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Always (awl'wāz), *ad.* forever; continually.
Am (am), first person, present tense, of the verb *to be.*
Amain (a-mān'), *ad.* with energy or force.
Amalgam (a-mal'gam), *n.* a compound of quicksilver and another metal.
Amalgamate (a-mal'ga-māt), *v.* to mix metals with quicksilver; to blend or unite.
Amalgamation (a-mal-ga-mā'shun), *n.* the act of amalgamating.
Amanuensis (a-man-ū-en'sis), *n.* a writer of what a person dictates; *pl.* amanuenses.
Amaranth (am'a-ranth), } *n.* an unfad-
Amaranthus (am-a-ran'thus), } ing flower.
Amaranthine (am-a-ranth'in), *a.* unfading.
Amass (a-mas'), *v.* to collect into a heap; to accumulate; to heap up.
Amassment (a-mas'ment), *n.* a heap; a collection.
Amasthenic (am-as-then'ik), *a.* uniting the rays of light.
Amateur (am-a-tūr'), *n.* a person devoted to a particular study or science, without pursuing it as a profession.
Amativeness (am'a-tiv-nes), *n.* a propensity to love.
Amatorial (am-a-to'ri-al), *a.* relating to love; amorous.
Amatory (am'a-to-re), *a.* influenced by love.
Amaurosis (am-aw-rō'sis), *n.* decay or loss of sight, without apparent defect in the eye.
Amaze (a-māz'), *v.* to confound; to confuse; to astonish.
Amazement (a-māz'ment), *n.* astonishment; sudden fear.
Amazing (a-māz'ing), *a.* very wonderful.
Amazon (am'a-zun), *n.* a female soldier; a virago.
Amazonian (am-a-zō'ne-an), *a.* resembling an Amazon; warlike.
Ambages (am-bā'jēz), *n,* a circumlocution.
Ambassador (am-bas'a-der), *n.* the representative of a sovereign or state at a foreign court.
Amber (am'ber), *n.* a fossil gum or gum-resin.
Ambergris (am'ber-grēs), *n.* a fragrant drug.
Ambidexter (am-be-deks'ter), *n.* one who uses both hands with equal skill.
Ambidexterity (am-be-deks-ter'e-te), *n.* ability to use both hands with equal ease; double-dealing.
Ambient (am'be-ent), *a,* encompassing; surrounding.
Ambiguity (am-be-gū'e-te), *n.* doubtfulness; uncertainty of meaning.
Ambiguous (am-big'ū-us), *a.* having more meanings than one; obscure.
Ambiguously (am-big'ū-us-le), *ad.* equivocally; in a doubtful manner.
Ambilogy (am-bil'o-je), *n.* ambiguous discourse.
Ambiloquy (am-bil'o-kwe), *n.* ambiguity of expression.
Ambit (am'bit), *n.* the circuit of anything.
Ambition (am-bish'un), *n.* eager desire of fame, honor, or superiority.
Ambitious (am-bish'us), *a.* desirous to excel; showy.
Amble (am'bl), *v.* to move with an amble; — *n.* peculiar pace of a horse, when both legs on one side move together.
Ambler (am'bler), *n.* a horse which ambles.
Ambreine (am'bre-in), *n.* the active principle of ambergris.
Ambrosia (am-brō'zhe-a), *n.* the fabled food of the gods; a plant.
Ambrosial (am-brō'zhe-al), *a.* having the qualities of ambrosia; fragrant.
Ambs-ace } (āmz'ās), *n.* a double ace.
Ames-ace }
Ambulance (am'bū-lans), *n.* a movable hospital in battle.
Ambulant (am'bū-lant), *a.* moving from place to place.
Ambulation (am-bū-lā'shun), *n.* walking about.
Ambulatory (am'bu-la-to-re), *a.* walking; moving from place to place.
Ambuscade (am'bus-kād), *n.* a place of surprise.
Ambush (am'bush), *n.* the act of lying in wait.
Amellorate (a-mēl'yer-āt), *v.* to make better; to improve; to grow better.
Amelioration (a-mēl-yer-ā'shun), *n.* the act of making better.
Amen (ā-men'), so be it; verily; — *n.* truth.
Amenable (a-mē'na-bl), *a.* liable to give account; responsible; accountable.
Amenability (a-mē-na-bil'e-te), *n.* liability to answer.
Amend (a-mend'), *v.* to make better; to supply a defect; to reform.
Amendable (a-mend'a-bl), *a.* that may be amended.
Amendatory (a-mend'a-to-re), *a.* corrective.
Amende (a-mongd'), *Fr. n.* a fine; reparation; retraction; a forfeit.
Amendment (a-mend'ment), *n.* a change for the better; improvement; reformation.
Amends (a-mendz'), *n.* a recompense; satisfaction.
Amentia (a-men'she-a), *n.* idiotism; imbecility.
Amenity (a-men'e-te), *n.* pleasantness.
Amerce (a-mers'), *v.* to punish with a fine.
Amerceable (a-mers'a-bl), *a.* liable to amercement.
Amercement (a-mers'ment), *n.* a fine; a penalty.
Amercer (a-mer'ser), *n.* one who sets a fine.
Americanism (a-mer'e-kan-izm), *n.* American idiom, phrase, or word.
Americanize (ā-mer'e-kan-īz), *v.* to render American; to naturalize in America.
Amethyst (am'e-thist), *n.* a precious stone of a deep violet color.
Amethystine (am-e-thist'in), *a.* like an amethyst.
Amiable (ā'me-a-bl), *a.* worthy of love; lovely.
Amiableness (ā'me-a-bl-nes), *n.* loveliness; agreeableness.
Amiably (ā'me-a-ble), *ad.* in a friendly manner.
Amianth (am'e-anth), } *n.* earth-flax,
Amianthus (am-e-an'thus), } — an incombustible mineral substance.
Amicable (am'e-ka-bl), *a.* peaceable; harmonious; kind.
Amid (a-mid'), *prep.* in the middle; among.
Amiss (a-miss'), *a.* or *ad.* improperly; in error.
Amity (am'e-te), *n.* friendship; agreement; harmony.
Ammonia (am-mō'ne-a), *n.* a volatile alkali.
Ammoniac (am-mō'ne-ak), *a.* pertaining to ammonia; — *n.* a gum-resin.
Ammunition (am-mū-nish'un), *n.* military stores.
Amnesty (am'nes-te), *n.* a general pardon.
Among (a-mung'), *prep.* mingled with; amidst.
Amoroso (am-o-rō'so), *n.* an ardent lover.

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Amorous (am'o-rus), *a.* inclined to love; passionate.
Amorphous (a-mor'fus), *a.* of irregular shape.
Amount (a-mount'), *v.* to rise in value; to result in; — *n.* the sum total; the result.
Amour (a-moor'), *n.* a love intrigue; gallantry.
Amphibian (am-fib'e-an), *n.* an animal that can live on land or in water.
Amphibious (am-fib'e-us), *a.* able to live on land or in water.
Amphibrach (am'fi-brak), *n.* in poetry, a foot of three syllables — a short, a long, and a short.
Amphitheatre (am-fe-thē'a-ter), *n.* a theatre of a round or oval form.
Amphitheatrical (am-fe-thē-at'rik-al), *a.* relating to an amphitheatre.
Ample (am'pl), *a.* large; extended; liberal; diffusive; wide; spacious.
Amplification (am-ple-fe-kā'shun), *n.* enlargement; diffuse discourse.
Amplifier (am'ple-fi-er), *n.* one who enlarges.
Amplify (am'ple-fi), *v.* to enlarge copiously; to be diffuse in argument.
Amplitude (am'ple-tūd), *n.* largeness; abundance.
Amply (am'ple), *ad.* largely; spaciously.
Amputate (am'pu-tāt), *v.* to cut off a limb.
Amputation (am-pu-tā'shun), *n.* the operation of cutting off a limb.
Amulet (am'ū-let), *n.* a charm worn to prevent evil.
Amuse (a-mūz'), *v.* to entertain agreeably.
Amusement (a-mūz'ment), *n.* that which amuses; pastime; entertainment.
Amusing (a-mūz'ing), *a.* affording entertainment.
Amusive (a-mū'siv), *a.* having power to please.
Amylaceous (am-e-lā'shus), *a.* pertaining to starch.
An (an), the indefinite article; one; any.
Anabaptist (an-a-bap'tist), *n.* one who rejects infant baptism.
Anachronism (an-ak'ro-nizm), *n.* an error in the account of events in times past.
Anaconda (an-a-kon'da), *n.* a large serpent.
Anacreontic (a-nak-re-on'tik), *a.* after Anacreon, a Greek poet; joyous.
Anæsthetic (an-es-thet'ik), *a.* depriving of feeling.
Anaglyph (an'a-glif), *n.* an ornament carved in relief.
Anagram (an'a-gram), *n.* a new word formed from the letters of another word.
Analeptic (an-a-lep'tik), *a.* restorative.
Analogical (an-a-loj'ik-al), *a.* according to analogy.
Analogism (a-nal'o-jizm), *n.* reasoning from cause to effect.
Analogist (a-nal'o-jist), *n.* one who adheres to analogy.
Analogize (a-nal'o-jiz), *v.* to explain by analogy.
Analogous (a-nal'o-gus), *a.* having resemblance.
Analogue (an'a-log), *n.* a word or thing bearing analogy to another.
Analogy (a-nal'o-je), *n.* an agreement or correspondence in certain respects between things otherwise different; likeness; proportion.
Analysis (a-nal'e-sis), *n.* separation of a body or of a subject into its parts.
Analyst (an'a-list), *n.* one who analyzes.
Analytic (an-a-lit'ik), *a.* pertaining to analysis; resolving into parts.
Analytics (an-a-lit'iks), *n.* the science of analysis.
Analyze (an'a-liz), *v.* to resolve or separate into first principles.
Analyzer (an-a-liz'er) *n.* one who analyzes.
Anapest (an'a-pest), *n.* a poetic foot of three syllables.
Anarchic (an-ärk'ik), *a.* being without government; lawless.
Anarchist (an'ar-kist), *n.* one who promotes anarchy.
Anarchy (an'är-ke), *n.* want of government.
Anathema (a-nath'e-ma) *n.* an ecclesiastical curse.
Anathematize (a-nath'e-ma-tiz), *v.* to excommunicate
Anatomical (an-a-tom'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to anatomy.
Anatomist (a-nat'ō-mist), *n.* one skilled in dissecting.
Anatomize (a-nat'ō-mīz), *v.* to dissect an animal.
Anatomy (a-nat'ō-me), *n.* art of dissection; a skeleton.
Ancestor (an'ses-ter), *n.* one from whom we descend; a forefather.
Ancestral (an-ses'tral), *a.* claimed from ancestors.
Ancestry (an'ses-tre), *n.* lineage.
Anchor (ank'er), *n.* an iron instrument for fastening ships at rest in water; — *v.* to cast anchor.
Anchorage (ank'er-aj), *n.* ground for anchoring; duty paid for liberty to anchor.
Anchorite (ank'o-rīt), *n.* a hermit; a religious recluse.
Anchovy (an-chō've), *n.* a dried fish used in seasoning.
Ancient (ān'shent), *a.* belonging to former times; not modern; old.
Anciently (ān'shent-le), *ad.* in times past.
Ancients (ān'shents), *n. pl.* persons of former times.
Ancillary (an'sil-a-re), *a.* subservient; subordinate; relating to an handmaid.
Ancipital (an-sip'e-tal), *a.* doubly formed.
And (and), *con.* signifies addition, and used to join sentences.
Andante (an-dan'te), *n.* in music, a word requiring a slow movement.
Andiron (and'ī-urn), *n.* an iron implement to support wood in a fireplace.
Anecdote (an'ek-dōt), *n.* a short story.
Anecdotal (an'ek-dō-tal), *a.* relating to anecdotes.
Anemone (a-nem'o-ne), *n.* the wind-flower.
Aneroid (an'e-roid), *a.* the wind barometer.
Aneurism (an'ū-rizm), *n.* a rupture of an artery.
Anew (a-nū), *ad.* over again; afresh; newly.
Angel (ān'jel), *n.* a celestial messenger; a spirit; a beautiful person.
Angelic (an-jel'ik), } *a.* belonging to or
Angelical (an-jel'ik-al), } like angels.
Angelology (ān-jel-ol'o-je), *n.* doctrine treating of angels.
Anger (ang'er), *n.* a passion excited by injury; — *v.* to provoke; to enrage.
Angina (an-jī'na), *n.* inflammation of the throat.
Angiography (an-je-og'ra-fe), *n.* a description of the vessels of the human body.

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Angle (ang'l), *n.* a point or corner where two lines meet; a corner; —*v.* to fish for anything.
Angler (ang'ler), *n.* one who fishes with hook and line.
Anglican (an'gle-kan), *a.* pertaining to England.
Anglicism (an'gle-sizm), *n.* an English idiom.
Anglicize (an'gle-siz), *v.* to make English.
Angling (an'gling), *n.* fishing.
Angloamerican (an'-glo-am-er'i-can), *n.* a native of America of English parents.
Angry (ang'gri), *a.* moved with anger; indignant.
Anguilliform (an-gwil'e-fawrm), *a.* formed like an eel or serpent.
Anguineal (an-gwin'e-al), *a.* pertaining to a snake.
Anguish (ang'gwish), *n.* extreme pain.
Angular (ang-gū-lẽr), *a.* having corners.
Angularity (ang'gū-lar'i-ti), *n.* the quality of having angles.
Angulated (an'gū-lā-ted), *a.* formed with corners.
Anhelation (an-he-lā'shun), *n.* being out of breath; panting.
Anhydrous (an-hī'drus), *a.* without water; dry.
Anile (an'īl), *a.* old-womanish; imbecile; feeble.
Aniline (an'e-lin), *n.* a substance used in dyeing.
Anility (a-nil'e-te), *n.* the old age of woman; dotage.
Animadversion (an-e-mad-ver'shun), *n.* remarks in the way of censure or criticism; reproof; comment.
Animadvert (an-e-mad-vert'), *v.* to turn the mind to; to censure; to criticise.
Animal (an'-e-mal), *n.* a living corporeal being, endowed with sensation and motion; —*a.* gross; pertaining to animals.
Animalcular (an-e-mal'ku-ler), *a.* relating to animalcules.
Animalcule (an-e-mal'kūl), *n.* a very small animal, nearly or quite invisible to the naked eye.
Animalism (an'e-mal-izm), *n.* animal nature; sensual indulgence.
Animality (an-e-mal'e-te), *n.* animal existence.
Animalize (an'e-mal-iz), *v.* to endue with animal life.
Animate (an'e-māt), *v.* to give life to; to enliven.
Animating (an'e-mā-ting), *a.* enlivening; giving life.
Animation (an-e-mā'shun), *n.* full of life, spirit and vigor.
Animative (an'e-mā-tiv), *a.* capable of giving life.
Animator (an'e-mā-ter), *n.* one who gives life.
Animosity (an-e-mos'e-te), *n.* violent malignity; hatred; malevolence.
Animus (an'e-mus), *n.* the feeling that prompts; temper.
Anion (an'e-un), *n.* an electro-negative body.
Anise (an'is), *n.* an aromatic plant.
Ankle (ank'l), *n.* the joint that connects the foot and the leg.
Anklet (ank'let), *n.* an ornament for the ankle.
Annalist (an'nal-ist), *n.* a writer of annals.
Annals (an'nalz), *n. pl.* histories related in order of time; chronicles.
Annats (an'nats), *n.* a year's income of a spiritual living.
Anneal (an-nēl'), *v.* to temper glass or metals by heat.
Annex (an-neks'), *v.* to unite; to subjoin; to affix.
Annexation (an-neks-ā'shun), *n.* the act of joining or uniting; addition; union.
Annexible (an-neks'e-bl), *a.* that may be annexed.
Annihilable (an-nī'hi-la-bl), *a.* that may be annihilated.
Annihilate (an-nī'hi-lāt), *v.* to reduce to nothing; to destroy.
Annihilation (an-ni-hi-la'shun), *n.* act of reducing to nothing.
Anniversary (an-ne-ver'sa-re), *a.* returning with the year; —*n.* the annual day on which an event is celebrated.
Annotate (an'nō-tāt), *v.* to make comments or notes; to remark.
Annotation (an-nō-tā'shun), *n.* remark; comment.
Annotator (an'nō-tā-ter), *n.* one who writes comments on a book.
Annotatory (an-nō'tā-to-re), *a.* containing annotations.
Announce (an-nouns'), *v.* to give notice of; to proclaim.
Announcement (an-nouns'ment), *n.* a declaration; publication.
Annoy (an-noy') *v.* to incommode; to trouble.
Annoyance (an-noy'ans), *n.* that which vexes or molests; something that teases.
Annual (an'nū-al), *a.* yearly; —*n.* a plant that grows and dies within a year; a book published yearly.
Annually (an'nū-al-le), *ad.* yearly; year by year.
Annuitant (an-nū'i-tant), *n.* one who receives an annuity.
Annuity (an-nū'e-te), *n.* a yearly allowance.
Annul (an-nul'), *v.* to make void; to abolish; to invalidate.
Annular (an'nū-lar), *a.* having the form of a ring; round.
Annulet (an'nū-let), *n.* a little ring; a fillet.
Annulment (an-nul'ment), *n.* the act of making void.
Annulose (an'nū-lōs), *a.* composed of rings.
Annumerate (an-nū'mer-āt), *v.* to add to a former number.
Annunciate (an-nun'se-āt), *v.* to bring tidings; to announce.
Annunciation (an-nun-se-ā'shun), *n.* act of announcing; an announcing.
Anode (an'ōd), *n.* the positive pole of an electric battery.
Anodyne (an'ō-dīn), *n.* medicine to soothe pain and dispose to sleep; —*a.* mitigating pain.
Anoint (a-noint'), *v.* to rub or smear with oil; to consecrate.
Anointed (a-noint'ed), *n.* the Messiah.
Anointing (a-noint'ing), *n.* an unction; a consecration.
Anointment (a-noint'ment), *n.* act of anointing.
Anomalism (a-nom'a-lizm), *n.* a deviation from rule; irregularity.
Anomalistic (a-nom-a-list'ik), *a.* irregular.
Anomalous (a-nom'a-lus), *a.* deviating from a common rule or analogy.
Anomaly (a-nom'a-le), *n.* a deviation from rule.
Anon (a-non'), *ad.* soon; quickly; immediately.
Anonymous (a-non'e-mus), *a.* having no name.

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Anonymously (a-non'e-mus-le), *ad.* without real name.
Another (an-uth'er), *a.* one more; not the same.
Anserine (an-ser'in), *a.* relating to the goose kind.
Answer (an'ser), *v.* to speak in reply; to satisfy or solve; to comply with; to suit;—*n.* a reply; return; a response; a solution.
Answerable (an'ser-a-bl), *a,* able to be answered; accountable; suitable.
Answerer (an'ser-er), *n.* one who answers.
Ant (ant), *n.* a small insect.
Antacid (ant-as'id), *n.* that which neutralizes acidity.
Antagonism (an-tag'ō-nizm), *n.* active opposition; contest.
Antagonist (an-tag'ō-nist), *n.* an opponent;—*a.* counteracting; opposing.
Antagonistic (an-tag-ō-nist'ik), *a.* opposing.
Antagonize (an-tag'ō-niz), *v.* to contend against.
Antalgic (an-tal'jik), *a.* alleviating pain.
Antarctic (ant-ärk'tik), *a.* opposite to the arctic; relating to the south pole.
Ante (an'te), before, in place or time.
Anteact (an'te-akt), *n.* a preceding act.
Antecedence (an-te-sēd'ens), *n.* the act of preceding in time.
Antecedent (an-te-sēd'ent), *n.* that which goes before;—*a.* going before in time; a man's previous history.
Antecessor (an-te-ses'sor), *n.* one who lived before another.
Antechamber (an'te-chām-ber), *n.* a room leading to another.
Antecians (an-tē'shans), *n.* those living in the same latitude and longitude, but on different sides of the equator.
Antedate (an'te-dāt), *v.* to date before the true time;—*n.* a prior date.
Antediluvial (an-te-de-lū've-al), } *a.* exist-
Antediluvian (an-te-de-lū've-an), } ing before the flood.
Antelope (an'te-lōp), *n.* a genus of quadrupeds between the goat and the deer.
Antelucan (an-te-lū'kan), *a.* before daylight.
Antemeridian (an-te-me-rid'e-an), *a.* before noon.
Antemundane (an-te-mun'dān), *a.* before the creation of the world.
Antennae (an-ten'ē), *n. pl.* the feelers of insects.
Antenuptial (an-te-nup'shal), *a.* before marriage.
Antepascal (an-te-pas'kal), *a.* before Easter.
Antepast (an'te-past), *n.* a foretaste; anticipation.
Antepenult (an-te-pe-nult'), *n.* the last syllable of a word but two.
Antepenultimate (an-te-pe-nult'e-māt), *a.* of the last syllable but two.
Anterior (an-tē're-er), *a.* before; previous.
Anteriority (an-tē-re-or'e-te), *n.* state of being before in time.
Anteroom (an-te-rōōm), *n.* a room leading to another.
Anthelion (ant-hē'le-on), *n.* a bright spot opposite the sun.
Anthelmintic (an-thel-min'tik), *a.* destructive to worms;—*n.* the medicine.
Anthem (an'them), *n.* a sacred song or music.
Anther (an'ther), *n.* the tip of the stamen in a flower.
Anthology (an-thol'o-je), *n.* a discourse on or a collection of flowers.
Anthracite (an'thra-sit), *n.* a hard coal, burning without flame or smoke.
Anthracitic (an-thra-sit'ik), *a.* relating to anthracite.
Anthropography (an-thrō-pog'ra-fe), *n.* the science of the distribution of the human species.
Anthropology (an-thrō-pol'o-je), *n.* the natural history of the human species.
Anthropomorphite (an-thrō-pō-mor'fit), *n.* one who attributes a human form to the Deity.
Anthropophagi (an-thro-pof'a-ji), *n. pl.* man-eaters; cannibals.
Anthropophagy (an-thro-pof'a-je), *n.* the practice of eating human flesh.
Antibilious (an-te-bil'yus), *a.* good for bilious complaints.
Antic (an'tik), *a.* odd; fanciful;—*n.* a merry-andrew.
Antichrist (an'te-krist), *n.* one who opposes Christ.
Antichristian (an-te-kris'tyan), *a.* opposing Christianity or opposite it.
Anticipate (an-tis'e-pāt), *v.* to take before; to foretaste.
Anticipation (an-tis-e-pā'shun), *n.* a foretaste.
Anticipative (an-tis'e-pā'tiv), } *a.* tak-
Anticipatory (an-tis'e-pa-to-re), } ing beforehand.
Anticlimax (an-te-klī'maks), *n.* the opposite of climax; a sentence in which the ideas become less important at the close.
Antidotal (an'te-dō-tal), *a.* expelling the effects of poison.
Antidote (an'te-dōt), *n.* a remedy against poison.
Antifebrile (an-te-feb'ril), *a.* good against fevers.
Antilogy (an-til'o-je), *n.* contradiction between the words or passages of an author.
Antimonarchical (an-te-mō-närk'ik-al), *a.* hostile to monarchy.
Antimonial (an-te-mō'ne-al), *a.* composed of antimony.
Antimony (an'te-mun-e), *n.* a metal of a tin-white color; a metallic ore.
Antinomian (an-te-nō'me-an), *n.* one who denies the obligation of the moral law.
Antinomy (an'te-no-me), *n.* an opposition between two laws.
Antipapal (an-te-pā'pal), *a.* opposing popery.
Antipathy (an-tip'a-the), *n.* natural aversion.
Antipestilential (an-te-pes-te-len'shal), *a.* counteracting contagion.
Antiphon (an te-fōn), } *n.* alternate chant-
Antiphony (an-tif'ō-ne), } ing or singing.
Antiphonal (an-tif'o-nal), *a.* relating to alternate singing.
Antiphrasis (an-tif'ra-sis), *n.* using words in a sense opposite to the true one.
Antipodal (an-tip'o-dal), *a.* relating to the antipodes.
Antipodes (an-tip'o-dēz), *n. pl.* those who live on the opposite side of the globe.
Antiquarian (an-te-kwā're-an), *a.* relating to antiquity.
Antiquary (an'te-kwa-re), *n.* one who studies or collects ancient things.
Antiquate (an'te-kwāt), *v.* to make old; to put out of use.
Antiquated (an'te-kwā-ted), *a.* out of fashion; old.

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Antique (an-tēk'), *a.* ancient; old; — *n.* a remnant of antiquity.
Antiquity (an-tik'we-te), *n.* old times; a relic of old times.
Antiqueness (an-tēk'nes), *n.* ancientness.
Antiscians (an-tish'e-anz), } *n.* people who
Antiscii (an-tish'e-ī), } live on different sides of the equator.
Antiscorbutic (an-te-skor-bū'tik), *a.* counteracting scurvy.
Antiscriptural (an-te-skrip'tū-ral), *a.* not according to the Scriptures.
Antiseptic (an-te-sep'tik), *n.* that prevents putrefaction.
Antispasmodic (an-te-spaz-mod'ik), *a.* opposing spasm.
Antistrophe (an-tis'tro-fe), *n.* the stanza of a stanza or ode succeeding the strophe.
Antithesis (an-tith'e-sis), *n.* opposition of words; contrast.
Antithetic (an-te-thet'ik), *a.* placed in contrast.
Antitype (an'te-tīp), *n.* that which corresponds to the type.
Antitypical (an-te-tip'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to an antitype.
Antler (ant'ler), *n.* a branch of a stag's horn.
Anvil (an'vil), *n.* an iron block on which metals are hammered.
Anxiety (ank-zī'e-te), *n.* trouble of mind from doubt; solicitude; concern.
Anxious (ank'shus), *a.* solicitous; much concerned.
Anxiously (ank'shus-le), *ad.* with anxiety.
Any (en'ne), *a.* one; every; whoever; whatever.
Aorta (ā-or'ta), *n.* the great artery of the heart.
Apace (a-pās'), *ad.* quickly; hastily; fast; swiftly.
Apagoge (ap'a-gō-je), *n.* an argument or proposition not very evident; the step leading from one proposition to another.
Apart (a-part'), *ad.* separately; aside.
Apartment (a-part'ment), *n.* a room.
Apathetic (ap-a-thet'ik), *a.* void of feeling; insensible; indifferent.
Apathist (ap'a-thist), *n.* one destitute of feeling.
Apathy (ap'a-the), *n.* want of feeling; indifference; stoicism.
Ape (āpe), *n.* a kind of monkey; a mimic or imitator; — *v.* to imitate servilely; to act like an ape.
Aperient (a-pē're-ent), *a.* gently purgative; — *n.* a laxative or purgative.
Aperture (ap'er-tūr), *n.* an opening; an orifice.
Apetalous (a-pet'a-lus), *a.* having no petals.
Apex (a'peks), *n.* the summit of a thing.
Aphelion (a-fēl'yun), *n.* the point of a planet's orbit farthest away from the sun.
Aphlogistic (af'lō-jis'tik), *a.* flameless.
Aphorism (af'o-rizm), *n.* a detached precept in a few words; a maxim.
Aphoristic (af-o-ris'tik), *a.* like an aphorism.
Aphthong (af'thong), *n.* silent letter or letters.
Apiary (ā'pe-a-re), *n.* a place for bees.
Apiece (a-pēs'), *ad.* to each one's share; for each.
Apish (āp'ish), *a.* like an ape.
Apishly (āp'ish-le), *ad.* in an apish manner.
Apnœa (ap-nē'a), *n.* suffocation.
Apocalypse (a-pok'a-lips), *n.* the book of the revelation.
Apocalyptic (a-pok-a-lip'tik), *a.* pertaining to revelation.
Apocope (a-pok'o-pe), *n.* the omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.
Apocrypha (a-pok're-fa), *n.* books whose inspiration is doubted.
Apocryphal (a-pok're-fal), *a.* not canonical; doubtful.
Apodal (ap'o-dal), *a.* having no feet.
Apodixis (ap-ō-dix'is), *n.* full demonstration.
Apodictic (ap-ō-dik'tik), *a.* beyond contradiction.
Apogee (ap'ō-jē), *n.* the point in the moon's orbit most remote from the earth.
Apologetic (a-pol-ō-jet'ik), *a.* said in defense or excuse.
Apologist (a-pol'ō-jist), *n.* one who makes an apology.
Apologize (a-pol'ō-jīz), *v.* to make an excuse for.
Apologue (ap'o-log), *n.* a moral table; a fable.
Apology (a-pol'ō-je), *n.* a defense; an excuse.
Apoplectic (ap-ō-plek'tik), *a.* relating to apoplexy.
Apoplexy (ap-ō-plek'se), *n.* a disease which suddenly deprives of sense and motion.
Apostacy (a-pos'ta-se), *n.* a departure from professed principles or desertion from a party.
Apostate (a-pos'tāt), *n.* one who forsakes his religion or party.
Apostatize (a-pos'ta-tiz), *v.* to abandon one's religion or party.
Apostemate (a-pos'te-māt), *v.* to form into an abscess full of pus.
Aposteme (ap'os-tēm), *n.* an abscess.
Apostle (a-pos'tl), *n.* a messenger sent to preach the gospel.
Apostleship (a-pos'tl-ship), *n.* the office of an apostle.
Apostolic (ap-os-tol'ik), } *a.* relating to
Apostolical (ap-os-tol'ik-al), } or like apostles; agreeing with their doctrines.
Apostrophe (a-pos'tro-fe), *n.* a mark (') used to denote the omission of a letter or letters in a word, and to denote the possessive case of nouns.
Apostrophic (ap-os-trof'ik), *a.* pertaining to an apostrophe.
Apostrophize (a-pos'tro-fīz), *v.* to address by apostrophe.
Apothecary (a-poth'e-ka-re), *n.* a compounder of medicines from drugs.
Apothegm (ap'o-them), *n.* a remarkable saying; a maxim.
Apothegmatic (ap-ō-theg-mat'ik), *a.* after the manner of an apothegm.
Apotheosis (ap-o-thē'ō-sis), *n.* placing among the gods; deification.
Apotheosize (ap-o-thē'ō-sīz), *v.* to deify.
Apotome (a-pot'o-mē), *n.* the difference between two incommensurable quantities.
Appall (ap-pawl'), *v.* to smite with terror; to dismay.
Appalling (ap-pawl'ing), *a.* filling with terror.
Appanage (ap'pan-āj), *n.* lands set apart by a prince for his younger son.
Apparatus (ap-pa-rā'tus), *n.* tools; furniture; instruments.
Apparel (ap-par'el), *n.* clothing; raiment; — *v.* to dress; to clothe; to deck.
Apparent (ap-par'ent), *a.* within view; obvious.
Apparently (ap-par'ent-le), *ad.* in appearance.

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Apparition (ap-pa-rish'un), *n.* an appearance; a ghost.
Apparitor (ap-par'i-ter), *n.* an officer in the spiritual courts.
Appeal (ap-pēl'), *n.* removal of a cause to a higher court; — *v.* to remove to a superior judge.
Appealable (ap-pēl'a-bl), *a.* that may be appealed.
Appear (ap-pēr'), *v.* to be in sight; to seem.
Appearance (ap-pēr'ans), *n.* a coming in sight; things seen; show.
Appeasable (ap-pēz'a-bl), *a.* that may be appeased.
Appease (ap-pēz'), *v.* to quiet; to calm; to pacify.
Appeasement (ap-pēz'ment), *n.* act of appeasing.
Appeasive (ap-pēz'iv), *a.* quieting.
Appellant (ap-pel'ant), *n.* one who appeals.
Appellation (ap-pel-la'shun), *n.* the word by which a thing is called.
Appellative (ap-pel'la-tiv), *a.* common to many; general; — *n.* a mark to show a common name.
Appellee (ap-pel-lē'), *n.* the defendant in an appeal.
Appellor (ap-pel'lor), *n.* the plaintiff in an appeal.
Append (ap-pend'), *v.* to attach to; to annex.
Appendage (ap-pend'āj), *n.* an addition.
Appendant (ap-pend'ant), *a.* hanging to; annexed.
Appendicle (ap-pen'de-kl), *n.* a small appendage.
Appendix (ap-pen'diks), *n.* something annexed.
Appertain (ap-per-tān'), *v.* to belong to; to relate.
Appetence (ap'pe-tens), *n.* sensual desire; appetite.
Appetite (ap'pē-tit), *n.* desire for food.
Appetizing (ap-pē-tīz'ing), *a.* promoting the appetite.
Applaud (ap-plawd'), *v.* to praise by clapping of hands; to commend.
Applause (ap-plawz'), *n.* approbation loudly expressed.
Applausive (ap-plawz'iv), *a.* containing applause.
Apple (ap'pl), *n.* fruit of the apple-tree; pupil of the eye.
Appliance (ap-plī'ans), *n.* thing applied.
Applicability (ap-ple-ka-bil'e-te), *n.* fitness or quality of being applicable.
Applicable (ap'ple-ka-bl), *a.* fit to be applied.
Applicant (ap'ple-kant), *n.* one who applies.
Application (ap-ple-kā'shun), *n.* act of applying; continual industry.
Apply (ap-plī'), *v.* to put to; to study; to address; to keep at work.
Appoggiatura (ap-pod'ja-too-ra), *n.* a small note in music between other notes.
Appoint (ap-point'), *v.* to settle; to name and commission to an office.
Appointable (ap-point'a-bl), *a.* that may be appointed.
Appointee (ap-point-ē'), *n.* one who is appointed.
Appointment (ap-point'ment), *n.* act of appointing; an order; decree; situation; office.
Apportion (ap-pōr'shun), *v.* to divide or share out.
Apportionment (ap-por'shun-ment), *n.* a dividing into just portions.
Apposite (ap'pō-zit), *a.* proper; suitable; fit.
Appositely (ap'pō-zit-le), *ad.* properly; suitably; fitly.
Appositeness (ap'po-zit-nes), *n.* fitness; suitableness.
Apposition (ap-po-zish'un), *n.* addition; of the same meaning; placing two nouns in the same case.
Appraisal (ap-prāz'al), *n.* a valuation by authority.
Appraise (ap-prāz'), *v.* to set a price on; to value.
Appraisement (ap-prāz'ment), *n.* act of appraising.
Appraiser (ap-prāz'er), *n.* a valuer of goods.
Appreciable (ap-prē'she-a-bl), *a.* that may be properly valued.
Appreciate (ap-prē'she-āt), *v.* to value; to prize.
Appreciation (ap-prē-she-ā'shun), *n.* act of valuing; a just estimate.
Apprehend (ap-pre-hend'), *v.* to seize; to understand; to fear.
Apprehensible (ap-pre-hen'se-bl), *a.* that may be apprehended or feared.
Apprehension (ap-pre-hen'shun), *n.* faculty of conceiving ideas; fear.
Apprehensive (ap-pre-hen'siv), *a.* quick to understand; fearful.
Apprentice (ap-pren'tis), *n.* one bound by indenture; — *v.* to bind as an apprentice.
Apprenticeship (ap-pren'tis-ship), *n.* the time an apprentice has to serve.
Apprise (ap-prīz'), *v.* to give notice of; to inform.
Approach (ap-prōch'), *v.* to come or draw near; to advance to; — *n.* act of drawing near; access.
Approachable (ap-prōch'a-bl), *a.* that may be approached; accessible.
Approbation (ap-prō-bā'shun), *n.* the act of approving; a liking.
Approbative (ap'prō-bā-tiv), *a.* implying approbation.
Approbativeness (ap-prō-bā'tiv-nes), *n.* love of approbation.
Appropriable (ap-prō'pre-a-bl), *a.* that may be appropriated.
Appropriate (ap-prō'pre-āt), *v.* to set apart for a special use; to assign; — *a.* set apart for a person.
Appropriated (ap-prō'pre-āt-ed), *a.* set apart to a particular use.
Appropriately (ap-prō'pre-āt-le), *ad.* properly.
Appropriateness (ap-prō'pre-āt-nes), *n.* a peculiar fitness; suitableness.
Appropriation (ap-prō-pre-ā'shun), *n.* application to a particular use.
Approvable (ap-prōōv'a-bl), *a.* worthy of approbation.
Approval (ap-prōōv'al), *n.* approbation; commendation; sanction.
Approve (ap-prōōv'), *v.* to like or allow of; to justify; to commend.
Approximate (ap-proks'i-māt), *v.* to bring or draw near; — *a.* near to.
Approximation (ap-proks'i-mā'shun), *n.* approach to; an advancing near.
Approximative (ap-proks'e-mā-tiv), *a.* approaching.
Appulse (ap-puls'), *n.* act of striking against.
Appulsion (ap-pul'shun), *n.* striking against.
Appurtenance (ap-pur'te-nans), *n.* that which pertains to something else; an adjunct.

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Appurtenant (ap-pur'te-nant), *a.* pertaining to, of right.
Apricot (ā'pre-kot), *n.* a stone fruit.
April (ā'pril), *n.* fourth month of the year.
Apron (ā'prun), *n.* a part of dress.
Apropos (ap-ro-pō'), *ad.* opportunely; seasonably.
Apt (apt), *a.* liable to; fit; ready; qualified.
Apterous (ap'ter-us), *a.* destitute of wings.
Aptitude (ap'te-tūd), *n.* fitness; adaptation; tendency.
Aptly (apt'le), *ad.* properly; fitly.
Aptness (apt'nes), *n.* fitness; readiness in learning; tendency.
Apyrenus (a-pē're-nus), *n.* fruit which produces no seeds.
Apyretic (ap-e-ret'ik), *a.* without fever.
Apyrous (ā-pī'rus), *a.* fireproof; incombustible.
Aquafortis (ak-wa-for'tis), *n.* nitric acid.
Aquarium (a-quā're-um), *n.* a tank for plants and animals.
Aquatic (a-kwat'ik), *a.* living in water; —*n.* a plant growing in water.
Aqueduct (ak'wē-dukt), *n.* an artificial channel for conducting water.
Aqueous (ā'kwe-us), *a.* watery; caused by water.
Aquiline (ak'we-lin), *a.* curved like the beak of an eagle.
Arab (ar'ab), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Arabia.
Arabesque (ar'a-besk), *a.* after the manner of Arabian sculpture.
Arabian (a-rā'be-an), *a.* pertaining to Arabia.
Arabic (ar'a-bik), *n.* the language of the Arabians.
Arable (ar'a-bl), *a.* fit for ploughing.
Araneous (a-rā'ne-us), *a.* resembling a cobweb.
Arbalist (ar'ba-list), *n.* a crossbow.
Arbiter (ar'be-ter), *n.* an umpire or judge.
Arbitrable (ar'be-tra-bl), *a.* arbitrary; determinable.
Arbitrament (ar-bit'ra-ment), *n.* will; decision of arbitrators; award.
Arbitrary (ar'be-tra-re), *a.* dictated by will; despotic; absolute.
Arbitrate (ar'be-trāt), *v.* to hear and judge of.
Arbitration (ar-be-trā'shun), *n.* the hearing and deciding of a disputed matter by one or more persons.
Arbitrator (ar'be-trā-ter), *n.* an umpire; an arbiter.
Arbor (ar'ber), *n.* a shady bower; a seat in a garden surrounded by foliage.
Arborator (ar'bo-rā-tor), *n.* one who grows trees.
Arboreous (ar-bō're-us), *a.* belonging to trees.
Arborescence (ar-bo-res'ens), *a.* growing like a tree.
Arboret (ar'bo-ret), *n.* a small tree or shrub.
Arboretum (ar-bo-rē'tum), *n.* place for growing rare trees.
Arboriculture (ar-bor-e-kult'yur), *n.* art of cultivating trees and shrubs.
Arbuscular (ar-bus'kū-lar), *a.* shrub-like.
Arc (ark), *n.* part of a circle.
Arcade (ar-kād'), *n.* a walk arched above.
Arcanum (ar-kā'num), *n.* a secret; *pl.* arcana; secret things.
Arch (arch), *a.* chief; waggish; —*n.* part of a circle; —*v.* to form an arch.
Archæology (ar-kē-ol'o-je), *n.* the science of antiquities.
Archaic (ar-kā'ik), *a.* ancient; obsolete.
Archaism (ar'kā-izm), *n.* an obsolete word or phrase.
Archangel (ark-ān'jel), *n.* an angel of the highest order.
Archbishop (arch-bish'up), *n.* a chief bishop.
Archbishopric (arch-bish'up-rik), *n.* diocese or office of an archbishop.
Archdeacon (arch-dē'kn), *n.* a bishop's deputy.
Archduchess (arch-duch'es), *n.* a princess of the house of Austria.
Archduke (arch-dūk'), *n.* a chief duke of Austria.
Arched (archt), *a.* bent in form of an arch.
Archer (arch'er), *n.* one who shoots with a bow.
Archery (arch'er-ē), *n.* art of using the bow.
Archetypal (ark'e-tīp-al), *a.* original.
Archetype (ark'e-tīp), *n.* the original; a pattern.
Archiepiscopal (ark-e-ē-pis'ko-pal), *a.* belonging to an archbishop.
Archipelago (ar-ke-pel'a-gō), *n.* a sea with many isles; the Ægean sea.
Architect (ar'ke-tekt), *n.* one skilled in building.
Architective (ar-ke-tekt'iv), *a.* relating to architecture.
Architectural (ar-ke-tekt'ūr-al), *a.* according to the rules of building.
Architecture (ar'ke-tekt'ūr), *n.* the science of building; structure.
Architrave (ar'ke-trāv), *n.* a moulding round a door or window.
Archival (ar-kī'val), *a.* of or containing archives.
Archives (ar'kivz), *n. pl.* public records; places where acts or records are kept.
Archivist (ar-kiv'ist) *n.* a keeper of records.
Archly (arch'ly), *ad.* shrewdly; mirthfully.
Archness (arch'nes), *n.* sly humor; roguishly.
Archway (arch-wā), *n.* a passage under an arch.
Arctic (ark'tik), *a.* lying far to northern regions.
Arcuate (ark'ū-āt), *a.* bent; bow-like.
Arcuation (ark-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of bending.
Ardency (ar'den-se), *n.* zeal; warmth of passion; eagerness.
Ardent (ar'dent), *a.* hot; fierce; zealous.
Ardor (ar'der), *n.* warmth; eagerness; affection.
Arduous (ar'dū-us), *a.* high; lofty; laborious.
Area (ā're-a), *n.* an open or inclosed surface; superficial contents.
Arefaction (ar-e-fak'shun), *n.* growing dry.
Arefy (ar'e-fi), *v.* to dry.
Arena (a-rē'na), *n.* an open space of ground; any place of public contest.
Arenaceous (ar-e-nā'shus), *a.* consisting of sand.
Arenose (ar'e-nōs), } *a.* sandy.
Arenous (ar'e-nus), }
Areola (a-rē'o-la), *n.* the colored circle round the nipple or a pustule.
Areolate (a-rē'o-lāt), *a.* marked by areolations.
Areometry (a-re-om'e-tre), *n.* art of measuring the specific gravity of liquids.
Argal (ar'gal), *n.* unrefined or crude tartar.
Argent (ar'jent), *a.* silvery; white.
Argentine (ar'-jen-tin), *a.* like silver.
Argil (ar'jil), *n.* potter's clay; alumine.
Argillaceous (ar-jil-lā'shus), *a.* clayey.

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Argosy (är-go-se), *n.* a merchant ship.
Argue (är'gū), *v.* to debate or discuss; to persuade; to reason.
Arguer (är'gū-er), *n.* a reasoner.
Argument (är'gū-ment), *n.* reason alleged to cause belief; debate; plea.
Argumental (är-gū-ment'al), *a.* belonging to argument.
Argumentation (är-gū-men-ta'shun), *n.* act or art of reasoning.
Argumentative (är-gū-ment'a-tiv), *a.* consisting of argument.
Argus (är'gus), *n.* a fabulous being of antiquity, said to have a hundred eyes.
Arian (ā're-an), *n.* one who denies the divinity of Christ.
Arianism (ā're-an-izm), *n.* the doctrines of the Arians.
Arid (ar'id), *a.* dry; parched with heat.
Aridity (ar-id'e-te), *n.* dryness; without moisture.
Aries (ā're-ēz), *n.* the ram, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
Aright (a-rit'), *ad.* rightly.
Arise (a-riz'), *v.* to rise; to mount upward.
Aristocracy (ar-is-tok'ra-se), *n.* government by nobles; the peers.
Aristocrat (ar-is'to-krat), *n.* one who favors or belongs to the aristocracy.
Aristocratic (ar-is-to-krat'ik), *a.* partaking of aristocracy.
Arithmancy (ar'ith-man-se), *n.* divination by numbers.
Arithmetic (a-rith'me-tik), *n.* the science of computation.
Arithmetical (ar-ith-met'ik-al), *a.* according to the rules of arithmetic.
Arithmetician (a-rith-me-tish'an), *n.* one skilled in arithmetic.
Ark (ärk), *n.* a large vessel; chest.
Arm (ärm), *n.* a limb of the body; an inlet of water; — *v.* to furnish with arms.
Armada (är-mā'da), *n.* a fleet of armed ships.
Armadillo (är-ma-dil'lo), *n.* a small quadruped of South America.
Armament (är'ma-ment), *n.* forces equipped for war.
Armature (är'ma-tūr), *n.* armor; defense; a piece of iron applied to the magnet.
Armentine (är-men-tin), *a.* of a herd of cattle.
Armful (ärm'ful), *n.* what the arms can hold.
Armigerous (är-mij'e-rus), *a.* bearing arms.
Armil (är'mil), *n.* a kind of sundial.
Armilla (är-mil'la), *n.* an iron ring, hoop, or brace; a ligament of the hand.
Armillary (är'mil-la-re), *a.* consisting of rings or circles.
Arminian (är-min'yan), *n.* one who denies the doctrine of predestination, and holds to free will and universal redemption.
Arminianism (är-min'yan-izm), *n.* the doctrines of the Arminians.
Armipotent (är-mip'o-tent), *a.* mighty in war.
Armistice (är'mis-tis), *n.* a cessation of hostilities.
Armlet (ärm'let), *n.* a bracelet or ornament worn on the arm.
Armor (är-mor), *n.* military weapons or cover.
Armorer (är'mor-er), *n.* a person that makes or sells or has the care of arms.
Armorial (är-mo're-al), *a.* belonging to the escutcheon of a family.
Armory (är'mo-re), *n.* a repository of arms.
Armpit (ärm'pit), *n.* the hollow place under the shoulder.
Arms (ärmz), *n. pl.* weapons; armorial signs.
Army (är'me), *n.* a body of armed men.
Aroma (a-rō'ma), *n.* the fragrance of plants.
Aromatic (ar-ō-mat'ik), *a.* spicy; fragrant.
Aromatics (ar-ō-mat'iks), *n. pl.* spices or perfumes.
Aromatize (a-rō'ma-tiz), *v.* to impregnate with fragrant odors.
Around (a-round'), *prep.* and *ad.* in a circle; on all sides; about.
Arouse (a-rouz'), *v.* to awaken suddenly; to animate; to stir up.
Arpeggio (ar-ped'jō), *n.* notes of a chord struck quickly; a harp accompaniment.
Arquebuse (är'kwe-bus), *n.* an old-fashioned hand-gun.
Arrack (ar'ak), *n.* spirituous liquor distilled from the cocoanut, rice, &c.
Arraign (ar-rān'), *v.* to call to answer in court
Arraignment (ar-rān'ment), *n.* act of arraigning.
Arrange (ar-rānj'), *v.* to put in proper order.
Arrangement (ar-rānj'ment), *n.* orderly disposition; putting in order.
Arrant (ar'rant), *a.* infamous; very bad.
Arras (ar'ras), *n.* hangings of tapestry.
Array (ar-rā'), *n.* order of men for battle; dress; — *v.* to put in order; to envelop.
Arrearage (ar-rēr'āj), *n.* part of a debt unpaid.
Arrears (ar-rērz'), *n. pl.* a sum of money past due.
Arrest (ar-rest'), *v.* to seize by warrant; to detain; — *n.* a seizure by legal warrant; stay of judgment after verdict.
Arrestment (ar-rest'ment), *n.* an order from a judge to hinder or detain.
Arrival (ar-rīv'al), *n.* act of coming to a place.
Arrive (ar-rīv'), *v.* to come to a place; to reach.
Arrogance (ar'rō-gans), *n.* insolence of bearing; haughtiness; overbearing conceit.
Arrogant (ar'rō-gant), *a.* haughty; proud; insolent; overbearing.
Arrogantly (ar'rō-gant-le), *ad.* proudly; haughtily.
Arrogate (ar'rō-gāt), *v.* to claim unjustly; to assume from pride.
Arrogation (ar-rō-gā'shun), *n.* assuming unjustly or proudly.
Arrogative (ar'rō-gā-tiv), *a.* making unjust claims.
Arrow (ar'rō), *n.* a pointed weapon for a bow.
Arsenal (är'sē-nal), *n.* a magazine for military or naval stores.
Arsenic (är'sen-ik), *n.* a mineral poison.
Arsenical (är-sen'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to arsenic.
Arsenicate (är-sen'e-kāt), *v.* to combine with arsenic.
Arson (är'sun), *n.* the malicious burning of buildings.
Arterial (är-tē're-al), *a.* belonging to an artery.
Arterialize (är-tē're-al-iz), *v.* to communicate the qualities of arterial blood to venous blood.
Arteriotomy (är-tē-re-ot'o-me), *n.* opening an artery.
Artery (är'te-re), *n.* a tube which conveys blood from the heart.
Artesian (är-tē'zhan), *a.* applied to wells made by boring into the earth till water is found.
Artful (ärt'ful), *a*; skillful; cunning; dexterous.

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Arthritic (är-thrit'ik), *a.* pertaining to the gout.
Artichoke (är'te-chōk), *n.* a garden vegetable.
Article (är'te-kl), *n.* a particular substance; a single item, clause, or term; a part of speech; —*v.* to covenant; to bind by articles.
Articular (är-tik'ū-ler), *a.* belonging to articles or joints.
Articulata (är-tik-ū-lā'ta), *n.* one of the divisions of the animal kingdom, embracing all creatures having jointed rings, as worms, lobsters, &c.
Articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* jointed; clear; distinct; — *v.* to pronounce distinctly.
Articulation (är-tik-ū-la'shun), *n.* distinct utterance; a joining of the bones.
Artifice (ärt'e-fis), *n.* artful contrivance; a device; fraud; a trick.
Artificer (är-tif'e-ser), *n.* a skillful workman in some art; a mechanic.
Artificiality (är-te-fish-e-al'e-te), *n.* appearance or result of art.
Artificial (är-te-fish'al), *a.* made by art; not natural; feigned.
Artificially (är-te-fish'al-le), *ad.* by art.
Artillerist (är-til'ler-ist), *n.* one proficient in gunnery.
Artillery (är-til'ler-e), *n.* weapons for war; troops who manage cannon.
Artisan (är'te-zan), *n.* a mechanic.
Artist (ärt'ist), *n.* one skilled in some art, — especially painters, sculptors, &c.
Artiste (är-tēst'), *n.* one skilled in any art, — a French word, and should not be confounded with the English word *artist*; — commonly but erroneously applied to female artists.
Artless (ärt'les), *a.* without art; simple.
Artlessness (ärt'les-nes), *n.* unskillful; natural.
Arundinaceous (a-run-dē-nā'shus), *a.* having the structure of reeds.
Arundineous (ar-un-din'e-us), *a.* abounding with reeds.
As (az), *ad.* even; in like manner; for example; similar; in respect of.
Asafœtida (as-a-fet'i-da), *n.* a fetid gum-resin.
Asbestine (as-bes'tin), *a.* of or like asbestos.
Asbestos (as-bes'tos), *n.* a mineral fibrous substance, incombustible.
Ascend (as-send'), *v.* to move upward; to rise.
Ascendant (as-send'ant), *a.* superior; — *n.* superior influence; height.
Ascendancy (as-send'en-se), *n.* superior influence.
Ascension (as-sen'shun), *n.* the act of ascending.
Ascensive (as-sen'siv), *a.* rising or tending up.
Ascent (as-sent'), *n.* an eminence; rise; acclivity.
Ascertain (as-ser-tān'), *v.* to make certain; to establish; to determine.
Ascertainable (as-ser-tān'a'bl), *a.* that may be certainly known.
Ascertainment (as-ser-tān'ment), *n.* a gaining of certainty.
Ascetic (as-set'ik), *n.* a devout recluse; a hermit; — *a.* austere.
Asceticism (as-set'e-sizm), *n.* the state of ascetics.
Ascitic (as-sit'ik), *a.* tendency to dropsy of the abdomen.
Ascititious (as-sē-tish'us), *a.* additional; supplemental.
Ascribable (as-krīb'a-bl), *a.* capable of being ascribed or attributed.
Ascribe (as-krīb'), *v.* to attribute to; to impute.
Ascription (as-krip'shun), *n.* the act of ascribing; the thing ascribed.
Ash (ash), *n.* a species of tree; wood of the ash-tree.
Ashamed (a-shāmd'), *a.* affected by shame.
Ashes (ash'ez), *n. pl.* the remains of what is burnt.
Ashore (a-shōr'), *ad.* at or on shore.
Ashy (ash'e), *a.* ash-colored; like ashes.
Asiatic (ā-she-at'ik), *a.* pertaining to Asia.
Aside (a-sīd'), *ad.* on one side; in private.
Asinine (as'e-nin), *a.* relating to an ass; stupid.
Ask (ask), *v.* to make request to; to solicit; to beg; to invite; to demand.
Askance (a-skans'), *ad.* awry; sideways; toward one corner of the eye.
Askew (a-skū), *ad.* obliquely; on one side.
Aslant (a-slant'), *ad.* on one side.
Asleep (a-slēp'), *ad.* in a sleeping state; dead.
Aslope (a-slōp), *ad.* in a slanting manner; with declivity of descent.
Asomatous (a-som'a-tus), *a.* without a material body; purely spiritual.
Asp (asp), *n.* a small poisonous serpent.
Asparagus (as-par'a-gus), *n.* a culinary plant.
Aspect (as'pekt), *n.* a look; air; appearance to the eye.
Aspen (as'pen), *n.* a species of the poplar-tree.
Asperity (as-per'e-te), *n.* roughness; harshness; moroseness; sourness.
Aspermous (a-sper'mus), *a.* without seed.
Asperse (as-pers'), *v.* to calumniate; to slander.
Asperser (as-pers'er), *n.* one who vilifies or slanders.
Aspersion (as-per'shun), *n.* a sprinkling; slander.
Aspersory (as-per'so-re), *a.* defamatory.
Asphalt (as-falt'), *n.* a bituminous substance.
Asphaltic (as-falt'ik), *a.* bituminous.
Asphyxia (as-fiks'e-a), *n.* a fainting; suspended life.
Asphyxiated (as-fiks'e-ā-ted), *a.* suffocated, as by drowning, &c.
Aspidium (as-pid'i-um), *n.* a genus of ferns.
Aspirant (as-pīr'ant), *n.* one who aspires.
Aspirate (as'pe-rāt), *n.* a letter which is aspirated; — *v.* to pronounce with full breath.
Aspiration (as-pe-rā'shun), *n.* a breathing after; an ardent wish.
Aspiratory (as-pī'rā-to-re), *a.* pertaining to breathing.
Aspire (as-pīr'), *v.* to desire eagerly; to aim at.
Aspiring (as-pīr'ing), *a.* aiming at greatness.
Asportation (as-por-tā'shun), *n.* the act of carrying away.
Asquint (a-skwint'), *ad.* on squint; obliquely.
Ass (ass), *n.* a beast of burden; a dolt.
Assail (as-sāl') *v.* to assault; to attack.
Assailable (as-sāl'a-bl), *a.* that may be attacked or invaded.
Assailant (as-sāl'ant), *n.* one who attacks.
Assassin (as-sas'sin), *n.* one who kills by secret attack.
Assassinate (as-sas'sin-āt), *v.* to murder by secret assault or surprise.
Assassination (as-sas-si-nā'shun), *n.* the act of murdering by surprise.
Assassinator (as-sas'sin-ā-tor), *n.* a murderer.
Assault (as-sawlt'), *n.* violent onset; storm of a fort; — *v.* to attack with violence; to charge; to storm.

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Assaultable (as-sawlt'a-bl), *a.* that may be assaulted.
Assay (as-sā'), *v.* to try; to prove, as metals.
Assayer (as-sā'er), *n.* one who tries metals.
Assemblage (as-sem'blāj), *n.* a collection of persons.
Assemble (as-sem'bl), *v.* to bring or call together; to meet.
Assembly (as-sem'ble), *n.* a company assembled; a legislature; a congregation; a convention.
Assent (as-sent'), *v.* to agree to as true; —*n.* the act of agreeing.
Assert (as-sert'), *v.* to affirm; to maintain; to claim; to declare.
Asserter (as-sert'er), *n.* one who affirms or asserts.
Assertion (as-ser'shun), *n.* positive declaration or averment.
Assertive (as-sert'iv), *a.* that affirms positively.
Assess (as-ses'), *v.* to fix the amount of a tax; to value.
Assessable (as-ses'a-bl), *a.* that may be assessed.
Assessment (as-ses'ment), *n.* a valuation for taxation; a tax.
Assessor (as-ses'er), *n.* one that apportions taxes.
Assets (as'sets), *n. pl.* property available for the payment of debts, &c.
Asseverate (as-sev'er-āt), *v.* to declare positively.
Asseveration (as-sev-er-ā'shun), *n.* a solemn affirmation.
Assiduity (as-se-dū'e-te), *n.* application; diligence.
Assiduous (as-sid'ū-us), *a.* constant in application; diligent; persevering.
Assign (as-sin'), *v.* to mark out; to allot; to appropriate; to make over.
Assignable (as-sin'a-bl), *a.* that may be transferred.
Assignation (as-sig-nā'shun), *n.* appointment to meet; a making over.
Assignee (as-se-nē'), *n.* a person to whom something is assigned.
Assigner (as-sin'er), *n.* one who assigns.
Assignment (as-sin'ment), *n.* a transfer of title or interest.
Assimilate (as-sim'i-lāt), *v.* to make or become quite similar.
Assimilation (as-sim-i-lā'shun), *n.* the act of making alike.
Assimilative (as-sim'i-lā-tiv), *a.* having power to become alike.
Assist (as-sist'), *v.* to help; to succor; to sustain; to relieve; to aid.
Assistance (as-sist'ans), *n.* help; aid; relief; succor.
Assistant (as-sist'ant), *n.* one who helps —*a.* helping; lending aid.
Assize (as-siz'), *n.* a court of justice; —*v.* to fix measures or rates by authority.
Assizer (as-siz'er, *n.* an officer who inspects weights and measures.
Associable (as-sō'sha-bl), *a.* that may be associated; sociable.
Associate (as-sō'she-āt), *v.* to join in company; to unite with; —*a.* joined in interest; —*n.* a companion; partner; partaker; friend, or ally.
Association (as-sō'she-ā'shun), *n.* union; a society, or body of persons.
Associational (as-sō-she-ā'shun-al), *a.* belonging to an association.
Associative (as-sō'she-a-tiv), *a.* companionable.
Assonance (as'sō-nans), *n.* resemblance of sounds.
Assort (as-sort'), *v.* to put into classes; to suit; to range or distribute into suit; to agree.
Assortment (as-sort'ment), *n.* a mass or quantity of things assorted.
Assuage (as-swāj'), *v.* to allay; to soothe; to reduce, as pain.
Assuagement (as-swāj'ment), *n.* abatement; mitigation.
Assuasive (as-swā'siv), *a.* softening; allaying; mitigating.
Assuetude (as'we-tūd), *n.* custom; habit.
Assume (as-sūm'), *v.* to take; to arrogate; to claim more than is due.
Assuming (as-sūm'ing), *a.* arrogant; haughty; —*n.* presumptuous.
Assumption (as-sum'shun), *n.* a taking upon one's self; a supposition.
Assumptive (as-sum'tiv), *a.* that may be assumed.
Assurance (ash-shōōr'ans), *n.* certain expectation; freedom from doubt; want of modesty; security.
Assure (ash-shōōr') *v.* to make certain; to assert positively; to insure.
Assurer (as-shōōr'er), *n.* one that assures.
Astatic (as-tat'ik), *a.* being without polarity, as a magnetic needle.
Aster (as'ter), *n.* a genus of plants.
Asteriated (as-tē're-ā-ted), *a.* radiated; starlike.
Asterisk (as'ter-isk), *n.* the figure *, in printing.
Asterism (as'ter-izm), *n.* a small cluster of fixed stars; three asterisks, *⁂, in printing.
Astern (a-stern'), *ad.* in or at the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship.
Asteroid (as'ter-oid), *n.* a small planet.
Asthenic (as-then'ik), *a.* weak; debilitated.
Asthma (ast'ma), *n.* difficult breathing.
Asthmatic (ast-mat'ik), *a.* affected by asthma.
Astomatous (a-stom'a-tus), **Astomus** (as'tō-mus), } *a.* mouthless.
Astonish (as-ton'ish), *v.* to surprise; to amaze; to confound.
Astonishing (as-ton'ish-ing), *a.* wonderful.
Astonishment (as-ton'ish-ment), *n.* emotion created by a wonderful event.
Astound (as-tound'), *v.* to strike with amazement.
Astraddle (a-strad'dl), *ad.* the legs on opposite sides.
Astragal (as'tra-gal), *n.* the moulding round the top and bottom of a column.
Astral (as'tral), *a.* belonging to the stars; starry.
Astray (a-strā'), *ad.* out of the right way or proper place.
Astriction (as-trik'shun), *n.* act of binding close.
Astrictive (as-trikt'iv), *a.* binding.
Astride (a-strid'), *ad.* across; with legs apart.
Astringe (as-trinj'), *v.* to draw together; to brace; to bind fast.
Astringency (as-trin'jen-se), *n.* power of contracting or binding.
Astringent (as-trin'jent), *a.* binding; —*n.* a medicine which strengthens.
Astrography (as-trog'ra-fe), *n.* a description of the stars.
Astrologer (as-trol'o-jer), *n.* a professor of astrology.

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Astrological (as-trō-loj'ik-al), *a.* relating to astrology.
Astrology (as-trol'o-je), *n.* the art of foretelling events by the aspects of the stars.
Astronomer (as-tron'o-mer), *n.* one versed in astronomy.
Astronomical (as-trō-nom'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to astronomy.
Astronomy (as-tron'o-me), *n.* the laws or science of the stars.
Astute (as-tūt'), *a.* shrewd; sagacious; penetrating.
Astuteness (as-tūt'nes), *n.* shrewdness; cunning.
Asunder (a-sun'der), *ad.* apart; separately.
Asylum (a-sī'lum), *n.* a refuge; retreat; an institution for the unfortunate.
Asymmetrical (as-im-met're-kal), *a.* not agreeing; inharmonious.
Asymptote (as-im'tōt), *n.* a line which, continually approaching a curve, never meets it.
Asyndeton (a-sin'de-ton), *n.* a figure in rhetoric which keeps the parts of speech together without the conjunction.
At (at), *prep.* in; by; near by; towards.
Ataxic (a-tak'sik), *a.* wanting order; irregular.
Atheism (ā'thē-izm), *n.* disbelief in a God.
Atheist (ā'thē-ist), *n.* one who disbelieves the existence of a God.
Atheistical (ā-thē-ist'ik-al), *a.* denying a God; ungodly.
Atheneum } (ath-ē-nē'um), *n.* a place of
Athenæum } public instruction and literary and scientific resort.
Athirst (a-therst'), *a.* thirsty.
Athlete (ath'lēt), *n.* a contender for victory by feats of strength.
Athletic (ath-let'ik), *a.* strong; vigorous.
Athwart (a-thwart'), *ad.* and *prep.* across.
Atilt (a-tilt'), *ad.* like one making a thrust; raised up.
Atlantean (at-lan-tē'an), *a.* resembling Atlas; strong; gigantic.
Atlantic (at-lan'tik), *a.* of the Atlantic ocean.
Atlas (at'las), *n.* a number of maps.
Atmology (at-mol'o-je), *n.* the science of vapor.
Atmosphere (at'mos-fēr), *n.* the mass of air that surrounds the earth.
Atmospheric (at-mos-fer'ik), *a.* belonging to the atmosphere.
Atom (at'um), *n.* a very small particle.
Atomic (a-tom'ik), *a.* relating to atoms.
Atomism (at'um-izm), *n.* the doctrine of atoms.
Atomize (at'om-iz), *v.* to reduce to atoms.
Atone (a-tōn'), *v.* to explate; to make satisfaction for; to agree; to reconcile.
Atonement (a-tōn'ment), *n.* explanation; reconciliation.
Atonic (a-ton'ik), *a.* lacking tone; debilitated.
Atop (a-top'), *ad.* on the top.
Atrabiliar (at-ra-bil'e-ar), } *a.* melan-
Atrabiliary (at-ra-bil'e-a-re), } choly; hypochondriac.
Atrocious (a-trō'shus), *a.* heinous; very wicked or cruel; enormous.
Atrociously (a-trō'shus-le), *ad.* cruelly wicked.
Atrocity (a-tros'e-te), *n.* horrible wickedness.
Atrophy (at'ro-fe), *n.* a wasting of the body.
Attach (at-tach'), *v.* to seize by legal process; to win or gain over.
Attachable (at-tach'a-bl), *a.* that may be taken by attachment.
Attaché (at-ta-shā'), *n.* one attached to the suite of an ambassador.
Attachment (at-tach'ment), *n.* the taking by legal process; affection; fidelity.
Attack (at-tak'), *v.* to assault; to invade;—*n.* an assault; onset.
Attain (at-tān'), *v.* to reach by efforts; to arrive at; to gain.
Attainable (at-tān'a-bl), *a.* that may be attained.
Attainableness (at-tān'a-bl-nes), *n.* the being attainable.
Attainder (at-tān'der), *n.* the act of attainting in law; loss of civil rights.
Attainment (at-tān'ment), *n.* act of attaining; thing attained; acquisition.
Attaint (at-tānt'), *v.* to corrupt; to find guilty of treason;—*n.* a stain; spot.
Attemper (at-tem'per), *v.* to reduce by mixture.
Attempt (at-temt'), *n.* a trial; effort;—*v.* to try; to endeavor; to essay.
Attend (at-tend'), *v.* to accompany; to wait on; to regard attentively.
Attendance (at-tend'ans), *n.* the act of waiting on.
Attendant (at-tend'ant), *a.* accompanying one that attends or waits on.
Attention (at-ten'shun), *n.* act of heeding; civility; mental application.
Attentive (at-tent'iv), *a.* heedful; regardful.
Attentively (at-tent'iv-le), *ad.* with attention.
Attenuant (at-ten'ū-ant), *a.* making thin; diluting.
Attenuate (at-ten'ū-āt), *v.* to make thin or lean.
Attenuation (at-ten-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of making thin or slender.
Attest (at-test'), *v.* to bear witness; to certify.
Attestation (at-tes-tā'shun), *n.* testimony; witness.
Attester (at-test'er), *n.* one who attests.
Attic (at'tik), *a.* pertaining to Attica; chaste; classical;—*n.* an upper room; a garret.
Atticism (at'te-sizm), *n.* elegant Greek.
Attire (at-tīr'), *v.* to dress; to adorn;—*n.* clothes.
Attitude (at'te-tūd), *n.* a posture; position.
Attitudinize (at-te-tū'di-niz), *v.* to assume affected attitudes.
Attollent (at-tol'ent), *a.* raising or lifting up.
Attorney (at-tur'ne), *n.* one who acts for another in matters of law.
Attract (at-trakt'), *v.* to draw to; to allure.
Attractable (at-trakt'a-bl), *a.* that may be attracted.
Attracting (at-trakt'ing), *a.* inviting; alluring.
Attraction (at-trak'shun), *n.* act or power of drawing to; allurement.
Attractive (at-trakt'iv), *a.* drawing to; alluring;—*n.* that which draws.
Attractiveness (at-trakt'iv-nes), *n.* the quality of being attractive.
Attractor (at-trakt'er), *n.* one who attracts.
Attrahent (at'tra-hent), *a.* drawing or attracting.
Attributable (at-trib'ū-ta-bl), *a.* that may be ascribed.
Attribute (at-trib'ūt), *v.* to ascribe; to impute; to apportion to.
Attribute (at'tre-būt), *n.* inherent quality.
Attribution (at-tre-bū'shun), *n.* the act of attributing; commendation.
Attributive (at-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* expressing an attribute;—*n.* a word which expresses quality.

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Attrite (at-trīt'), *a.* worn by rubbing; grieved for sin.
Attrition (at-trish'un), *n.* the act of wearing by friction.
Attune (at-tūn'), *v.* to put in tune; to make musical.
Auburn (aw'burn), *a.* reddish brown.
Auction (awk'shun), *n.* a sale of goods to the highest bidder.
Auctioneer (awk-shun-ēr'), *n.* one who sells by auction.
Audacious (aw-dā'shus), *a.* bold; impudent; daring.
Audaciously (aw-dā'shus-le), *ad.* boldly; impudently.
Audacity (aw-das'e-te), *n.* boldness; daring spirit.
Audible (aw-de-bl), *a.* that may be heard.
Audibly (aw'de-ble), *ad.* so as to be heard.
Audience (aw'de-ens), *n.* a hearing; an assembly of hearers; an interview.
Audit (aw'dit), *n.* the settling of accounts;—*v.* to examine and adjust accounts.
Auditor (aw'di-ter), *n.* a hearer; an examiner of accounts.
Auditory (aw'di-to-re), *n.* an audience;—*a.* relating to the sense of hearing.
Auger (aw'ger), *n.* a tool for boring holes.
Aught (awt), *n.* anything.
Augment (awg-ment'), *v.* to increase; to grow larger.
Augmentation (awg-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of increasing; addition.
Augmentative (awg-ment'a-tiv), *a.* that augments.
Augur (aw'ger), *v.* to judge by augury; to predict.
Augural (aw'gū-ral), *a.* relating to augurs.
Augury (aw'gū-re), *n.* a prediction; an omen.
August (aw'gust), *n.* eighth month of the year.
August (aw-gust'), *a.* grand; magnificent; awful.
Aulic (aw'lik), *a.* relating to a royal court.
Aunt (ant), *n.* a father's or mother's sister.
Aura (aw'ra), *n.* a gentle breeze; an invisible vapor said to proceed from the body.
Aurated (aw'rā-ted), *a.* like gold.
Aurelia (aw-rē'le-a), *n.* the chrysalis of an insect.
Aurelian (aw-rē'le-an), *n.* an amateur collection of insects.
Aureola (aw-rē'o-la), *n.* a circle of gold-colored rays.
Auric (aw'rik), *a.* of or from gold.
Auricle (aw're-kl), *n.* the external ear; cavity of the heart.
Auricular (aw-rik'ū-ler), *a.* within hearing.
Auriculate (aw-rik'ū-lāt), *a.* ear-shaped.
Auriferous (aw-rif'er-us), *a.* containing or producing gold.
Auriform (aw're-form), *a.* shaped like an ear.
Aurist (aw'rist), *n.* one skilled in ear diseases.
Aurora (aw-rō'ra), *n.* the dawn of day.
Aurora Borealis (aw-rō'ra bo-re-ā'lis). *n.* the northern lights.
Auscultation (aws-kul-tā'shun), *n.* the using of the ear to discover diseases of the lungs.
Auspice (aw'spis), *n.* omens; influence; protection.
Auspicious (aw-spish'us), *a.* omens of success; lucky.
Auspiciously (aw-spish'us-le), *ad.* prosperously.
Austere (aw-stēr') *a.* severe; rigid; harsh.
Austerely (aw-stēr'le), *ad.* harshly; sternly.
Austerity (aw-ster'e-te), *n.* severity; harsh discipline.
Austral (aws'tral), *a.* southern.
Authentic (aw-then'tik), *a.* genuine; original; true.
Authenticate (aw-then'te-kāt), *v.* to prove by authority.
Authentication (aw-then-te-kā'shun), *n.* confirmation by proof.
Authenticity (aw-then-tis'e-te), *n.* genuineness; reality; authority.
Author (aw'ther), *n.* the first framer or inventor; an original writer.
Authoress (aw'ther-es), *n.* a female author.
Authoritative (aw-thor'i-ta-tiv), *a.* having authority.
Authority (aw-thor'e-te), *n.* legal power or right; warrant; rule.
Authorization (aw-thor-e-zā'shun), *n.* the giving authority.
Authorize (aw'thor-īz), *v.* to empower; to make legal; to justify.
Authorship (aw'ther-ship), *n.* state of being an author.
Autobiographer (aw-tō-bī-og'ra-fer), *n.* one who writes his own life.
Autobiography (aw-tō-bī-og'ra-fe), *n.* a life written by a person himself.
Autobiographical (aw-to-bī-o-graf'ik-al) *a.* pertaining to autobiography.
Autocracy (aw-tok'ra-se), *n.* unlimited power in one person.
Autocrat (aw'to-krat), *n.* an absolute monarch.
Autocratic (aw-to-krat'ik), *a.* pertaining to autocracy.
Auto-da-fe (aw-to-da-fā'), *n.* the punishment of a heretic by burning.
Autogeneal (aw-tō-gē'ne-al), } *a.* self-be-
Autogenous (aw-tog'e-nus), } gotten or self-generating.
Autograph (aw'tō-graf), *n.* one's own handwriting.
Autographic (aw-tō-graf'ik), *a.* comprising one's own handwriting.
Autography (aw-tog'ra-fe), *n.* a process of printing; original of a treatise.
Automath (aw'to-math), *n.* one self-taught.
Automatic (aw-tō-mat'ik), *a.* of an automaton.
Automaton (aw-tom'a-ton), *n.* a self-moved machine.
Automatous (aw-tom'a-tus), *a.* power of self-motion.
Autonomy (aw-ton'o-me), *n.* self-government.
Autonomous (aw-ton'o-mus), *a.* under self-government.
Autopsy (aw'top-se), *n.* seeing a thing one's self; ocular observation.
Autumn (aw'tum), *n.* third season of the year.
Autumnal (aw-tum'nal), *a.* belonging to autumn.
Auxesis (awks-ē'sis), *n.* a figure in rhetoric by which anything is magnified too much.
Auxiliaries (awg-zil'ya-rīz), *n. pl.* soldiers helping another nation.
Auxiliary (awg-zil'ya-re), *a.* helping; assisting;—*n.* a helping verb.
Avail (a-vāl'), *v.* to profit; to assist; to promote;—*n.* advantage; profit; benefit.
Available (a-vāl'a-bl), *a.* that can be turned to advantage.
Avalanche (av-a-lansh'), *n.* a snow or ice slide.

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Avarice (av'a-ris), *n.* extreme love of gain.
Avaricious (av-a-rish'us), *a.* greedy of gain; covetous.
Avast (a-vast'), *interj.* cease; hold; stop.
Avaunt (a-vawnt'), *interj.* get away; begone.
Ave Mary (ā've mā're), *n.* a prayer to the Virgin Mary.
Avenaceous (av-e-nā'shus), *a.* of or like oats.
Avenge (a-venj'), *v.* to take just satisfaction; to punish; to vindicate; to defend.
Avenger (a-ven'jer), *n.* one who avenges.
Avenue (av'e-nū), *n.* an entrance; way; a passage.
Aver (a-ver'), *v.* to declare positively; to assert.
Average (av'er-aj), *n.* a mean proportion; medium; — *a.* medial; — *v.* to reduce to a medium.
Averment (a-ver'ment), *n.* positive declaration.
Averse (a-vers'), *a.* disinclined to; not favorable.
Aversion (a-ver'shun), *n.* hatred; dislike.
Avert (a-vert'), *v.* to turn aside or away.
Aviary (ā've-a-re), *n.* an inclosure for keeping birds.
Avidious (a-vid'e-us), *a.* eager; greedy.
Avidity (a-vid'e-te), *n.* greediness; eagerness; intense appetite.
Avocation (av-ō-kā'shun), *n.* the lawful business that calls away.
Avoid (a-void'), *v.* to keep at a distance from; to escape from.
Avoidable (a-void'a-bl), *a.* that may be avoided.
Avoidance (a-void'ans), *n.* the act of shunning.
Avoider (a-void'er), *n.* one who avoids.
Avoirdupois (av-er-du-poiz'), *n.* a weight of sixteen ounces to the pound.
Avouch (a-vouch'), *v.* to affirm; to declare; to maintain.
Avouchment (a-vouch'ment), *n.* act of avouching.
Avow (a-vow'), *v.* to declare openly; to own.
Avowable (a-vow'a-bl), *a.* that may be justified.
Avowal (a-vow'al), *n.* a frank declaration.
Avowedly (a-vow'ed-le), *ad.* in an open manner.
Avower (ā-vow'er), *n.* one who avows.
Avulsion (a-vul'shun), *n.* act of tearing away.
Await (a-wāt'), *v.* to wait or look for; to expect.
Awake (a-wāk'), *a.* not sleeping; — *v.* to rouse from sleep; to cease to sleep; to bestir.
Awaken (a-wāk'n), *v.* to rouse from sleep.
Awakening (a-wāk'n-ing), *n.* the act of rousing; rousing from sleep.
Award (a-ward'), *v.* to adjudge; — *n.* a judgment; a sentence.
Aware (a-ware'), *a.* foreseeing; watchful; vigilant.
Away (a-wā'), *ad.* at a distance; — *interj.* begone.
Awe (aw), *n.* reverential fear; — *v.* to strike with fear.
Aweary (a-wē're), *a.* weary; tired.
Awful (aw'ful), *a.* that strikes with awe.
Awfulness (aw'ful-nes), *n.* the quality of being awful.
Awkward (awk'werd), *a.* clumsy; unhandy; bungling; unskillful.
Awkwardness (awk'werd-nes), *n.* inelegance; clumsiness.
Awl (awl), *n.* a tool for piercing holes.
Awning (awn'ing), *n.* a covering to keep off the sun or weather.
Awry (a-rī'), *a.* or *ad.* obliquely; unevenly; aside.
Axe } (aks), *n.* a sharp tool for cutting wood.
Ax }
Axial (aks'e-al), *a.* pertaining to an axis.
Ax-form (aks'form), *a.* the shape of an axe.
Axillary (aks'il-le-re), *a.* belonging to the armpit.
Axiom (aks'e-um), *n.* a self-evident truth.
Axiomatic (aks-e-o-mat'ik), *a.* of the nature of an axiom.
Axis (aks'is), *n.* the line on which a body revolves.
Axle (aks'l), *n.* a shaft on which carriage-wheels turn.
Axunge (ak'sunj), **Axungia** (ak-sun'je-a), } *n.* the hardest part of the fat of animals.
Ay } (ā), *ad.* yes; yea; expressing assent.
Aye }
Aye (ā), *ad.* always; ever.
Azoic (a-zō'ik), *a.* without life.
Azote (a-zōt'), *n.* nitrogen gas.
Azure (ā'zhur or azh'ur), *a.* faint blue; sky-colored; — *n.* a light blue; the sky.
Azygous (az'e-gus), *a.* without a corresponding part.
Azymous (az'e-mus), *a.* unfermented or unleavened.

B.

B is the second letter and the first consonant in the English alphabet.
Baa (bah), *v.* to cry or bleat as a sheep; — *n.* the cry of a sheep.
Baal (ba'al), *n.* an idol among the Chaldeans.
Babble (bab'le), *v.* to talk idly or childishly; — *n.* senseless talk.
Babbler (bab'bler), *n.* an idle or great talker.
Babbling (bab'bling), *a.* loquacious; — *n.* idle or foolish talk.
Babe (bāb), *n.* an infant; a child.
Babel (bā'bl), *n.* confusion.
Baboon (bab-ōōn'), *n.* a large monkey.
Baby (bā'be), *n.* an infant; a doll.
Babyish (ba'be-ish), *a.* like a babe; childish.
Baccate (bak'kāt), *a.* resembling berries.
Baccated (bak'ka-ted), *a.* having many berries.
Bacchanal (bak'ka-nal), *n.* one who indulges in drunken revels.
Bacchanalian (bak-ka-nā'le-an), *a.* reveling in drunkenness.
Bacchus (bak'kus), *n.* the god of wine.
Bacciferous (bak-sif'er-us), *a.* producing berries.
Baccivorous (bak-siv'o-rus), *a.* berry-eating.
Bachelor (bach'e-ler), *n.* an unmarried man; an undergraduate.
Back (bak), *n.* part of the body; the rear; — *v.* to place upon the back; to cause to recede; to support.
Backbite (bak'bit), *v.* to revile an absent person.
Backbiter (bak'bit-er), *n.* one who slanders the absent.
Backbiting (bak'bit-ing), *n.* secret calumny.

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Backbone (bak'bōn), *n.* the spine.
Backdoor (bak'dōr), *n.* door behind a house.
Backer (bak'er), *n.* one who supports another.
Backgammon (bak-gam'mun), *n.* a game played with box and dice.
Background (bak'ground), *n.* ground behind; a place of obscurity or shade.
Backside (bak'sīd), *n.* the hinder part of anything; the rear.
Backslide (bak-slid'), *v.* to fall away; to apostatize.
Backslider (bak-slid'er), *n.* one who recedes from his faith.
Backstaff (bak'staf), *n.* an instrument for taking altitudes.
Backward (bak'werd), *a.* unwilling; dull.
Backwardly (bak'werd-le), *ad.* unwillingly; slowly.
Backwardness (bak'werd-nes), *n.* a want of will; dullness; slowness.
Backwoodsman (bak-woods'-man), *n.* one living in outlying districts of a new country.
Bacon (bā'kn), *n.* hog's flesh salted and dried.
Baculometry (bak-ū-lom'e-tre), *n.* art of measuring by staves or rods.
Bad (bad), *a.* ill; not good; wicked; hurtful; evil.
Badge (baj), *n.* a token of distinction.
Badger (baj'er), *n.* a wild quadruped; —*v.* to tease; to worry; to annoy.
Badinage (bad'in-azh), *n.* playful discourse.
Badly (bad'le), *ad.* not well.
Baffle (baf'fl), *v.* to elude by artifice; to frustrate.
Baffler (baf'fler), *n.* one who baffles.
Bag (bag), *n.* a sack; pouch; purse; an udder; —*v.* to put into a bag.
Bagasse (ba-gas'), *n.* refuse of sugar-cane, — used as fuel.
Bagatelle (bag-a-tel'), *n.* a thing of no importance; a trifle; a kind of game.
Baggage (bag'gaj), *n.* necessaries of an army; clothing; luggage.
Bagging (bag'ging), *n.* cloth for making bags.
Bagnio (ban'yo), *n.* a bathing-house; a brothel.
Bagpipe (bag'pīp), *n.* a musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag and pipes.
Bail (bāl), *n.* surety for another; the handle of a kettle, &c.; —*v.* to give security; to set free on security; to free from water.
Bailable (bāl'a-bl), *a.* that may be bailed.
Bail-bond (bāl'bond), *n.* a bond given by a prisoner and his surety.
Bailee (bāl'ē), *n.* one to whom goods are delivered in trust.
Bailiff (bāl'if), *n.* an executive officer who serves writs; an under steward.
Bailiwick (bāl'e-wik), *n.* the jurisdiction of a bailiff.
Bailment (bāl'ment), *n.* delivery of goods in trust.
Bailer (bāl'er), *n.* one who delivers goods in trust.
Bait (bāt), *v.* to put on a bait; to give or take refreshment; to set dogs upon; —*n.* refreshment; a lure for fishes.
Baize (bāz), *n.* a coarse woolen stuff.
Bake (bāk), *v.* to cook in an oven; to heat or harden.
Bakehouse (bāk'hous), *n.* a place for baking bread, &c.
Baker (bāk'er), *n.* a man whose trade is to bake.
Bakery (bāk'er-e), *n.* a place for baking bread, &c.
Baking (bāk'ing), *n.* drying by heat; quantity baked at one time.
Balance (bal'ans), *n.* a pair of scales; equality of weights, power, or force; a constellation; the difference of accounts; —*v.* to make equal; to settle, regulate, or adjust.
Balance-sheet (bal'ans-shēt), *n.* a paper showing a summary and balance of accounts.
Balcony (bal'ko-ne), *n.* a gallery before a house.
Bald (bawld), *a.* without hair; naked; flat; inelegant.
Baldachin (bal'da-kin), *n.* a structure within a building in the form of a canopy.
Balderdash (bawl'der-dash), *n.* idle or senseless talk.
Baldness (bawld'nes), *n.* destitute of hair.
Baldric (bawl'drik), *n.* a girdle; a warrior's belt.
Bale (bāl), *n.* a package of goods; misery; calamity; —*v.* to make up into bales.
Baleful (bāl'ful), *a.* sorrowful; sad; pernicious.
Balk (bawk), *n.* a ridge of unploughed land; a rafter; beam; failure; —*v.* to disappoint; to frustrate.
Ball (bawl), *n.* any round body; a bullet; an entertainment of dancing.
Ballad (bal'lad), *n.* a short narrative, in song.
Ballast (bal'last), *n.* weight to steady a ship; —*v.* to load with ballast; to steady.
Ballet (bal'lā), *n.* a mimic dance.
Balloon (bal-lōōn'), *n.* a large spherical bag, which, being inflated with gas, floats in the air.
Ballon (bal'lon), *n.* a globe on the top of a pillar; a vessel used in distilling.
Ballot (bal'lot), *n.* a ball or ticket used in voting; act of voting; —*v.* to choose or vote by ballot.
Ballot-box (bal'lot-box), *n.* a box for holding ballots.
Balloting (bal'lot-ing), *n.* voting by ballot.
Balm (bäm), *n.* a fragrant plant; a soothing ointment.
Balmy (bäm'e), *a.* sweet; fragrant; mild; soothing.
Balsam (bal'sam), *n.* an aromatic substance flowing from trees.
Balsamic (bal-sam'ik), *a.* healing; soft; unctuous.
Baluster (bal'us-ter), *n.* a rail; a small pillar.
Balustrade (bal'us-trād), *n.* a row of balusters or rails.
Bamboo (bam-bōō'), *n.* a plant of India.
Bamboozle (bam-bōō'zl), *v.* to impose upon; to deceive.
Ban (ban), *n.* a public notice, interdiction; curse.
Banana (ba-nä'na), *n.* a tropical tree and its fruit.
Banco (bank'kō), *n.* the difference between bank and current money; a bank.
Band (band), *n.* anything that binds; a company; a cord; a fillet; —*v.* to unite or tie together.
Bandage (band'āj), *n.* a fillet, roller, or swath, for a wound.
Bandana (ban-dan'a), *n.* an Indian silk; a colored handkerchief.
Bandbox (band'box), *n.* a light box for bands, ribbons, &c.
Bandit (ban'dit), *n.* an outlaw; a robber; a highwayman.
Bandoleer (ban-dō-lēr'), *n.* a leathern belt.
Bandore (ban'dōr), *n.* a stringed musical instrument.

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Banderole (ban'de-rōl), *n.* a little flag or streamer.
Bandy (ban'de), *n.* a club for striking a ball; —*v.* to beat about; to exchange.
Bandy-legged (ban'de-legd), *a.* having crooked legs.
Bane (bān), *n.* poison; mischief; ruin.
Baneful (bān'ful), *a.* poisonous; hurtful; destructive.
Bang (bang), *v.* to thump; —*n.* a blow with a club; a thump.
Banian (ban'yan), *n.* the Indian fig-tree; a Hindoo of the trading caste; days on which sailors get no meat.
Banish (ban'ish), *v.* to force to leave a country; to expel or drive away.
Banishment (ban'ish-ment), *n.* expulsion from a country.
Bank (bank), *n.* a mound, pile, or ridge, of earth; side of a stream; place where money is deposited; —*v.* to raise a bank.
Bankable (bank'a-bl), *a.* receivable at a bank.
Bank-bill (bank'bil), } *n.* a promissory note
Bank-note (bank'nōt), } issued by a bank; a bill of exchange.
Bank-book (bank'book), *n.* a book for bank accounts.
Banker (bank'er), *n.* one who deals in money.
Banking (bank'ing), *n.* the business of a banker; —*a.* pertaining to a bank.
Bankrupt (bank'rupt), *n.* an insolvent; one who cannot pay his debts; —*a.* insolvent; —*v.* to render unable to pay debts.
Bankruptcy (bank'rupt-se), *n.* state of a bankrupt; failure in trade; inability to pay all debts.
Bank-stock (bank'stok), *n.* shares in a bank.
Banner (ban'ner), *n.* a military ensign.
Bannock (ban'nok), *n.* a cake made of meal.
Banquet (ban'kwet), *n.* a sumptuous feast; —*v.* to give a feast.
Banqueting (ban'kwet-ing), *pr.* feasting; —*n.* act of feasting.
Bans (banz), *n. pl.* public notice of a proposed marriage.
Bantam (ban'tam), *n.* a small fowl.
Banter (ban'ter), *v.* to rally; to ridicule; to joke, or jest at; —*n.* raillery.
Bantling (bant'ling), *n.* an infant, or young child.
Baptism (bap'tizm), *n.* a religious ceremony of admission to church membership.
Baptismal (bap-tiz'mal), *a.* relating to baptism.
Baptist (bap'tist), *n.* one who holds to baptism by immersion.
Baptistery (bap'tis-ter-e), *n.* a place for baptizing.
Baptize (bap-tiz'), *v.* to administer baptism.
Bar (bär), *n.* a bolt; an obstacle; a bank of sand in a river or harbor; a tribunal; a place where liquors are sold.
Barb (bärb), *n.* that which resembles a beard; the jag on the point of an arrow, fish-hook, &c.; horse-armor; a Barbary horse; —*v.* to arm with barbs.
Barbacan (bär'bā-kan), *n.* a watch-tower; a fort.
Barbarian (bär-bā're-an), *n.* a savage; a brutal man; —*a.* savage; cruel; inhuman.
Barbaric (bär-bar'ik), *a.* uncivilized; rude.
Barbarism (bär'ba-rizm), *n.* savageness; rudeness.
Barbarity (bär-bar'e-te), *n.* a savage state; inhumanity.
Barbarize (bär'ba-riz), *v.* to make or render barbarous.
Barbarous (bär'ba-rus), *a.* rude; cruel; uncivilized.
Barbated (bär'bā-ted), *a.* bearded.
Barbecue (bär'be-kū), *n.* a social gathering in the open air, at which an ox, &c., is roasted whole.
Barbed (bärbd'), *a.* bearded; armed.
Barber (bär'ber), *n.* one who shaves beards and cuts and dresses hair.
Barberry (bär'ber-re), *n.* a thorny shrub and its fruit.
Barbet (bär'bet), *n.* a species of dog.
Barbule (bär'būl), *n.* a minute barb or beard.
Bard (bärd), *n.* a Celtic poet and singer; a poet.
Bardic (bärd'ik), *a.* pertaining to bards or their poetry.
Bare (bär), *a.* naked; plain; poor; —*v.* to make naked; to lay open.
Barefaced (bär'fāst), *a.* shameless; impudent.
Barefoot (bär'foot), *a.* with the feet bare.
Bareness (bär'nes), *n.* nakedness; leanness; poverty.
Bargain (bär'gin), *n.* agreement; a contract; —*v.* to make a contract; to sell.
Bargainee (bär-gen-ē'), *n.* one who accepts a bargain.
Barge (bärj), *n.* a large flat-bottomed boat.
Barilla (ba-ril'la), *n.* a plant from which alkali is made.
Bark (bärk), *n.* rind of a tree; noise made by dogs; —*v.* to make the noise of dogs; to strip trees.
Barking (bärk'ing), *n.* the noise made by a dog.
Barley (bär-le), *n.* grain that malt is made of.
Barleycorn (bär'le-korn), *n.* a grain of barley; third part of an inch.
Barm (bärm), *n.* yeast.
Barn (bärn), *n.* building for storing farm produce.
Barnacle (bär'na-kl), *n.* a shell-fish; a goose peculiar to northern seas.
Barnacles (bär'na-klz), *n.* irons on horses' noses; spectacles.
Barometer (ba-rom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere, and indicating the changes of weather.
Barometrical (bar-ō-met'rik-al), *a.* relating to the barometer.
Baron (bar'un), *n.* rank of nobility next to a viscount.
Baronage (bar'un-āj), *n.* the whole body of barons.
Baroness (bar'un-es), *n.* the wife of a baron.
Baronet (bar'on-et), *n.* the title below a baron.
Baronetcy (bar'on-et-se), *n.* the rank or dignity of a baron.
Baronial (ba-rō'ne-al), *a.* belonging to a barony.
Barony (bar'o-ne), *n.* lordship or fee of a baron.
Barque }
Bark } (bark), *n.* a ship with three masts, without a mizzen topsail.
Barrack (bar'rak), *n.* a building to lodge soldiers.
Baroscope (bar'o-skōp), *n.* a kind of barometer.
Barouche (ba-rōōsh'), *n.* a four-wheeled carriage.
Barrator (bar'ra-ter), *n.* one who excites lawsuits.
Barratrous (bar'ra-trus), *a.* guilty of the crime of barratry.

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Barratry (bar'ra-tre), *n.* the practice of encouraging law-suits.
Barrel (bar'rel), *n.* a cask; a cylinder; — *v.* to put in a barrel.
Barreled (bar'reld), *pr.* put in a barrel; — *a.* having a barrel or tube.
Barren (bar'ren), *a.* unfruitful; dull; sterile.
Barrenness (bar'ren-nes), *n.* unfruitfulness.
Barricade (bar-re-kād'), *n.* a temporary fortification; a bar; — *v.* to fasten; to fortify.
Barrier (bar're-er), *n.* a defense; obstruction; a line of separation.
Barrister (bar'ris-ter), *n.* a lawyer.
Barrow (bar'rō), *n.* a hand carriage; a mound; a castrated hog.
Bar-shot (bär'shot), *n.* two balls joined by a bar.
Barter (bär-ter), *v.* to traffic by giving one thing for another; traffic by exchange.
Barterer (bär'ter-er), *n.* one who traffics by exchange.
Baryta (ba-rī'ta), *n.* a mineral.
Barytone (bar'e-tōn), *n.* a voice partaking of the common bass and tenor.
Basal (bā'sal), *a.* forming the base.
Basalt (ba-sawlt'), *n.* a rock of igneous origin.
Basaltic (ba-sawlt'ik), *a.* pertaining to basalt.
Basaltine (ba-sawlt'in), *a.* crystallized hornblende.
Bas-bleu (bah-blōō'), *n.* a literary lady; a blue-stocking.
Base (bās), *n.* foundation; bottom; support; part in music; — *a.* mean; vile; worthless; — *v.* to found, set, or lay, on a base.
Base-born (bās'born), *a.* born of low parentage; born out of wedlock.
Baseless (bās'les), *a.* without a foundation.
Basement (bās'ment), *n.* the ground floor.
Baseness (bās'nes), *n.* deepness; vileness; meanness.
Bashaw (ba-shaw'), *n.* a Turkish official; a pasha.
Bashful (bash'ful), *a.* lacking confidence; shamefaced; sheepish; modest; shy.
Bashfulness (bash'ful-nes), *n.* modesty in excess; rustic shame.
Basic (bā'sik), *a.* acting as a base.
Basify (bā'se-fī), *v.* to convert into a base.
Basil (bāz'il), *n.* the slope of a tool; sheepskin; an aromatic plant.
Basilica (ba-zil'e-ka), *n.* a royal hall where justice was administered; the middle vein of the arm; a grand church.
Basilicon (bā-zil'e-kun), *n.* a kind of salve.
Basilisk (baz'e-lisk), *n.* a fabulous serpent; a genus of reptiles.
Basin (bā'sn), *n.* a hollow vessel; a dock; a pond.
Basis (bā'sis), *n.* that on which a thing rests; the chief ingredient.
Basist (bā'sist), *n.* a singer of bass.
Bask (bask), *v.* to lie in the warmth or sunshine.
Basket (bas'ket), *n.* a domestic vessel made of flexible twigs or splinters.
Bass (bass), *n.* a species of fish; the lowest part in music; a tree; a mat.
Bassinet (bās'se-net), *n.* a wicker basket used as a cradle.
Bassoon (bas-sōōn'), *n.* a musical wind-instrument.
Bass-relief (bas'rē-lēf'), *n.* sculptured figures which do not stand out far from the ground.
Bass-viol (bās'vi-ul), *n.* a stringed instrument for playing the bass in music.
Bastard (bas'terd), *n.* a child born out of wedlock.
Bastardy (bas'ter-de), *n.* state of being a bastard.
Baste (bāst), *v.* to beat with a stick; to sew slightly; to drip gravy on roasting meat.
Bastile (bas-tēl'), *n.* a castle used as a prison in Paris.
Bastinado (bas-ti-nā'do), *n.* beating with a cudgel the soles of the feet; — *v.* to beat the soles of the feet with a stick.
Basting (bāst'ing), *n.* a beating; — *v.* moistening with fat.
Bastion (bast'yun), *n.* an outwork of a fortress.
Bat (bat), *n.* a kind of a club used in playing ball; an animal like a bird.
Batch (bach), *n.* a number or quantity made at one time.
Bate (bāt), *v.* to lessen anything.
Bateau (bat-ō), *n.* a wide, flat-bottomed river-boat.
Bath (bath), *n.* a place to bathe in; a Hebrew measure.
Bathe (bāthe), *v.* to wash in a bath.
Bathing (bāth'ing), *n.* the act of using a bath.
Bathos (bā'thos), *n.* a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace, in literature or oratory.
Bathymetrical (bath-e-met'rik-al), *a.* applied to the distribution of plants and animals along the sea bottom.
Baton (bā-tōng'), *n.* a club serving as an emblem of office.
Batrachian (ba-trā'ki-an), *a.* relating to the frog tribe.
Battalia (bat-tāl'ya), *n.* order of battle; an army in array.
Battalion (bat-tal'yun), *n.* a body of infantry of from two to ten companies.
Batten (bat'tn), *v.* to make fat; — *n.* a narrow piece of board.
Batter (bat'ter), *v.* to beat down; — *n.* a mixture of flour, water, &c.
Battering-ram (bat'ter-ing-ram), *n.* an engine for beating down walls.
Battery (bat'ter-e), *n.* a raised work for cannons; a number of cannons; a line of electric jars; an assault by beating.
Batting (bat'ting), *n.* cotton or wool in sheets.
Battle (bat'tl), *n.* a combat between armies; a fight; — *v.* to fight against; to struggle.
Battle-array (bat'tl-ar-rā'), *n.* order of battle.
Battle-axe (bat'tl-aks), *n.* an ancient weapon of war.
Battledoor (bat'tl-dor), *n.* a flat board to strike shuttlecocks.
Battlement (bat'tl-ment), *n.* a parapet wall with embrasures.
Bauble (baw'bl), *n.* a gewgaw; a trifle.
Bawd (bawd), *n.* one who promotes debauchery.
Bawdiness (bawd'e-nes), *n.* obscenity; ribaldry.
Bawdy (bawd'e), *a.* filthy; obscene; unchaste.
Bawl (bawl), *v.* to speak loud; to proclaim, as a crier.
Bay (bā), *v.* to bark, as a dog; — *a.* brown, inclining to chestnut; — *n.* an arm of the sea; the laurel-tree.
Bayonet (bā'o-net), *n.* a kind of dagger fitted to a musket; — *v.* to stab with a bayonet.
Bay-rum (bā'rum), *n.* a spirit made from the leaves of the bay-tree.
Bay-salt (bā'sawlt), *n.* salt evaporated from sea-water.
Bazaar (ba-zar'), *n.* a market-place for the sale of goods.

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Be (bē), *v.* to exist.
Beach (bēch), *n.* the shore of the sea, or of a lake or river; the strand.
Beached (bēcht), *a.* exposed to the waves; stranded.
Beacon (bē'kn), *n.* a signal-light; a guide to seamen.
Bead (bēd), *n.* a little globule strung on thread for necklaces.
Beadle (bē'dl), *n.* a crier or messenger of a court.
Bead-roll (bēd-rōl), *n.* a list of persons prayed for; a catalogue.
Beadsman (bēdz'man), *n.* a man who prays for others.
Beagle (bē'gl), *n.* a small hound.
Beak (bēk), *n.* the bill of a bird; anything like a beak.
Beaked (bēkt), *a.* having a beak; hooked.
Beaker (bēk'er), *n.* a drinking-cup or glass.
Beam (bēm), *n.* a main timber; part of a balance; ray of light; the horn of a stag;—*v.* to emit rays; to glitter or shine.
Beaming (bēm'ing), *pr.* or *a.* emitting rays or beams.
Beamy (bēm'e), *a.* shining bright; radiant.
Bean (bēn), *n.* a species of leguminous plant; a kind of pulse.
Bear (bār), *v.* to bring forth, as young; to be fruitful; to carry; to suffer; to support; to endure; to sustain;—*n.* a wild animal; a stock-jobber who depresses stocks; a morose person.
Bearable (bār'a-bl), *a.* that may be borne.
Beard (bērd), *n.* hair on the face; the barb of an arrow; the gills of shell-fish;—*v.* to oppose to the face.
Bearded (bērd'ed), *a.* having a beard.
Beardless (bērd'les), *a.* without a beard; young.
Bearer (bār'er), *n.* a carrier of anything.
Bearing (bār'ing), *n.* deportment; carriage, or behavior.
Bearish (bār'ish), *a.* like a bear; rough; rude.
Beast (bēst), *n.* a four-footed animal; a brutal man.
Beastly (bēst'le), *a.* resembling a beast.
Beat (bēt), *v.* to strike repeatedly; to outdo; to conquer; to throb, as a pulse;—*n.* the sound of a drum; a stroke.
Beatific (be-a-tif'ik), *a.* having power to make happy.
Beatification (be-at-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* admission to heavenly bliss.
Beatify (be-at'e-fī), *v.* to make happy.
Beating (bēt'ing), *n.* act of striking; correction.
Beatitude (be-at'e-tūd), *n.* blessedness; perfect felicity; heavenly bliss.
Beau (bō), *n.* an attendant on a lady; a fop.
Beau Ideal (bo i-dē'al), *n.* a model of beauty.
Beauish (bō'ish), *a.* gay; foppish; gallant.
Beau-monde (bo-mond'), *n.* the fashionable world.
Beauteous (bū'te-us), *a.* fair; handsome; pleasing; elegant; full of beauty.
Beautifier (bū'te-fī-er), *n.* that which makes beautiful.
Beautiful (bū'te-ful), *a.* pleasing to the sight or the mind; handsome; elegant in form.
Beautify (bū'te-fī), *v.* to make beautiful; to adorn.
Beautiless (bū'te-les), *a.* without beauty.
Beauty (bū'te), *n.* gracefulness; whatever pleases the eye or mind.
Beauty-spot (bū'te-spot), *n.* a spot or patch on the face.
Beaver (bē'ver), *n.* an animal and its fur; a hat; a kind of cloth.
Becalm (be-kām'), *v.* to make calm, still, or quiet.
Because (be-kawz'), *conj.* by cause; for the reason that.
Bechance (be-chans'), *v.* to happen by chance.
Beck (bek), *n.* a sign with the finger or head;—*v.* to nod or signal to.
Beckon (bek'n), *v.* to make a sign to another; to summon.
Becloud (be-kloud'), *v.* to cloud; to obscure; to overshadow.
Become (b-kum'), *v.* to fit or befit.
Becoming (be-kum'ing), *a.* suitable to; appropriate.
Bed (bed), *n.* a place or article of furniture to sleep or rest on; a plat of ground in a garden; the bottom of a body of water; a layer or seam, as in a mine;—*v.* to plant; to lay in order.
Bedabble (be-dab'bl), *v.* to wet; to sprinkle.
Bedaggle (be-dag'gl), *v.* to soil by dragging in the mud.
Bedash (be-dash'), *v.* to bespatter with liquid; to spatter.
Bedaub (be-dawb'), *v.* to daub; to besmear.
Bedazzle (be-daz'zl), *v.* to dazzle; to confound the sight.
Bed-chamber (bed'chām-ber), *n.* a chamber for a bed.
Bed-clothes (bed'klōthz), *n.* sheets, blankets, &c.
Bedding (bed'ding), *n.* materials of a bed.
Bedeck (be-dek'), *v.* to deck; to trim; to adorn.
Bedevil (be-dev'l), *v.* to throw into disorder or confusion.
Bedew (be-dū), *v.* to moisten gently.
Bedfellow (bed'fel-lō), *n.* one who lies with another in the same bed.
Bedim (be-dim'), *v*, to make dim; to obscure.
Bedizen (be-diz'n), *v.* to dress gaudily.
Bedlam (bed'lam), *n.* an asylum for lunatics.
Bedlamite (bed'lam-īte), *n.* a madman.
Bedquilt (bed'kwilt), *n.* a covering for a bed.
Bedraggle (be-drag'gl), *v.* to soil; to drag in mud.
Bedrench (be-drensh), *v.* to soak; to drench.
Bedridden (bed'rid-n), *a.* confined to the bed.
Bedroom (bed'rōōm), *n.* apartment for a bed.
Bedrop (be-drop'), *v.* to sprinkle over.
Bedstead (bed'sted), *n.* the frame for a bed.
Bedtime (bed'tim), *n.* the hour of going to rest.
Beduck (be-duk'), *v.* to put under water.
Bedwarf (be-dwarf'), *v.* to make little; to hinder growth.
Bee (bē), *n.* an insect which produces honey and wax; a number of persons engaged in united labor for the benefit of an individual.
Bee-bread (bē'bred), *n.* the pollen of flowers.
Beech (bēch), *n.* a species of tree, bearing a nut of triangular shape.
Beechen (bēch'n), *a.* belonging to the beech.
Beef (bēf), *n.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow.
Beef-eater (bēf'ēt-er), *n.* a large, well-fed person.
Bee-hive (bē'hīv), *n.* a box or case for keeping bees.
Bee-line (be'līn), *n.* a direct line from one place to another.

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Beelzebub (be-el'ze-bub), *n.* the prince of devils.
Been (bēn), past participle of the verb *to be.*
Beer (bēr), *n.* fermented liquor made of malt and hops.
Beeswax (bēz'waks), *n.* the wax collected by bees.
Beet (bēt), *n.* a vegetable.
Beetle (bē'tl), *n.* a heavy mallet; an insect; —*v.* to jut out; to hang over.
Befall (be-fawl'), *v.* to fall, or happen to.
Befit (be-fit'), *v.* to become; to suit; to adorn.
Befitting (be-fit'ing), *a.* suitable; becoming.
Befool (be-fool'), *v.* to make a fool of; to deceive; to delude.
Before (be-fōr'), *prep.* in front of; previous to; in presence of; —*ad.* in front.
Beforehand (be-fōr'hand), *ad.* previously; hitherto; at first.
Beforetime (be-fōr'tīm), *ad.* formerly; of old.
Befoul (be-foul'), *v.* to make foul; to make dirty.
Befriend (be-frend'), *v.* to assist; to favor.
Befringe (be-frinj'), *v.* to decorate with fringe.
Beg (beg), *v.* to ask earnestly; to entreat.
Beget (be-get'), *v.* to procreate; to generate, or produce.
Begetter (be-get'er), *n.* one who procreates.
Beggar (beg'ger), *n.* one who begs, or lives by begging; —*v.* to bring to want; to impoverish.
Beggarliness (beg'ger-le-nes), *n.* the state of being beggarly; poverty.
Beggarly (beg'ger-le), *a.* very poor; mean; —*ad.* meanly.
Beggary (beg'ger-e), *n.* poverty; extreme want.
Begging (beg'ing), *pr.* asking for alms.
Begin (be-gin'), *v.* to commence; to enter on something new; to take the first step.
Beginner (be-gin'er), *n.* one who begins.
Beginning (be-gin'ing), *n.* the first part of time; first cause; commencement.
Begird (be-gerd'), *v.* to bind with a band; to surround.
Begone (be-gon'), *interj.* go away; depart.
Begrime (be-grīm'), *v.* to soil deeply with dirt.
Begrudge (be-gruj'), *v.* to envy the possession of.
Beguile (be-gīl'), *v.* to impose upon by craft; to deceive; to amuse.
Behalf (be-haf'), *n.* favor; cause; defense.
Behave (be-hāv'), *v.* to bear, or carry; to conduct; to act.
Behavior (be-hāv'yer), *n.* conduct; demeanor of life.
Behead (be-hed'), *v.* to cut off the head.
Behest (be-hest'), *n.* an order; a command; an injunction.
Behind (be-hīnd'), *prep.* or *ad.* at the back of; inferior to; in the rear.
Behindhand (be-hind'hand), *ad.* in arrears.
Behold (be-hōld'), *v.* to see; to view.
Beholden (be-hōld'n), *a.* indebted; obliged.
Beholder (be-hōld'er), *n.* a spectator.
Behoof (be-hōōf'), *n.* profit; advantage; necessity.
Behoove (be-hōōv'), *v.* to be fit, right, or necessary for.
Being (bē'ing), *n.* existence; that which exists.
Belabor (be-lā'ber), *v.* to beat soundly; to thump.
Belate (be-lāt'), *v.* to retard.
Belated (be-lāt'ed), *a.* too late.
Belay (be-lā'), *v.* to lie in wait for; to block up; to fasten, as a rope; to waylay.
Belch (belsh), *v.* to eject wind from the stomach; —*n.* act of belching.
Beldam (bel'dam), *n.* a hag.
Beleaguer (be-lē'ger), *v.* to besiege.
Bel-esprit (bel-es-prē'), *n.* a man of wit.
Belfry (bel'fre), *n.* a tower where bells are hung.
Belial (bē'le-al), *n.* an evil spirit; the devil.
Belibel (be-lī'bl), *v.* to traduce; to libel.
Belie (be-lī'), *v.* to speak falsely of; to slander.
Belief (be-lēf'), *n.* credit given to evidence; the thing believed; credence; faith.
Believable (be-lēv'a-bl), *a.* able to be believed.
Believe (be-lēv'), *v.* to credit; to trust in; to exercise faith; to think, or suppose.
Believer (be-lēv'er), *n.* one who believes.
Bell (bel), *n.* a vessel, or hollow body of metal, expanded at one end, used for making sounds; anything in the form of a bell.
Belladonna (bel-la-don'na), *n.* a poisonous plant.
Belle (bel), *n.* a handsome, gay young lady.
Belles-letters (bel-let'ter), *n. pl.* polite literature.
Bellfounder (bel'found-er), *n.* one who casts bells.
Bellicose (bel'li-kōs), *a.* inclined to war; contentious.
Belligerent (bel-lij'er-ent), *a.* carrying on war; —*n.* a nation engaged in war.
Bellman (bel'man), *n.* one who rings a bell; a public crier.
Bell-metal (bel'met-al), *n.* a metal composed of copper, tin, zinc, and antimony.
Bellow (bel'lō), *v.* to roar; —*n.* a loud outcry.
Bellowing (bel'lō-ing), *n.* a loud outcry, or roaring.
Bellows (bel'lōz), *n.* an instrument to blow with.
Bell-ringer (bel'ring-er), *n.* one who rings a bell.
Bell-wether (bel'weth-er), *n.* a wether sheep, with a bell to lead a flock.
Belly (bel'le), *n.* the part of the body containing the bowels; —*v.* to swell out; to fill.
Bellyband (bel'le-band), *n.* a girth for a horse-saddle.
Belong (be-long'), *v.* to be the property of; to be a part of; to pertain to.
Beloved (*pr.* be-luvd', *a.* be-luv'ed), *pr.* or *a.* greatly loved or esteemed.
Below (be-lō'), *prep.* and *ad.* in a lower place or state; on earth, as opposed to heaven.
Belt (belt), *n.* a girdle; sash; —*v.* to encircle.
Belted (belt'ed), *a.* having a belt.
Belvedere (bel-ve-dēr'), *n.* a turret or cupola on the top of a house.
Bema (bē'ma), *n.* a bishop's throne; a chancel.
Bemire (be-mīr'), *v.* to drag in the mire.
Bemoan (be-mōn'), *v.* to lament; to bewail.
Bench (bensh), *n.* a long seat; a judge's seat; the judicial body.
Bencher (bensh'er), *n.* a senior in an English inn of court.
Bend (bend), *v.* to crook; to submit; —*n.* a curve or crook.
Bendable (bend'a-bl), *a.* that may be bended.
Bender (bend'er), *n.* one who bends.
Bendlet (bend'let), *n.* a little bend.
Beneath (be-nēth'), *prep.* and *ad.* under; below.

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Benedict (ben'e-dikt), *n.* a newly married man.
Benediction (ben-e-dik'shun), *n.* the act of blessing; invocation of happiness.
Benedictory (ben-e-dikt'o-re), *a.* expressing wishes for good.
Benefaction (ben-e-fak'shun), *n.* a benefit; a gift.
Benefactor (ben-e-fak'ter), *n.* one who confers a benefit.
Benefactress (ben-e-fak'tres), *n.* a woman who confers a benefit.
Benefice (ben'e-fis), *n.* a class of church-living.
Beneficed (ben'e-fist), *a.* having a benefice.
Beneficence (be-nef'e-sens), *n.* the practice of doing good.
Beneficent (be-nef'e-sent), *a.* doing good; kind; charitable.
Beneficial (ben-e-fish'al), *a.* useful; advantageous.
Beneficially (ben-e-fish'al-le), *ad.* advantageously; usefully.
Beneficiary (ben-e-fish'a-re), *n.* one who holds a benefice or confers a benefit.
Benefit (ben'e-fit), *n.* profit; a favor conferred; —*v.* to do good to.
Benevolence (be-nev'o-lens), *n.* charity; generosity.
Benevolent (be-nev'o-lent), *a.* kind; charitable.
Benight (be-nīt'), *v.* to involve in darkness; to overtake with night; to involve in ignorance.
Benighted (be-nīt'ed), *a.* involved in darkness, ignorance, or superstition.
Benign (be-nīn'), *a.* of a kind and gentle disposition.
Benignant (be-nig'nant), *a.* kind; gracious.
Benignity (be-nig'ne-te), *n.* goodness of heart.
Benison (ben'e-zn), *n.* a blessing; reward.
Bent (bent), *n.* a curve; tendency; purpose.
Benumb (be-num'), *v.* to deprive of feeling; to make torpid.
Benzine (ben'zin), } *n.* a fluid obtained from
Benzole (ben'zōl), } coal tar.
Benzoin (ben-zoin'), *n.* a fragrant, resinous juice.
Bequeath (be-kwēth'), *v.* to give by will.
Bequest (be-kwest'), *n.* something left by will.
Berate (be-rāt'), *v.* to scold.
Bereave (be-rēv'), *v.* to deprive of; to take away from; to render destitute.
Bereavement (be-rēv'ment), *n.* loss by death.
Bergamot (ber'ga-mot), *n.* a perfume; a species of pear.
Berhyme (be-rīm'), *v.* to mention in rhyme.
Berry (ber're), *n.* a pulpy fruit.
Berth (berth), *n.* a ship's station at anchor; a sleeping-place in a ship.
Beryl (ber'il), *n.* a precious stone of green color.
Beseech (be-sēch'), *v.* to solicit; to pray; to beg.
Beseem (be-sēm'), *v.* to become; to befit.
Beseeming (be-sēm'ing), *a.* becoming.
Beseemly (be-sēm'le), *ad.* becoming; fit; decent.
Beset (be-set'), *v.* to surround; to harass.
Besetting (be-set'ing), *a.* habitually harassing.
Beshrew (be-shrōō'), *v.* to wish a curse to.
Beside (be-sīd'), *prep.* at the side of; near.
Besides (be-sīdz'), *ad.* over and above; more than that.
Besiege (be-sēj'), *v.* to lay siege to; to beset closely.
Besieger (be-sēj'er), *n.* the party besieging.
Besmear (be-smēr'), *v.* to daub; to soil; to sully.
Besom (bē'zum), *n.* a brush made of twigs.
Besot (be-sot'), *v.* to make stupid, dull, or senseless.
Besottedness (be-sot'ed-nes), *n.* stupidity; infatuation.
Bespangle (be-spang'gl), *v.* to adorn with spangles.
Bespatter (be-spat'ter), *v.* to spatter over with water and dirt.
Bespeak (be-spēk'), *v.* to speak for beforehand.
Bespread (be-spred'), *v.* to spread over; to cover.
Best (best), *a.* most good; highest; — *n.* one's utmost endeavor; — *ad.* in the best manner.
Bestial (best'yal), *a.* like a beast; filthy; sensual.
Bestiality (best-yal'e-te), *n.* the quality of a beast; an unnatural crime.
Bestialize (best'yal-ize), *v.* to make like a beast.
Bestir (be-ster'), *v.* to move quickly.
Bestow (be-stō'), *v.* to give; to confer; to dispose of; to impart.
Bestowal (be-stō'al), *n.* act of bestowing; disposal.
Bestowment (be-stō'ment), *n.* act of giving or conferring.
Bestrew (be-strū'), *v.* to scatter, or sprinkle over.
Bestride (be-strīd'), *v.* to stride over; to stand or sit with the legs extended across.
Bestud (be-stud'), to adorn, or set with studs.
Bet (bet), *n.* a wager; a stake; — *v.* to lay or stake a wager.
Betake (be-tāk'), *v.* to apply, or have recourse to.
Bethink (be-think'), *v.* to reflect; to recollect; to recall to mind.
Betide (be-tīd'), *v.* to happen to; to befall.
Betime (be-tīm'), } *ad.* in good time; sea-
Betimes (be-tīmz'), } sonably; soon; early.
Betoken (be-tō'kn), *v.* to signify; to foreshow.
Betray (be-trā'), *v.* to deceive; to disclose treacherously; to entrap.
Betrayal (be-trā'al), *n.* breach of trust.
Betrayer (be-trā'er), *n.* one who betrays; a traitor.
Betroth (be-troth'), *v.* to pledge in marriage.
Betrothal (be-troth'al), } *n.* contract
Betrothment (be-troth'ment), } of marriage.
Better (bet'ter), *a.* more good; preferable; — *ad.* with greater excellence; more correctly; — *v.* to improve; to benefit; to repair; — *n.* a person who bets.
Betterment (bet'ter-ment), *n.* improvement.
Betters (bet'terz), *n. pl.* superiors in age and qualities.
Betting (bet'ing), *n.* the laying a wager; — *a.* in the habit of making bets.
Betty (bet'te), *n.* an instrument to break open doors.
Between (be-twēn'), } *prep.* in the interme-
Betwixt (be-twixt'), } diate space of; belonging to two.
Bevel (bev'el), *n.* a kind of instrument used by masons, beveled at one end; — *a.* angular; slanting; — *v.* to cut to a bevel angle.

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Beveling (bev'el-ing), *a.* curving or bending from a straight line.
Bevel-wheels (bev'el-whēlz), *n.* wheels working in different wheels, having their teeth cut at right angles.
Beverage (bev'er-aj), *n.* liquor for drinking.
Bevy (bev'e), *n.* a flock of birds; a company.
Bewail (be-wāl'), *v.* to lament; to grieve for.
Bewailable (be-wāl'a-bl), *a.* that may be sorrowed for.
Bewailment (be-wāl'ment), *n.* lamentation; act of mourning for.
Beware (be-wār'), *v.* to be cautious; to take care.
Bewilder (be-wil'der), *v.* to puzzle; to lead into perplexity.
Bewildering (be-wil'der-ing), *pr.* or *a.* involving in perplexity.
Bewilderment (be-wil'der-ment), *n.* confusion; perplexity.
Bewitch (be-wich'), *v.* to charm; to enchant.
Bewitchery (be-wich'e-re), } *n.* irresisti-
Bewitchment (be-wich'ment), } ble power over; fascination.
Bewitching (be-wich'ing), *a.* having power to charm.
Bey (bā), *n.* a Turkish governor; a prince.
Beyond (be-yond'), *prep.* on the farthest side; —*ad.* at a distance; yonder.
Bezel (bez'l), *n.* the upper part of a ring, in which the stone is set.
Bezonian (be-zō'ne-an), *n.* a low fellow; a beggar.
Biangular (bi-ang'gū-ler), *a.* having two angles.
Bias (bi'as), *n.* leaning on one side; partiality; propensity; —*v.* to incline to one side; to prejudice; —*ad.* in a slanting direction; diagonally.
Biased (bī'ast), *pr.* or *a.* warped to one side.
Bib (bib), *n.* a cloth under the chin of an infant; —*v.* to drink; to tipple.
Bibacious (bi-bā'shus), *a.* addicted to drinking.
Bibber (bib'ber), *n.* a drinker; tippler; drunkard.
Bible (bīb'l), *n.* the book; the divinely inspired scriptures.
Biblical (bib'li-kal), *a.* pertaining to the Bible.
Bibliographer (bib-le-og'ra-fer), *n.* one who is skilled in the knowledge of books.
Bibliographic (bib-le-o-graf'ik), *a.* pertaining to the history of books.
Bibliography (bib-le-og'ra-fe), *n.* a history of books.
Bibliology (bib-le-ol'o-je), *n.* a treatise on books; biblical literature.
Bibliomania (bib-le-o-mā'ne-a), *n.* a rage for possessing rare books.
Bibliomaniac (bib-le-o-mā'ne-ak), *n.* one who has a rage for books.
Bibliopole (bib-le-o-pōl'), } *n.* a book-
Bibliopolist (bib-le-op'o-list), } seller.
Biblicist (bib'le-sist), } *n.* one conversant
Biblist (bib'list), } with the Bible.
Bibulous (bib'ū-lus), *a.* drinking in; spongy.
Bice (bis), *n.* a pale blue or green paint.
Bicephalous (bi-sef'a-lus), *a.* having two heads.
Bicker (bik'er), *v.* to dispute about trifles.
Bickering (bik'er-ing), *n.* wrangling; contention.
Bicorn (bī'korn), *a.* having two horns.
Bid (bid), *v.* to tell to do; to request; to offer; to command; —*n.* an offer at an auction.
Bidder (bid'er), *n.* one that offers a price.
Bidding (bid'ing), *n.* an offer of price, or terms; invitation; direction.
Biddy (bid'de), *n.* a chicken; a servant-girl.
Bide (bid), *v.* to remain; to dwell; to endure; to wait for.
Bidental (bi-den'tal), *a.* having two teeth.
Bidet (be-det'), *n.* a small horse or nag.
Biennial (bi-en'ne-al), *a.* occurring every two years.
Bier (bēr), *n.* a frame for bearing the dead.
Biestings (bēst'ingz), *n. pl.* first milk of a cow after calving.
Bifacial (bi-fā'shal), *a.* having two like faces.
Bifarious (bi-fā're-us), *a.* pointing two ways.
Biferous (bif'er-us), *a.* bearing fruit twice a year.
Bifid (bī'fid), *a.* two-cleft.
Biflorous (bi-flō'rus), *a.* having two flowers of two kinds.
Bifold (bī'fōld), *a.* of two kinds; double.
Bifoliate (bi-fō'le-āt), *a.* having two leaves.
Biform (bī'form), *a.* having two forms or bodies.
Bifurcated (bi-fer'kā-ted), } *a.* forked; sepa-
Bifurcous (bi-fer'kus), } rated into two heads.
Big (big), *a.* large; swelled; bulky; pregnant.
Bigamist (big'a-mist), *n.* one who has two wives or two husbands at the same time.
Bigamy (big'a-me), *n.* the crime of having two wives or husbands at once.
Biggin (big'gin), *n.* a child's cap; a wooden vessel.
Bight (bīt), *n.* a small bay; part of a rope folded.
Bigness (big'nes), *n.* size; bulk; greatness of quantity.
Bigot (big'ut), *n.* one unduly devoted to a party or creed.
Bigoted (big'ut-ed), *a.* unduly devoted; prejudiced.
Bigotry (big'ut-re), *n.* blind zeal for a creed, party, or opinion; superstition.
Bijou (be-zhōō'), *n.* a jewel.
Bilateral (bī-lat'er-al), *a.* arranged on opposite sides.
Bilberry (bil'ber-re), *n.* a shrub, bearing a berry of a blue color.
Bilbo (bil'bō), *n.* a rapier; a fine sword.
Bilboes (bil'bōz), *n. pl.* stocks for the feet of offenders on board ships.
Bile (bīl), *n.* a yellow bitter liquor secreted by the liver; ill-humor.
Bilge (bilj), *n.* the bulging part of a cask; the breadth of a ship's bottom; —*v.* to leak from fracture.
Bilge-water (bilj'waw-ter), *n.* water lying in a ship's hold.
Biliary (bil'ya-re), *a.* belonging to the bile.
Bilingual (bi-ling'gwal), *a.* in two languages.
Bilinguous (bi-ling'gwus), *a.* speaking two languages.
Bilious (bil'yus), *a.* affected by bile.
Biliteral (bi-lit'er-al), *a.* of two letters.
Bilk (bilk), *v.* to frustrate; to defraud.
Bilker (bilk'er), *n.* a person who cheats, or deceives; a rogue.
Bill (bil), *n.* beak of a bird; an account; a note; draft of a law; hooked instrument for cutting; —*v.* to caress; to fondle.
Billed (bild), *a.* furnished with a bill.
Billet (bil'et), *n.* a small note or letter; a stick of wood; —*v.* to quarter soldiers; to settle.
Billet-doux (bil'le-dōō), *n.* a love note or letter.

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Billiards (bil'yardz), *n. pl.* a game played on a table with balls and sticks.
Billingsgate (bil'ingz'gāt), *n.* foul language; ribaldry.
Billion (bil'yun), *n.* a thousand millions, according to the French method; a million of millions, according to the English method.
Bill of fare (bil-ov-fār), *n.* a list of articles ready for food.
Billow (bil'ō), *n.* a rolling wave of the sea; — *v.* to swell or roll like a wave.
Billowy (bil'ō-e), *a.* swelling like a wave; full of billows.
Bill-sticker (bil'stik-er), *n.* one who posts placards, &c.
Bimanous (bi-mā'nus), *a.* two-handed.
Bimensal (bi-men'sal), *a.* occurring once in two months.
Bin (bin), *n.* a box to hold flour, grain, wine, &c.
Binary (bi'na-re), *a.* composed of two; double.
Binate (bi'nāt), *a.* being double or in couples.
Bind (bind), *v.* to tie; to confine; to gird; to restrain; to oblige by kindness; to confirm; to form a border round; to constipate.
Binder (bind'er), *n.* one who binds books, sheaves, &c.
Bindery (bind'er-e), *n.* a place for binding books.
Binding (bind'ing), *a.* obligatory; — *n.* a bandage; cover and sewing of a book.
Binnacle (bin'na-kl), *n.* a box for holding the compass of a ship.
Binocular (bi-nok'u-lar), *a.* having, or suitable for, two eyes.
Binomial (bi-nō'me-al), *a.* having two parts or terms.
Binous (bi'nus), *a.* double.
Biographer (bi-og'ra-fer), *n.* a writer of lives.
Biographic (bi-o-graf'ik), } *a.* relating to
Biographical (bi-o-graf'ik-al), } biography.
Biography (bi-og'ra-fe), *n.* a history of a person's life and character.
Biology (bi-ol'o-je), *n.* the science of life.
Biparous (bip'a-rus), *a.* producing two at a birth.
Bipartite (bip'ar-tit or bi-pär'tit), *a.* that may be divided into two parts.
Bipartition (bi-pär-tish'un), *n.* division into two parts.
Biped (bi'ped), *n.* an animal having two feet, as man.
Bipedal (bi-pē'dal), *a.* having two feet.
Bipennate (bi-pen'nāt), *a.* having two wings.
Bipetalous (bi-pet'al-us), *a.* having two petals.
Biquadrate (bi-kwod'rāt), *n.* the fourth power of a number, or the square of a square.
Biquadratic (bi-kwod-rat'ik), *a.* relating to the fourth power in mathematics.
Birch (berch), *n.* a tree of several species.
Bird (berd), *n.* one of the feathered race; a fowl.
Bird-lime (berd'līm), *n.* a glutinous substance by which to catch birds.
Bird's-eye (berdz'i), *a.* seen at a great height, as by a bird; — *n.* a genus of plants.
Birostrate (bi-ros'trāt), *a.* having two beaks;
Birth (berth), *n.* the act of coming into life; origin; being born; descent.
Birthday (berth'dā), *n.* the day a person is born; anniversary of one's birth.
Birthplace (berth'plās), *n.* place where one is born.
Birthright (berth'rīt), *n.* the rights to which one is born.
Biscuit (bis'kit), *n.* hard dry bread, in cakes.
Bisect (bi-sekt'), *v.* to cut into two equal parts.
Bisection (bi-sek'shun), *n.* division into two equal parts.
Bishop (bish'up), *n.* the head of a diocese; a prelate; an overseer.
Bishopric (bish'up-rik), *n.* a diocese; the office of a bishop.
Bismuth (biz'muth), *n.* a metal.
Bison (bi'sn), *n.* a wild ox.
Bissextile (bis-seks'til), *n.* leap year; every fourth year.
Bistoury (bis'too-re), *n.* a small knife, or scalpel.
Bistre (bis'ter), *n.* a brown paint made of wood soot.
Bisulcus (bi-sul'kus), *a.* having cloven hoofs.
Bit (bit), *n.* the iron of a bridle; a morsel; a boring tool; — *v.* to put the bit in the mouth; to restrain.
Bitch (bich), *n.* a she-dog.
Bite (bīt), *v.* to seize, or tear, with the teeth; to sting, or pain; to cheat; — *n.* act of biting; a wound made by the teeth.
Biter (bīt'er), *n.* one who, or that which, bites.
Biting (bīt'ing), *a.* severe; sharp; sarcastic.
Bitter (bit'ter), *a.* sharp; acrid; severe; afflictive.
Bitterish (bit'ter-ish), *a.* somewhat bitter.
Bittern (bit'tern), *n.* a bird of the heron kind.
Bitterness (bit'ter-nes), *n.* sharpness; sorrow; hatred.
Bitters (bit'terz), *n.* drink made of bitter herbs, &c.
Bitumen (be-tū'men), *n.* mineral pitch.
Bituminate (be-tū'mi-nāt), *v.* to impregnate with bitumen.
Bituminous (be-tū'mi-nus), *a.* having the qualities of, or containing, bitumen.
Bivalve (bi'valve), *n.* a molluscous animal, having a shell consisting of two parts or valves, which open and shut, as the oyster.
Bivalvous (bi-valv'us), } *a.* having two
Bivalvular (bi-valv'ū-lar), } valves, or shells.
Bivouac (biv'wak), *v.* to pass the night without tents; — *n.* the encampment of an army.
Bizarre (be-zär'), *a.* fantastic; odd; whimsical.
Blab (blab), *v.* to tell a secret; to tattle; — *n.* a tell-tale.
Blabber (blab'er), *n.* a tell-tale.
Black (blak), *a.* that which is destitute of light; dark; cloudy; dismal; horrible; — *n.* a negro; the dark color; — *v.* to make black; to grow black.
Blackamoor (blak'a-mōōr), *n.* a negro; a black man.
Black-art (blak'ärt), *n.* magic, or conjuration.
Blackball (blak'bawl), *v.* to reject by black ballot-balls.
Blackbird (blak'berd), *n.* a species of thrush, singing a fine, clear note.
Blackboard (blak'bōrd), *n.* a board used for writing on with chalk.
Black-browed (blak'broud), *a.* gloomy; threatening; dismal.
Blacken (blak'n), *v.* to make black; to defame; to soil.
Blackguard (blag'gärd), *n.* a low, vile fellow; — *v.* to defame; to revile.
Blackguardism (blag'gard-izm), *n.* the conduct or language of a blackguard.
Blacking (blak'ing), *n.* a substance used for polishing shoes, &c.

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Blackish (blak'ish), *a.* rather black.
Black-lead (blak'led), *n.* a dark mineral; plumbago.
Blackleg (blak'leg), *n.* a common gambler; a cheat.
Black-letter (blak'let-ter), *n.* the old English letter.
Blackmail (blak'māl), *n.* extortion of money by threats.
Blackness (blak'nes), *n.* black color; enormous wickedness.
Blacksmith (blak'smith), *n.* one that works in iron.
Bladder (blad'der), *n.* a sac or bag containing urine or gall, in animals.
Bladdery (blad'der-e), *a.* like or containing bladders.
Blade (blād), *n.* a leaf of grass; the sharp part of a sword, &c.; a bone; a brisk, gay fellow; the flat part of an oar; — *v.* to furnish with a blade.
Bladed (blād'ed), *a.* furnished with a blade; laminated.
Blain (blān), *n.* a blister; blotch; sore; boil.
Blamable (blām'a-bl), *a.* deserving of blame or censure.
Blame (blām), *v.* to censure; to find fault with; — *n.* fault; that which deserves censure; reproach.
Blameful (blām'ful), *a.* faulty; culpable.
Blameless (blām'les), *a.* without fault; guiltless.
Blameworthy (blām'wur-thē), *a.* deserving of blame or reproach; censurable.
Blanch (blansh), *v.* to make white; to whiten.
Blanc-mange (blo-monj'), *n.* a confected white jelly.
Bland (bland), *a.* distinguished by mildness or courtesy; gentle.
Blandation (blan-dā'shun), *n.* gross flattery.
Blandiloquence (blan-dil'o-quens), *n.* courteous or flattering language.
Blandish (bland'ish), *v.* to smooth; to wheedle; to flatter; to fondle.
Blandishment (bland'ish-ment), *n.* kind words; flattery.
Blandness (bland'nes), *n.* state of being bland.
Blank (blank), *a.* white; dull; unwritten; without rhyme; — *n.* void space; disappointment; a worthless ticket.
Blanket (blank'et), *n.* a woolen covering.
Blank verse (blank'vers), *n.* verse without, or void of, rhyme.
Blare (blār), *v.* to roar; to bellow; — *n.* a roar.
Blarney (blär'ne), *n.* persuasive, smooth, deceitful talk.
Blaspheme (blas-fēm'), *v.* to speak wickedly of God; to curse or swear.
Blasphemer (blas-fēm'er), *n.* a person who reviles God.
Blasphemous (blas'fe-mus), *a.* full of blasphemy.
Blasphemously (blas'fe-mus-le), *ad.* in a blasphemous way.
Blasphemy (blas'fe-me), *n.* irreverent language against God.
Blast (blast), *n.* a gust of wind; blight; explosion of powder; the smelting of one supply of ore; — *v.* to cause to wither; to blight; to split with powder; to destroy.
Blastemal (blas-tē'mal), *a.* rudimentary.
Blasting (blast'ing), *n.* the act of blasting; explosion.
Blastoderm (blas'to-derm), *s.* the germinal disc on an egg.
Blatant (blā'tant), *a.* bellowing, as a beast; noisy.
Blatherskite (blath'er-skit), *n.* a conceited, blustering fellow.
Blaze (blāz), *v.* to flame; to be conspicuous; — *n.* a flame; a stream of light; a white mark.
Blazing (blāz'ing), *a.* flaming; publishing; making conspicuous.
Blazon (blā'zn), *v.* to display conspicuously; — *n.* the art of heraldry.
Blazonry (blā'zn-re), *n.* the art of explaining, or delineating coats of arms.
Bleach (blēch), *v.* to make pale or white; to grow white.
Bleachery (blēch'er-e), *n.* a place for bleaching.
Bleaching (blēch'ing), *n.* art of making anything white.
Bleak (blēk), *a.* open; cold; cheerless; dreary; solitary.
Bleakly (blēk'le), *ad.* coldly.
Bleakness (blēk'nes), *n.* state of being bleak; coldness.
Blear (blēr), *a.* dim with rheum; — *v.* to make the eyes watery, or sore.
Blear-eyed (blēr'id), *a.* having watery or red eyes.
Blearness (blēr'nes), *n.* soreness of the eyes.
Bleat (blēt), *v.* to cry like a sheep; — *n.* the cry of a sheep.
Bleb (bleb), *n.* a little tumor, vesicle, blister.
Bleed (blēd), *v.* to lose, or let, blood.
Bleeding (blēd'ing), *n.* operation of letting blood; a flow of blood.
Blemish (blem'ish), *v.* to deform; to mark with deformity; to tarnish; — *n.* a deformity; disgrace.
Blench (blensh), *v.* to shrink; to start back.
Blend (blend), *v.* to mix intimately; to confound in a mass.
Blende (blend), *n.* a mineral.
Bless (bles), *v.* to wish or make happy; to praise.
Blessed (bles'ed), *a.* happy; joyous; glad.
Blessedness (bles'ed-nes), *n.* happiness; bliss; joy.
Blessing (bles'ing), *n.* divine favor; any means of happiness.
Blest (blest), *pr.* made happy.
Blet (blet), *n.* a spot on stale fruit.
Blight (blit), *n.* a disease; mildew; — *v.* to affect with blight; to wither.
Blind (blind), *a.* destitute of sight; dark; weak; — *v.* to deprive of sight; to darken; to deceive; — *n.* anything that darkens or obscures; a cover or screen.
Blindfold (blind'fōld), *a.* having the eyes covered; — *v.* to cover the eyes; to mislead.
Blindness (blind'nes), *n.* a want of sight; want of intellectual discernment.
Blind-side (blind'sid), *n.* weakness; the side most assailable; a foible.
Blink (blink), *v.* to wink; to see darkly; — *n.* a wink, a glance; a look.
Blinkard (blink'erd), *n.* one with weak eyes.
Blinkers (blink'ers), *n. pl.* coverings for the eyes of a horse.
Bliss (blis), *n.* the highest happiness; blessedness; joy.
Blissful (blis'ful), *a.* very happy; blessed; joyful.
Blissfulness (blis'ful-nes), *n.* exalted happiness; felicity.
Blister (blis'ter), *n.* a thin swelling on the skin; — *v.* to raise blisters; to rise in blisters; to swell.

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Blistery (blis'ter-e), *a.* full of blisters.
Blithe (blith), *a.* gay; airy; joyous; merry.
Blithely (blith'le), *ad.* in a joyful manner.
Blithesome (blith'sum), *a.* gay; joyous; mirthful.
Bloat (blōt), *v.* to swell; to puff up; to dilate.
Bloated (blōt'ed), *a.* puffed up; swelled; grown turgid.
Bloater (blōt'er), *n.* a herring dried in smoke.
Block (blok), *n.* any mass of matter; an hindrance or obstruction; a frame, with one or more wheels for ropes used to increase the lifting power; a heavy piece of wood; a row of buildings; — *v.* to shut or stop up.
Blockade (blok'ād), *n.* a close siege; — *v.* to block up with troops or ships; to shut up.
Blockhead (blok'hed), *n.* a stupid or dull fellow.
Block-house (blok'hous), *n.* a small fortress of timber.
Blockish (blok'ish), *a.* dull; deficient in understanding.
Blonde (blond), *n.* a person of a light complexion; a kind of lace; — *a.* of a fair color; flaxen.
Blood (blud), *n.* the red fluid in animals; kindred; race; life; a rake; — *v.* to stain with, or let, blood.
Blood-guiltiness (blud'gilt-e-nes), *n.* the crime of shedding blood unlawfully.
Blood-heat (blud'hēt), *n.* the natural temperature of the blood, 98 degrees Fah.
Bloodhound (blud'hownd), *n.* a fierce kind of dog.
Bloodily (blud'e-le), *ad.* in a cruel or bloody manner.
Bloodless (blud'les), *a.* without blood; lifeless.
Bloodshed (blud'shed), *n.* the shedding of blood.
Bloodshot (blud'shot), *a.* red; filled with blood.
Blood-sucker (blud'suk-er), *n.* a leech; a cruel man.
Blood-thirsty (blud'therst-e), *a.* desirous to shed blood; cruel.
Blood-vessel (blud'ves-el), *n.* a vein or artery.
Bloody (blud'e), *a.* stained with blood; murderous; cruel.
Bloom (blōōm), *n.* blossom of a tree, or plant; beginning of youth; the opening of flowers; iron that has had the first hammering; the flush on the cheek; — *v.* to yield blossoms.
Blooming (blōōm'ing), *a.* healthful; fresh-colored.
Bloomy (blōōm'e), *a.* full of bloom; flowery.
Blossom (blos'um), *n.* the flower of trees, or plants; — *v.* to put forth blossoms.
Blossomy (blos'um-e), *a.* full of blossoms.
Blot (blot), *v.* to stain with ink; to efface; — *n.* blur; spot; disgrace.
Blotch (blotch), *n.* an inflamed spot on the skin.
Blotter (blot'er), *n.* that which blots; a waste-book.
Blotty (blot'e), *a.* full of blots.
Blouse (blowz), *n.* a light, loose coat.
Blow (blō), *n.* a stroke; calamity; egg of a fly; — *v.* to make a current of air; to pant; to blossom; to puff; to deposit eggs in.
Blower (blō'er), *n.* that which increases a current of air.
Blow-pipe (blō'pīp), *n.* a tube for blowing a current of air through flame upon any substance.
Blowth (blōth), *n.* blossoms in general.
Blowze (blouz), *n.* a ruddy, fat-faced woman.
Blowzy (blouz'e), *a.* ruddy; fat and ruddy-faced.
Blubber (blub'er), *n.* fat of whales; — *v.* to weep in a noisy manner.
Blubbering (blub'er-ing), *a.* slavering and childish weeping.
Bludgeon (blud'jun), *n.* a short stick, with one end thicker and heavier than the other.
Blue (blū), *n.* color resembling the clear sky; — *a.* of a blue color; low in spirits; gloomy; — *v.* to dye, or stain blue.
Bluebell (blū'bel), *n.* a plant which bears blue bell-shaped flowers.
Blueness (blū'nes), *n.* the quality of being blue.
Blues (blūz), *n. pl.* lowness of spirits; melancholy.
Blue-stocking (blū'stok-ing), *n.* a literary lady.
Bluff (bluf), *a.* swelled; blustering; — *n.* a steep bank overhanging the sea; an abrupt manner.
Bluffy (bluf'e), *a.* having bold, projecting points.
Bluffness (bluf'nes), *n.* surliness.
Bluish (blū'ish), *a.* inclined to blue; rather blue.
Blunder (blun'der), *v.* to mistake grossly; to stumble; — *n.* a gross mistake.
Blunderbuss (blun'der-bus), *n.* a short gun.
Blunderer (blun'der-er), *n.* a stupid person.
Blundering (blun'der-ing), *a.* a mistaking grossly; stumbling.
Blunt (blunt), *a.* not sharp; having a thick edge; rude; abrupt; — *v.* to make dull; to depress; to weaken.
Bluntly (blunt'le), *ad.* in an awkward manner.
Bluntness (blunt'nes), *n.* a want of edge; rudeness.
Blur (blur), *n.* a blot; spot on the cheek; — *v.* to obscure, blot, or stain.
Blurt (blurt), *v.* to utter words rudely or hastily.
Blush (blush), *v.* to redden in the face; — *n.* red color in the face caused by shame or confusion.
Blushing (blush'ing), *n.* showing blushes; — *a.* reddish; modest.
Bluster (blus'ter), *v.* to swagger; to bully; — *n.* a roar; tumult; boast; swagger; gusts of wind.
Blustering (blus'ter-ing), *n.* tumult; swaggering; windy; roaring.
Boa (bō'a), *n.* a genus of serpents; a piece of fur worn round the neck by ladies.
Boar (bōr), *n.* a male swine.
Board (bōrd), *n.* a piece of timber sawed thin and broad; a table; food; a council; the deck of a ship; — *v.* to lay with boards; to enter a ship by force; to give or receive food.
Boarder (bōrd'er), *n.* one furnished with food at a price.
Boarish (bōr'ish), *a.* swinish; like a boar.
Boast (bōst), *v.* to speak in praise of one's self; to brag; to glory in; — *n.* a proud speech; self-praise.
Boaster (bōst'er), *n.* one who boasts; a braggart.
Boastful (bōst'ful), *a.* given to boasting; vain.
Boasting (bōst'ing), *n.* act of boasting.
Boastingly (bōst'ing-le), *ad.* in a boasting manner.
Boat (bōt), *n.* a small open vessel; — *v.* to convey in a boat.

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Boatable (bōt'a-bl), *a.* navigable with boats.
Boating (bōt'ing), *n.* the act of sailing in boats; yachting.
Boatman (bōt'man), *n.* a manager of a boat.
Boatswain (bōt'swān or bō'sn), *n.* an officer of a ship who has charge of all the movable appendages of the vessel, summons the crew, &c.
Bob (bob), *n.* anything that plays loosely; a blow; a short wig; — *v.* to move with a jerk; to beat; to play loosely; to fish with a bob.
Bobbin (bob'bin), *n.* a piece of wood on which thread is wound.
Bobbinet (bob'be-net), *n.* a kind of lace.
Bocking (bok'ing), *n.* a kind of baize.
Bode (bōd), *v.* to presage; to foreshadow.
Bodeful (bōd'ful), *a.* ominous.
Bodice (bod'is), *n.* a sort of stays for women.
Bodied (bod'id), *a.* having a material form.
Bodiless (bod'e-les), *a.* without body; spiritual.
Bodily (bod'e-le), *a.* relating to the body; — *ad.* all at once; completely.
Boding (bōd'ing), *n.* an omen; a presaging.
Bodkin (bod'kin), *n.* an instrument to bore holes; a large blunt needle.
Body (bod'e), *n.* the whole trunk of an animal or tree; person; main part; spirit, in liquor; a system.
Bodyguard (bod'e-gard), *n.* a guard of the person.
Boer (bo'-er), *n.* a Dutch farmer in South Africa.
Bog (bog), *n.* a morass.
Boggle (bog'gl), *v.* to doubt; to hesitate from fear; to waver.
Boggler (bog'gler), *n.* one that hesitates or doubts.
Boggy (bog'ge), *a.* marshy; swampy; fenny.
Bohea (bo-hē'), *n.* coarse black tea.
Boil (boil), *n.* an inflamed swelling; — *v.* to bubble up from heat; to cause to boil.
Boiler (boil'er), *n.* that in which anything is boiled.
Boisterous (bois'ter-us), *a.* violent; noisy.
Bolary (bō'la-rē), *a.* relating to clay.
Bold (bōld), *a.* dauntless; daring; brave.
Bold-faced (bōld'fāst), *a.* impudent; impertinent.
Boldly (bōld'le), *ad.* in a bold, daring manner; impudent.
Boldness (bōld'nes), *n.* courage; confidence; assurance; impudence.
Bole (bōl), *n.* the body of a tree; friable, clayey earths.
Bolero (bo-lā'ro), *n.* a Spanish dance.
Boletus (bo-lē'tus), *n.* a species of fungus.
Boll (bōl), *n.* a pod; a seed-vessel; a capsule.
Bollards (bol'lardz), *n. pl.* large posts to secure hawsers for docking ships.
Bolster (bōl'ster), *n.* a long pillow; — *v.* to pad; to support with a bolster.
Bolstering (bōl'ster-ing), *n.* supporting; holding up.
Bolt (bōlt), *n.* fastening for a door; an arrow; lightning; — *v.* to fasten; to sift; to leave suddenly.
Bolter (bōlt'er), *n.* a sieve to separate flour from bran.
Bolting-cloth (bōlt'ing-kloth), *a.* hair-cloth, used for sifting.
Bolus (bō'lus), *n.* a medicinal mass rather larger than a pill.
Bomb (bum), *n.* an iron shell to be filled with powder to be thrown from a mortar; a loud noise.
Bombard (bum-bärd'), *v.* to attack with bombs, shells, or shot.
Bombardier (bum-bär-dēr'), *n.* an artillery-man.
Bombardment (bum-bärd'ment), *n.* an attack with bombs, shells, &c.
Bombast (bum'bast), *n.* high-sounding words; — *a.* consisting of swelling words.
Bombastic (bum-bast'ik), *a.* big and puffing, without much meaning.
Bombazine (bum-ba-zēn'), *n.* a twilled cloth.
Bombic (bom'bik), *a.* relating to silk.
Bomb-ketch (bum'kech), *n.* a ship to carry bombs.
Bomb-shell (bum'shell), *n,* a hollow globe filled with powder.
Bona fide (bo'na fī'de), *a.* with good faith; real.
Bonbon (bong'bong), *n.* a sweetmeat; a candy.
Bond (bond), *n.* anything that binds; — *v.* to secure by bond; — *a.* in a state of slavery; captive.
Bondage (bond'aj), *n.* slavery; captivity.
Bondmaid (bond'mād), *n.* a female slave.
Bondman (bond'man), *n.* a man slave.
Bondservant (bond'serv-ant), *n.* a slave.
Bondsman (bondz'man), *n.* one bound for another; a surety.
Bondwoman (bond'wom-an), *n.* a female slave.
Bone (bōn), *n.* the firm, hard substance, which composes the frame of animal bodies.
Bone-setter (bōn'set-ter), *n.* one that sets broken bones.
Bonfire (bon'fīr), *n.* a rejoicing fire.
Bon-mot (bong'mō), *n.* a witty saying, or reply; a jest.
Bonnet (bon'net), *n.* a head-dress; a cap.
Bonny (bon'ne), *a.* handsome; beautiful; gay.
Bonus (bō'nus), *n.* a premium.
Bon ton (bong'tong), *n.* the height of fashion.
Bony (bō'ne), *a.* full of bones.
Bonze (bonz), *n.* a name given by foreigners to the native priests of China or Japan.
Booby (boo'be), *n.* a dunce; a dull fellow; a bird.
Book (book), *n.* a volume to read or write in; — *v.* to enter or write in a book.
Book-account (book'ak-kount), *n.* an account kept in a book.
Bookbinder (book'bind-er), *n.* one who binds books.
Book-case (book'kās), *n.* a case for holding books.
Booking (book'ing), *n.* an entry in a register.
Bookish (book'ish), *a.* loving books or study.
Book-keeper (book'kēp-er), *n.* a keeper of accounts.
Book-keeping (book'kēp-ing), *n.* the art of keeping accounts.
Bookworm (book'wurm), *n.* a person closely devoted to books.
Boom (boom), *n.* a spar or pole to extend the bottom of a sail; a chain or other obstacle across a river; — *v.* to rush and roar.
Booming (boom'ing), *pr.* or *a.* rushing with violence; roaring, like waves.
Boon (boon), *a.* gay; merry; — *n.* a gift; present; a favor.
Boor (boor), *n.* a clown; a countryman; a rustic.
Boorish (boor'ish), *a.* clownish; rustic; rude in manners.
Boorishness (boor'ish-nes), *n.* coarseness of manners.
Boose (booz), *v.* to drink to excess; to fuddle.

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Boosy (boo'ze), *a.* intoxicated; merry with liquor.
Boot (boot), *v.* to profit; to put on boots; — *n.* a covering for the legs.
Bootes (bo-ō'tēz), *n.* the constellation following the Great Bear.
Booth (booth), *n.* a slight temporary shelter; a stall in a fair.
Bootjack (boot'jak), *n.* an implement for pulling off boots.
Bootless (boot'les), *a.* unprofitable; useless.
Boot-tree (boot'trē), *n.* a wooden mold to stretch boots on.
Booty (boot'e), *n.* plunder; spoil; pillage.
Bo-peep (bo-pēp'), *n.* a play among children.
Borachio (bo-rat'cho), *n.* a bottle, or cask; a drunkard.
Boracic (bō-ras'ik), *a.* of or from borax.
Borage (bur'rej), *n.* a garden plant.
Borax (bō'raks), *n.* boracic acid and soda, used as a styptic.
Borborygmus (bor-bo-rig'mus), *n.* a gurgling noise in the intestines.
Border (bor'der), *n.* an edge; boundary; — *v.* to touch, or be adjacent to; to adorn with a border.
Borderer (bor'der-er), *n.* one who lives near a border.
Bore (bōr), *v.* to make a hole with an auger; to weary; — *n.* a hole made by boring; one that annoys.
Boreal (bō're-al), *a.* northern.
Boreas (bō're-as), *n.* the north wind.
Borecole (bōr'kōl), *n.* a species of cabbage.
Boredom (bōr'dum), *n.* realm or domain of bores.
Boree (bo-rē'), *n.* an Irish dance.
Borer (bōr'er), *n.* the person or thing that bores.
Born (born), *pr.* brought forth.
Borne (bōrn), *pr.* carried; supported.
Boron (bō'ron), *n.* one of the elementary substances.
Borough (bur'ō), *n.* a corporate town.
Borrow (bor'rō), *v.* to obtain the use of for a time.
Borrower (bor'rō-er), *n.* one who borrows.
Boscage (bosk'aj), *n.* underwood; a representation of woods.
Bosh (bosh), *n.* silly talk; nonsense.
Bosky (bosk'e), *a.* wooded; shaded.
Bosom (boo'zum), *n.* the breast; heart; — *a.* dear; intimate; cherished; — *v.* to conceal; to keep with care.
Boss (bos), *n.* a raised ornament; a stud; a knob; a foreman.
Bossed (bost), *a.* having bosses; studded.
Botanic (bo-tan'ik), *a.* pertaining to plants.
Botanist (bot'an-ist), *n.* one skilled in plants.
Botanize (bot'a-niz), *v.* to collect and study plants.
Botany (bot'a-ne), *n.* the science that treats of plants.
Botch (botch), *n.* swelling; work badly done; — *v.* to patch clumsily.
Botcher (botch'er), *n.* one who botches.
Botchery (botch'er-e), *n.* clumsy addition; patchwork.
Botchy (botch'e), *a.* marked with botches.
Both (bōth), *a.* two taken together.
Bother (both'er), *v.* to tease, or perplex.
Botryoidal (bot're-oid'al), *a.* resembling a cluster of grapes.
Bots (bots), *n. pl.* small worms in the entrails of horses.
Bottle (bot'tl), *n.* a vessel of glass or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding liquors; — *v.* to put into bottles.
Bottom (bot'um), *n.* the lowest part; foundation; the ground under water; a valley; dregs; — *v.* to found, or build upon; to rest upon, as a support.
Bottomless (bot'um-les), *a.* having no bottom.
Bottomry (bot'um-re), *n.* the act of borrowing money on the pledge of a ship.
Boudoir (boo'dwor), *n.* a small private room.
Bough (bow), *n.* a branch.
Bought (bawt), *pr.* purchased.
Bougie (bōō-zhe'), *n.* a surgical instrument.
Bounce (bouns), *v.* to jump; to spring; — *n.* a leap, or spring; sudden noise; a boast.
Bouncer (boun'ser), *n.* a boaster; a bully; a liar.
Bouncing (boun'sing), *a.* large, heavy, stout, and active.
Bound (bound), *v.* to limit; to restrain; to spring; — *a.* destined; going to.
Boundary (bound'a-re), *n.* a limit; bound; barrier.
Bounden (bound'en), *a.* required; obligatory.
Boundless (bound'les), *a.* unlimited.
Bounteous (boun'te-us), *a.* liberal; kind.
Bountiful (boun'te-ful), *a.* liberal; generous.
Bountifully (boun'te-ful-le), *ad.* liberally; generously.
Bountifulness (boun'te-ful-nes), *n.* generosity.
Bounty (boun'te), *n.* liberality in giving; a premium.
Bouquet (boo-kā'), *n.* a bunch of flowers.
Bourgeois (bur-jois'), *n.* a size of printing-type.
Bourn, **Bourne** (bōrn), *n.* a bound; limit; confines.
Bourse (boors), *n.* a French exchange.
Bouse (booz), *v.* to drink intoxicants deeply; to guzzle.
Bout (bout), *n.* a turn; trial; attempt.
Bovine (bō'vīn), *a.* pertaining to cattle.
Bow (bow), *v.* to bend down; to yield; — *n.* an act of reverence or respect; the forward part of a ship or boat.
Bow (bō), *n.* an instrument to shoot arrows; a fiddlestick; anything arched or curved.
Bowel (bow'el), *v.* to take out the entrails.
Bowelless (bow'el-les), *a.* without tenderness or pity.
Bowels (bow'elz), *n. pl.* the intestines of animals.
Bower (bow'er), *n.* an arbor.
Bowery (bow'er-e), *a.* shady; having bowers.
Bowie-knife (bō'e-nīf), *n.* a long knife or dagger.
Bowl (bōl), *n.* a deep vessel; a large wooden ball used in a game.
Bowlder (bōl'der), *n.* a large, roundish rock.
Bowler (bōl'er), *n.* one who plays at bowls.
Bowline (bō'lin), *n.* a rope to hold a sail to the wind.
Bowling-green (bōl'ing-grēn), *n.* a green for bowlers.
Bowman (bō'man), *n.* an archer.
Bowsprit (bō'sprit), *n.* the fore spar of a ship's head.
Bowstring (bō'string), *n.* a string used for a bow.
Bow-window (bō'win-do), *n.* a projecting window.
Box (boks), *n.* a tree; a wooden case; blow on the ear; — *v.* to put in a box; to strike.

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Boxer (boks'er), *n.* one who fights with the fists.
Boy (boy), *n.* a male child.
Boyar (boy'ar), *n.* a Russian nobleman.
Boyhood (boy'hood), *n.* the state of being a boy.
Boyish (boy'ish), *a.* childish; trifling.
Boyishness (boy'ish-nes), *a.* childishness; folly.
Brace (brās), *n.* that which holds; a strap; a pair; a bandage; a mark in printing connecting two or more lines; ( ) { } tighten; to strengthen.
Bracelet (brās'let), *n.* an ornament for the wrist.
Brachial (brak'y-al), *a.* pertaining to the arm.
Brachiate (brāk'e-āt), *a.* having opposite pairs of branches placed at right angles to each other.
Brachycephalic (brak-e-se-fal'ik), *a.* short-headed.
Brachygraphy (bra-kig'ra-fe), *n.* art of writing in short compass.
Brachylogy (bra-kil'o-je), *n.* conciseness of expression.
Brachypterous (bra-kip'ter-us), *a.* short-winged.
Brachyurous (brak-e-yu'rus), *a.* short-tailed.
Bracket (brak'et), *n.* a small support of wood; — *pl.* marks [ ] for inclosing words.
Brackish (brak'ish), *a.* somewhat salt; saltish.
Brad (brad), *n.* a slender nail.
Brag (brag), *v.* to boast; to bluster; to swagger; — *n.* a boast; a card-game.
Braggadocio (brag-a-dō'she-o), *n.* a boasting, ignorant fellow.
Braggardism (brag'gard-izm), *n.* boastfulness.
Braggart (brag'gart), *n.* a boaster.
Bragger (brag'ger), *n.* one who boasts.
Brahmin (brah'min), *n.* a Hindoo priest.
Brahminical (brah-min'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to Brahmins.
Braid (brād), *v.* to weave together; — *n.* a texture; a sort of lace.
Braided (brād'ed), *a.* edged with plaits, or knots.
Brails (brālz), *n. pl.* ropes used to truss up sails.
Brain (brān), *n.* a soft substance within the skull; the seat of sensation and intellect; — *v.* to dash out the brains.
Brainless (brān'les), *a.* without understanding; silly; witless.
Brainpan (brān'pan), *n.* the skull containing the brain.
Brait (brāt), *n.* a rough diamond.
Brake (brāk), *n.* a thicket of shrubs; an instrument for dressing flax; an instrument for retarding the motion of wheels.
Brakeman (brāk'man), *n.* one who manages the brake on railroads.
Braky (brāk'e), *a.* rough; prickly.
Bramble (bram'bl), *n.* a prickly plant, or shrub.
Bran (bran), *n.* the husks of grain.
Branch (bransh), *n.* a limb; a bough; — *v.* to divide into branches, or parts.
Branchiæ (brang'ke-ē), *n. pl.* the gills or breathing organs of animals living entirely in water.
Branchial (brang'ke-al), *a.* relating to the gills of fishes.
Branchlet (bransh'let), *n.* a little branch; a twig.
Branchy (bransh'e), *a.* having wide-spread branches.
Brand (brand), *v.* to burn or mark with a hot iron; to fix a mark of infamy upon; — *n.* a burnt piece of wood; an iron to burn the figure of letters; the mark burnt; a stigma.
Brandish (bran'dish), *v.* to wave; to flourish.
Brandy (bran'de), *n.* a spirit distilled from wine or fruit.
Brangle (brang'gl), *n.* a brawl; — *v.* to wrangle; to dispute.
Brash (brash), *n.* broken fragments; refuse; an eruption; — *a.* hasty temper; rash.
Brasier (brā'zher), *n.* one who works in brass; a pan to hold burning coals.
Brasil (bra-zil'), *n.* a pigment.
Brass (bras), *n.* a metal composed of copper and zinc; impudence.
Brassy (bras'e), *a.* of or like brass; impudent.
Brat (brat), *n.* a child, so called in contempt.
Bravado (bra-vā'do), *n.* a brag; a boasting fellow.
Brave (brāv), *a.* fearless of danger; — *n.* a man daring beyond discretion; an Indian warrior; — *v.* to encounter with firmness; to defy.
Bravely (brāv'le), *ad.* courageously; generously.
Bravery (brāv'er-e), *n.* courage; heroism; valor.
Bravo (brā'vo), *n.* a daring villain; a bandit; an assassin.
Bravo (brā'vo), *interj.* well done.
Bravura (bra-voo'ra), *n.* a song difficult to sing; — *a.* difficult; brilliant.
Brawl (brawl), *v.* to make a great noise; to scold; — *n.* a quarrel; squabble; a wrangling.
Brawler (brawl'er), *n.* a wrangler.
Brawn (brawn), *n.* a boar's flesh; a muscular part.
Brawny (brawn'e), *a.* having strong muscles; fleshy.
Braxy (brak'se), *n.* a disease among sheep; the mutton so affected.
Bray (brā), *v.* to beat in a mortar; to make a harsh noise; — *n.* the cry of an ass.
Braying (brā'ing), *n.* the loud, harsh cry, of an ass.
Braze (brāz), *v.* to solder with brass.
Brazen (brā'zn), *a.* made of brass; impudent; bold; — *v.* to be impudent.
Brazen-faced (brā'zn-fāst), *a.* impudent; bold to excess.
Brazenness (brā'zn-nes), *n.* a brazen quality.
Brazilian (bra-zil'yan), *a.* of or from Brazil.
Breach (brēch), *n.* a rupture; a quarrel.
Breachy (brēch'e), *a.* liable to break fences; unruly.
Bread (bred), *n.* food made of flour; provisions in general.
Breadstuff (bred'stuf), *n.* corn, meal, or flour, for bread.
Breadth (bredth), *n.* width.
Breadthless (bredth'les), *a.* having no breadth.
Break (brāk), *v.* to part by force; to tame; to become a bankrupt; to dawn; to decline in health; — *n.* an opening; failure; a rent.
Breakage (brāk'aj), *n.* allowance for articles broken.
Breaker (brāk'er), *n.* one that breaks; a rock which breaks waves, or waves so broken.
Breakfast (brek'fast), *n.* the first meal in the day; — *v.* to take, or furnish with, breakfast.
Breakwater (brāk'waw-ter), *n.* a wall or mound to break the force of the waves.

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Bream (brēm), *v.* to cleanse a ship's bottom; —*n.* an insipid fish.
Breast (brest), *n.* a part of the body; the heart; affections; —*v.* to meet in front and oppose.
Breastplate (brest'plāt), *n.* armor for the breast.
Breastwork (brest'wurk), *n.* a parapet for defense.
Breath (breth), *n.* life; air respired; a pause.
Breathe (brēth), *v.* to respire; to live; to utter softly; to take breath.
Breathing (brēth'ing), *n.* respiration; exhaling; venting; utterance.
Breathless (breth'les), *a.* out of breath; spent with labor; dead.
Breathlessness (breth'les-nes), *n.* state of being out of breath.
Brecciated (brek'she-a-ted), *a.* composed of angular fragments cemented together.
Breech (brēch), *n.* the lower part of the body; the hinder part of anything, particularly of a gun; —*v.* to put into breeches.
Breeches (brich'ez), *n.* a garment worn by men upon the legs.
Breeching (brich'in), *n.* a part of harness.
Breech-loader (brēch'lōd-er), *n.* a fire-arm that receives its load at the breech.
Breed (brēd), *v.* to hatch; to bring up; to generate; —*n.* offspring; progeny.
Breeder (brēd'er), *n.* one that breeds or brings up.
Breeding (brēd'ing), *n.* nurture; education; instruction; training.
Breeze (brēz), *n.* a light wind.
Breezy (brēz'e), *a.* subject to frequent breezes.
Brethren (breth'ren), *n. pl.* of brother, in a scriptural sense.
Brettices (bret'te-sēz), *n. pl.* wooden supports for the roof of a coal-mine.
Breve (brēv), *n.* a figure that marks the shortest sound in music.
Brevet (bre-vet'), *n.* a commission which gives an officer rank above his pay.
Breviary (bre've-a-re), *n.* the daily service book of the Roman Catholic church.
Brevier (bre-vēr'), *n.* a size of printing-type.
Brevity (brev'e-te), *n.* shortness; conciseness.
Brew (brōō), *v.* to make beer; to boil, and mix.
Brewer (brōō'er), *n.* one who brews.
Brewery (brōō'er-e), *n.* a house where beer is brewed.
Bribable (brīb'a-bl), *a.* capable of being bribed.
Bribe (brīb), *n.* gift to corrupt; —*v.* to gain or corrupt by gifts.
Briber (brīb'er), *n.* a person who gives bribes.
Bribery (brīb'er-e), *n.* the crime of giving or receiving bribes.
Brick (brik), *n.* a moulded mass of burnt clay; —*v.* to lay with bricks; —*a.* built of brick.
Brickbat (brik'bat), *n.* a broken part of a brick.
Brick-kiln (brik'-kil), *n.* a kiln where bricks are burned.
Bricklayer (brik'lā-er), *n.* a mason; a worker in bricks.
Brickmaker (brik'māk-er), *n.* one who makes bricks.
Bridal (brīd'al), *a.* belonging to marriage.
Bride (brīd), *n.* a woman newly married or about to be married.
Bride-cake (brīd'-kāk), *n.* cake given at a wedding.
Bridegroom (brīd'grōōm), *n.* a man newly married or about to be married.
Bridesmaid (brīdz'mād), *n.* a woman who attends the bride at her marriage.
Bridewell (brīd'wel), *n.* a house of correction.
Bridge (brij), *n.* a structure over a river, &c., to connect the opposite sides; a supporter; —*v.* to form a bridge over.
Bridle (brī'dl), *n.* an instrument to restrain a horse; —*v.* to put on a bridle; to restrain; to curb.
Bridle-way (brī'dl-way), *n.* a horse-track.
Brief (brēf), *a.* short; concise; —*n.* short writing; a writ.
Briefly (brēf'le), *ad.* concisely; in a few words.
Brier (brī'er), *n.* a prickly shrub.
Briery (brī'er-e), *a.* full of briers; rough; prickly.
Brig (brig), *n.* a vessel with two masts, square-rigged, like a ship's mainmast and foremast.
Brigade (bre-gād'), *n.* troops under a brigadier; —*v.* to form into brigades.
Brigadier (brig-a-dēr'), *n.* the commander of a brigade.
Brigand (brig'and), *n.* a robber; a freebooter.
Brigandage (brig'an-dāj), *n.* theft; robbery.
Brigantine (brig'an-tin), *n.* a light, swift vessel.
Bright (brīt), *a.* shining; clear; evident.
Brighten (brīt'n), *v.* to make bright; to polish.
Brightness (brīt'nes), *n.* luster; splendor; acuteness.
Brill (bril), *n.* a fish.
Brilliancy (bril'yan-se), *n.* sparkling luster; splendor.
Brilliant (bril'yant), *a.* shining; —*n.* a diamond cut into angles.
Brills (brilz), *n. pl.* the hair on the eyelids of a horse.
Brim (brim), *n.* the edge; side; bank.
Brimful (brim'ful), *a.* full to the brim.
Brimming (brim'ming), *a.* full to the top.
Brimstone (brim'stōn), *n.* yellow mineral; sulphur.
Brinded (brin'ded), } *a.* having variegated
Brindled (brin'dld), } spots; streaked.
Brine (brīn), *n.* water impregnated with salt.
Brine-pan (brīn'pan), *n.* a pit of salt water.
Bring (bring), *v.* to convey or carry to; to fetch from; to conduct, or lead.
Brinish (brīn'ish), *a.* salt.
Brink (brink), *n.* the edge; side; verge; border.
Briny (brīn'e), *a.* consisting of brine; like brine.
Brisk (brisk), *a.* quick; full of life; jovial; bright.
Brisket (brisk'et), *n.* part of the breast, next the ribs.
Briskness (brisk'nes), *n.* activeness; quickness.
Bristle (bris'sl), *n.* a part of swine's hair; —*v.* to raise up the bristles.
Bristly (bris'le), *ad.* to set with bristles; rough.
Bristol-board (bris'tol-bōrd), *n.* a kind of fine pasteboard.
Brit (brit), *n.* a small fish of the herring kind.
Britannia-metal (bre-tan'ne-a-met'tl), *n.* a metallic compound, chiefly of block-tin.
Britannic (bre-tan'ik), *a.* pertaining to Great Britain.
British (brit'ish), *a.* pertaining to Great Britain.
Briton (brit'un), *n.* a native of Great Britain.
Brittle (brit'tl), *a.* apt to break; short; weak; frail.
Brittleness (brit'tl-nes), *n.* aptness to break; fragility; not tough.

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Britzska (bris'ka), *n.* an open carriage that can be closed at pleasure.
Broach (brōch), *n.* a spit; — *v.* to tap; to utter.
Broacher (brōch'er), *n.* one who opens or utters; a spit.
Broad (brawd), *a.* wide; extended in breadth; indelicate; extensive; coarse.
Broad-axe (brawd'aks), *n.* an axe used for hewing timber.
Broadcast (brawd'kast), *n.* a sowing of seed widely.
Broadcloth (brawd'kloth), *n.* a broad woolen cloth.
Broaden (brawd'n), *v.* to make broad.
Broadside (brawd'sid), *n.* a volley of shot from all the guns on one side of a ship.
Broadsword (brawd'sōrd), *n.* a sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge.
Brocade (bro-kād'), *n.* silk fabric variegated with gold and silver.
Brocaded (bro-kād'ed), *a.* worked like, or dressed in, brocade.
Brocard (brok'ard), *n.* an elementary principle or maxim.
Brocatello (brok-a-tel'lo), *n.* a species of marble; a coarse figured fabric.
Broccoli (brok'ko-le), *n.* a variety of cauliflower.
Brochure (bro-shur'), *n.* a pamphlet.
Brocket (brok'et), *n.* a two-year old red deer.
Brogan (brō'gan), *n.* a thick, coarse shoe.
Brogue (brōg), *n.* corrupt speech, or pronunciation.
Broil (broil), *n.* a tumult; quarrel; — *v.* to dress or cook over coals; to be in a heat.
Broiler (broil'er), *n.* one who broils.
Broken (brō'kn), *pr.* or *a.* parted by violence; rent asunder; made bankrupt.
Broken-hearted (brō'kn-hart-ed), *a.* depressed or crushed by grief or despair.
Broken-winded (brō'kn-wind-ed), *a.* disordered respiration.
Broker (brō'ker), *n.* one who transacts business on commission.
Brokerage (brō'ker-aj), *n.* business of a broker; the pay or gain of a broker.
Bronchial (bron'ke-al), *a.* belonging to the throat.
Bronchitis (bron-kī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the air-tubes.
Bronchophony (bron-kof'o-ne), *n.* thick speech of one laboring under a bronchial affection.
Bronchotomy (bron-kot'o-me), *n.* an incision into the wind-pipe or larynx.
Bronze (bronz), *n.* a compound of copper and tin, or other metals; — *v.* to give the appearance of bronze; to harden.
Bronzed (bronzd), *a.* colored like bronze; tanned; sunburnt.
Brooch (brōch), *n.* a jewel.
Brood (brōōd), *n.* an offspring; a hatch; — *v.* to sit, as on eggs; to cover chickens; to think anxiously.
Brook (brōōk), *n.* a little river; — *v.* to bear; to endure; to submit to.
Brooklet (brōōk'let), *n.* a little brook.
Broom (brōōm), *n.* a shrub; a besom to sweep with.
Broomstick (brōōm'stik), *n.* the handle of a broom.
Broth (broth), *n.* liquor in which flesh is boiled.
Brothel (broth'el), *n.* a house of ill-fame.
Brother (bruth'er), *n.* a son born of the same parents; an associate.
Brotherhood (bruth'er-hood), *n.* state of being a brother; an association.
Brotherly (bruth'er-le), *a.* like brothers; kind.
Brougham (brōō'am), *n.* a light four-wheeled close carriage.
Brow (brow), *n.* the forehead; the edge of a precipice.
Browbeat (brow'bēt), *v.* to bear down with a stern brow; to bully into submission.
Browbeating (brow'bēt-ing), *n.* overbearing by effrontery.
Brown (brown), *a.* dusky, inclining to red; — *n.* name of a reddish color; — *v.* to make brown.
Brownie (brown'e), *n.* a supposed good-natured spirit.
Brownish (brown'ish), *a.* inclined to a brown color.
Brown-study (brown'stud-e), *n.* gloomy study; dull thoughtfulness.
Browse (browz), *v.* to feed on shrubs.
Bruin (brōō'in), *n.* the familiar name of a bear.
Bruise (brōōz), *v.* to hurt with blows; — *n.* a contusion, or a hurt from a blow.
Bruiser (brōōz'er), *n.* a boxer; a prize-fighter.
Bruit (brōōt), *n.* report; *v.* to report.
Brunette (broo-net'), *n.* a woman of a dark complexion.
Brunt (brunt), *n.* a shock; stroke; attack; onset.
Brush (brush), *n.* a hairy instrument; a brisk attack; a thicket; — *v.* to rub or sweep with a brush; to move over lightly.
Brushwood (brush'wood), *n.* low wood; underwood.
Brushy (brush'e), *a.* rough, like a brush; shaggy.
Brusque (brusk), *a.* rude, rough, or blunt, in manners.
Brusqueness (brusk'nes), *n.* a blunt, rough manner.
Brutal (brōō'tal), *a.* savage; cruel; inhuman.
Brutality (brōō-tal'e-te), *n.* savageness; inhumanity.
Brutalize (brōō'tal-iz), *v.* to make like a brute; to become like a brute.
Brute (brōōt), *n.* an irrational animal; a brutal person; a savage.
Brutify (brōō'te-fī), *v.* to make brutish.
Brutish (brōōt'ish), *a.* like a beast; ferocious; stupid.
Bryony (brī'o-ne), *n.* plants of different genera.
Bubble (bub'bl), *n.* a small bladder of water; an empty project; a false show; — *v.* to rise in bubble; to run with a gurgling noise; to cheat.
Bubbler (bub'bler), *n.* one who cheats; a knave.
Bubbling (bub'bling), *a.* running with a gurgling sound.
Bubbly (bub'ble), *a.* consisting of bubbles.
Buccal (buk'kal), *a.* belonging to the cheek.
Buccaneer (buk-ka-nēr'), *n.* a pirate; a freebooter.
Buccaneering (buk'ka-nēr-ing), *n.* the practice of a buccaneer.
Buccinal (buk'si-nal), *a.* trumpet-like.
Buccinator (buk-si-nā'tor), *n.* a muscle of the cheek.
Buck (buk), *n.* the male of rabbits, deer, &c.; a fop.
Bucket (buk'et), *n.* a vessel to hold water, &c.

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Buckeye (buk'ī), *n.* a tree of the Western States; an inhabitant of Ohio.
Buckish (buk'ish), *a.* pertaining to a buck; foppish.
Buckle (buck'l), *n.* a contrivance for fastening straps; — *v.* to fasten with a buckle; to apply; to prepare for battle.
Buckler (buk'ler), *n.* a defensive military shield.
Buckram (buk'ram), *n.* a cloth stiffened with glue.
Buckskin (buk'skin), *n.* the skin of a buck.
Buckwheat (buk'whēt), *n.* a plant with three-cornered seeds.
Bucolic (bū-kol'ik), *a.* pertaining to cattle; pastoral; — *n.* a pastoral poem.
Bud (bud), *n.* first shoot of a tree; — *v.* to put forth buds; to sprout.
Buddle (bud'dl), *n.* a vat for washing ore; — *v.* to wash ore.
Budge (buj), *v.* to stir; to go; to move.
Budget (buj'et), *n.* a bag; pouch; papers respecting finances.
Budlet (bud'let), *n.* a little bud, or shoot.
Buff (buf), *n.* leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; a light yellow color.
Buffalo (buf'fa-lo), *n.* a species of wild ox.
Buffer (buf'fer), *n.* an apparatus with strong springs to deaden the concussion between railway carriages.
Buffet (buf'fet), *v.* to box; to beat; to slap; — *n.* a blow with the fist.
Buffeted (buf'fet-ed), *pr.* struck; beaten.
Buffoon (buf-fōōn), *n.* an arch fellow; a merry-andrew.
Buffoonery (buf-fōōn'er-e), *n.* low jests; drollery.
Bug (bug), *n.* the name of various insects.
Bugbear (bug'bār), *n.* an object of false dread.
Buggy (bug'e), *a.* having bugs; — *n.* a light carriage.
Bugle (bū'gl), *n.* a musical instrument; a genus of plants; a kind of bead.
Buhl (būl), *n.* unburnished gold, &c., used for inlaying in dark wood, &c.
Buhrstone (bur'stōn), *n.* a kind of quartz, used for millstones.
Build (bild), *v.* to raise a structure; to construct a building.
Builder (bild'er), *n.* one who erects buildings.
Building (bild'ing), *n.* an edifice; a fixed structure.
Bulb (bulb), *n.* a round root of a plant.
Bulbiferous (bul-bif'er-us), *a.* producing bulbs.
Bulbous (bulb'us), *a.* like a bulb, or containing bulbs.
Bulge (bulj), *n.* the broadest part of a cask; a swelling out; — *v.* to swell in the middle.
Bulk (bulk), *n.* size; quantity; chief part.
Bulk-head (bulk'hed), *n.* a partition in a ship.
Bulkiness (bulk'e-nes), *n.* largeness of size.
Bulky (bulk'e), *a.* large; gross; heavy.
Bull (bul), *n.* the male of any large quadruped; the pope's edict; a blunder.
Bull-dog (bul'dog), *n.* a heavy, strong dog, of great courage and ferocity.
Bullet (bul'let), *n.* a small ball of lead for a gun.
Bulletin (bul'le-tin), *n.* official report; public announcements.
Bull-fight (bul'fit), *n.* a combat with a bull.
Bull-finch (bul'finsh), *n.* a song-bird.
Bull-frog (bul'frog), *n.* a large kind of frog.
Bullion (bul'yun), *n.* silver or gold in bulk.
Bullock (bul'lok), *n.* an ox; a young bull.
Bullrush (bul'rush), *n.* a large rush growing in water.
Bull's-eye (bulz'ī), *n.* a small window or lantern of projected glass; the center of a target.
Bully (bul'le), *n.* a quarrelsome, blustering fellow; — *v.* to threaten with noisy menaces.
Bulwark (bul'werk), *n.* a fortification; a rampart; the railboards of a ship.
Bum (bum), *v.* to make a humming sound.
Bumbailiff (bum-bāl'iff), *n.* an under-bailiff.
Bumblebee (bum'bl-be), *n.* the bumblebee.
Bumboat (bum'bōt), *n.* a boat used for conveying provisions, &c., to vessels in port.
Bump (bump), *n.* a thump, or heavy blow; a swelling; — *v.* to make a loud noise; to strike against.
Bumper (bump'er), *n.* a glass filled to the brim.
Bumpkin (bum'kin), *n.* an awkward person; a rustic.
Bun (bun), *n.* a small sweetcake.
Bunch (bunsh), *n.* a cluster; a knob, or lump; — *v.* to grow in knobs; to form into bunches.
Bunchy (bunsh'e), *a.* growing in, or full of, bunches.
Bundle (bun'dl), *n.* a parcel of things bound together; — *v.* to tie up together.
Bung (bung), *n.* a stopper for a barrel; — *v.* to stop up.
Bungle (bung'gl), *v.* to do in a clumsy manner.
Bungler (bung'gler), *n.* a bad workman.
Bungling (bung'gling), *a.* performing awkwardly.
Bunion (bun'yun), *n.* a lump on the toe.
Bunk (bunk), *n.* a wooden case for a bed.
Bunker (bunk'er), *n.* a box for coals, &c.; a bin.
Bunt (bunt), *n.* the bagging part of a sail.
Bunting (bunt'ing), *n.* a thin cloth used for flags; the name of a bird.
Buntline (bunt'lin), *n.* a line on the bottom of a sail.
Buoy (boy), *n.* a piece of wood, or cork, floating on the water for a direction, or to bear a cable; — *v.* to keep afloat; to sustain, or bear up.
Buoyancy (boy'an-se), *n.* the quality of floating.
Buoyant (boy'ant), *a.* that will not sink; floating; light.
Buoyantly (boy'ant-le), *ad.* in a light, floating manner.
Bur (bur), *n.* the rough or prickly envelope of the seeds of plants; the rough edge left by a tool in cutting, &c.
Burden (bur'dn), *n.* that which is borne; load; weight; cargo; — *v.* to load; to oppress.
Burdensome (bur'dn-sum), *a.* grievous; troublesome.
Burdock (bur'dok), *n.* a wild plant.
Bureau (bū'ro), *n.* a chest of drawers.
Bureaucracy (bu-rō'kra-se), *n.* a government administered by departments.
Burette (bu-ret'), *n.* a glass for delivering measured quantities of liquids.
Burg (burg), *n.* a borough.
Burgess (bur'jes), *n.* a freeman; a citizen.
Burgher (burg'er), *n.* a freeman of a borough.
Burglar (burg'lar), *n.* one who breaks into a house by night to rob.
Burglarious (bur-glā're-us), *a.* relating to burglary.

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Burglary (burg'la-re), *n.* house-breaking by night to steal.
Burgomaster (burg'o-mas-ter), *n.* a magistrate.
Burgout (bur-goo'), *n.* a thick gruel used by seamen.
Burgundy (bur'gun-de), *n.* wine made in Burgundy.
Burial (ber'e-al), *n.* the act of burying; a funeral.
Burled (ber'rid), *pr.* or *a.* covered with earth; concealed.
Burin (bür'in), *n.* a tool for engraving.
Burinist (bü'rin-ist), *n.* an engraver.
Burl (burl), *v.* to pick burs, &c., from cloth.
Burlesque (bur-lesk'), *a.* tending to raise laughter; comic; — *n.* a ludicrous representation; — *v.* to turn to ridicule.
Burletta (bur-let'ta), *n.* a comic opera; a musical farce.
Burly (bur'le), *a.* great; boisterous; stout, and jolly.
Burn (burn), *v.* to consume or injure by fire; to be inflamed; to be on fire; glowing; — *n.* a hurt caused by fire.
Burner (burn'er), *n.* one who burns; appendage to a lamp or gas-fixture.
Burning (burn'ing), *n.* the act of burning; heat; — *a.* vehement; very hot.
Burning-glass (burn'ing-glas), *n.* a glass for collecting the rays of the sun.
Burnish (bur'nish), *v.* to polish; to brighten; — *n.* a polish.
Burnisher (bur'nish-er), *n.* a person that burnishes.
Burr (bur), *n.* see *Bur*.
Burrow (bur'ro), *n.* an underground lodge for rabbits, &c.; — *v.* to makes holes underground; to live in a concealed place.
Bursar (bur'sar), *n.* the treasurer of a college.
Burse (burs), *n.* an exchange.
Burst (burst), *v.* to break or fly open; — *n.* a sudden rent or disruption.
Burthen (bur'then), *n.* or *v.* see *Burden*.
Burton (bur'tn), *n.* a small ship-tackle.
Bury (ber'e), *v.* to inter in a grave; to conceal.
Burying (ber'e-ing), *pr.* depositing in the grave.
Bush (boosh), *n.* a shrub; a bough; the metal lining of a cylinder in which an axle works; — *v.* to grow thick, or bushy.
Bushel (boosh'el), *n.* a dry measure of eight gallons.
Bushet (boosh'et), *n.* a small bush.
Bushranger (boosh-rān'jer), *n.* a robber; an escaped criminal.
Bushy (boosh'e), *a.* full of thick branches.
Busily (biz'e-le), *ad.* actively; earnestly.
Business (biz'nes), *n.* employment; occupation.
Busk (busk), *n.* a piece of whalebone worn in stays.
Buskin (busk'in), *n.* a half boot, or high shoes.
Buskined (busk'ind), *a.* wearing buskins.
Buss (bus), *n.* a kiss; — *v.* to kiss; to salute with the lips.
Bust (bust) *n.* a statue of a person, representing the head, shoulders, and breast.
Bustle (bus'sl), *v.* to be busy; — *n.* a tumult; hurry; commotion.
Bustler (bus'ler), *n.* an active, stirring person.
Busy (biz'e), *a.* employed with earnestness; meddling; — *v.* to employ.
Busybody (biz'e-bod-e), *n.* a meddling person.
But (but), *prep.* except; besides; only; yet; — *conj.* more; further; — *n.* end; limit; bound; — *v.* to be bounded; to touch with the end, — used for *Abut*.
Butcher (butsh'er), *n.* one who kills animals to sell; — *v.* to slay; to murder.
Butchery (butsh'er-e), *n.* great destruction of human life; massacre; slaughter.
But-end (but'end), *n.* the blunt end of a thing.
Butler (but'ler), *n.* a servant who has charge of liquors, wines, &c.
Butlership (but'ler-ship), *n.* the office of a butler.
Butment (but'ment), *n.* a buttress; support of an arch.
Butt (but), *n.* a mark to shoot at; the thick end; one who is ridiculed; a cask containing 126 wine gallons; — *v.* to strike with the head or horns.
Butter (but'ter) *n.* an oily substance from cream; — *v.* to spread with butter.
Buttercup (but'ter-kup), *n.* a bright yellow wild-flower.
Butterfly (but'ter-flī), *n.* a genus of insects.
Buttermilk (but'ter-milk), *n.* the milk left after the butter is separated.
Butterprint (but'ter-print), *n.* a stamp for butter.
Buttertooth (but'ter-tōōth), *n.* a broad foretooth.
Buttery (but'ter-e), *n.* a place for provisions.
Buttock (but'tuk), *n.* upper part of the thigh.
Button (but'n), *n.* a ball or knob for fastening; — *v.* to fasten with buttons.
Buttonhole (but'n-hōl), *n.* the slit in which the button is caught.
Buttress (but'tres), *n.* a projection from a wall to give strength and support; — *v.* to prop, or support.
Butyraceous (bū-te-rā'shus), *a.* having the properties of, or containing, butter.
Butyrine (bū'te-rin), *n.* oily matter in butter.
Buxom (buks'um), *a.* gay; lively; brisk; wanton.
Buxomly (buks'um-le), *ad.* briskly; healthfully; vigorously.
Buy (bī), *v.* to purchase; to bribe; to obtain for a price.
Buyer (bī'er), *n.* a purchaser.
Buzz (buz), *n.* a humming sound; — *v.* to make a low sound; to whisper.
Buzzard (buz'erd), *n.* a species of hawk; a blockhead.
Buzzing (buz'ing), *n.* a low noise or talk.
By (bī), *prep.* near; in presence.
By-and-by (bī-and-bī), *ad.* presently; soon; before long.
By-end (bī'end), *n.* private advantage; interest.
By-law (bī'law), *n.* a law of a town or society.
By-path (bī'path), *n.* a private path.
Byssine (bis'sin), *a.* of, or like, silk.
Byssoid (bis'soyd), *a.* very slender, like a cobweb.
By-stander (bī'stand-er), *n.* a looker-on.
By-word (bī'werd), *n.* a saying; a proverb.

C.

C is the third letter of the alphabet. It has two sounds; one hard, like *k*; the other soft, like *s*.

Cab (kab), *n.* a kind of carriage.
Cabal (ka-bal'), *n.* a few men united secretly for some party purpose; — *v.* to plot; to conspire.

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Cabalist (kab'a-list), *n.* one skilled in the traditions of the Jews.
Cabalistic (kab-a-list'ik), *a.* having a secret meaning.
Caballer (ka-bal'er), *n.* an intriguer.
Cabbage (kab'aj), *v.* to steal cloth in cutting garments from cloths; — *n.* a plant.
Cabin (kab'in), *n.* part of a ship; a cottage; a hut; — *v.* to live in a cabin.
Cabinet (kab'in-et), *n.* a set of drawers; closet; executive of a state.
Cabinet-maker (kab'in-et-māk-er), *n.* a maker of fine wooden furniture.
Cable (kā'bl), *n.* a strong rope or chain to hold a vessel at anchor.
Cablet (kā'blet), *n.* a small cable.
Caboose (ka-bōōse'), *n.* kitchen or cooking-place of a ship.
Cacao (ka-kā'o), *n.* the chocolate tree.
Cachalot (kash'a-lot), *n.* the sperm or sperm-aceti whale.
Cachexy (ka-keks'e) *n.* a deranged state of the body.
Cachinnation (kak-in-nā'shun), *n.* loud or excessive laughter.
Cacholong (kash'o-long), *n.* a milk-white variety of opal.
Cacique (ka-sēk'), *n.* an ancient Mexican petty king.
Cackle (kak'l), *v.* to make a noise like a hen; the noise of a hen; —*n.* idle talk.
Cacography (ka-kog'ra-fe), *n.* bad spelling.
Cacology (ka-kol'o-je), *n.* bad grammar or speaking.
Cacophonic (kak-o-fon'ik), } *a.* harsh
Cacophonous (ka-kof'o-nus), } sounding.
Cacophony (ka-kof'o-ne), *n.* a disagreeable sound.
Cactus (kak'tus), *n.* a genus of tropical plants.
Cad (kad), *n.* a messenger, or errand-boy.
Cadaverous (ka-dav'er-us), *a.* pale, like a dead body.
Caddy (kad'de), *n.* a small box to hold tea.
Cade (kād), *n.* a barrel or cask; — *a.* gentle; soft.
Cadence (kā'dens), *n.* a fall of voice in reading or speaking; modulation.
Cadenza (ka-den'za), *n.* a fall of the voice in singing.
Cadet (ka-det'), *n.* a volunteer in the army; a pupil in a military school.
Cadi (kā'de), *n.* Turkish magistrate or judge.
Caducean (ka-dū'shan), *a.* relating to Mercury's wand.
Caducous (ka-dū'kus), *a.* falling early, as leaves.
Cæsura (se-zū'ra), *n.* the resting of the voice on a syllable.
Café (kaf'ā), *n.* a coffee-house.
Cag (kag), *n.* a small cask, or barrel; usually written *keg*.
Cage (kāj), *n.* a box to confine birds or fowls; — *v.* to shut up in a cage.
Cairn (kārn), *n.* a monumental heap of stones.
Caisson (kās'son), *n.* an ammunition-wagon; a frame used in laying foundations in water.
Caitiff (kā'tif), *n.* a base, despicable fellow; a villain.
Cajole (ka-jōl'), *v.* to flatter; to coax.
Cajoler (ka-jōl'er), *n.* one who flatters.
Cajolery (ka-jōl'er-e), *n.* flattery; wheedling to delude.
Cake (kāk), *n.* a small mass of bread, &c.; — *v.* to harden into a lump.
Calabash (kal'a-bash), *n.* a vessel like a gourd-shell.
Calaboose (kal-a-bōōse'), *n.* a prison; a jail.
Calamiferous (kal-a-mif'er-us), *a.* producing reeds.
Calamitous (ka-lam'i-tus), *a.* distressing; afflictive.
Calamity (ka-lam'i-te), *n.* misfortune; disaster; loss.
Calamus (kal'a-mus), *n.* a kind of reed or flag.
Calash (ka-lash'), *n.* a light carriage, having a top that can be raised or lowered; an alternate.
Calathiform (ka-lath'e-fawrm), *a.* hemispherical, or concave.
Calcareous (kal-kā're-us), *a.* having the nature and properties of lime.
Calcariferous (kal-ka-rif'er-us), *a.* lime-yielding.
Calcimine (kal'se-min), *n.* a superior kind of whitewash for walls; — *v.* to wash with calcimine.
Calcination (kal-si-nā'shun), *n.* operation of calcining.
Calcine (kal-sīn), *v.* to reduce to powder by means of heat.
Calcium (kal'se-um), *n.* the metallic base of calx or lime.
Calcography (kal-kog'ra-fe), *n.* the art of engraving in the style of a chalk-drawing.
Calculable (kal'ku-la-bl), *a.* that may be reckoned.
Calculate (kal'ku-lāt), *v.* to compute; to reckon; to make a computation; to estimate.
Calculation (kal-ku-lā'shun), *n.* a computation.
Calculator (kal'ku-lā-ter), *n.* a person who computes.
Calculous (kal'ku-lus), *a.* stony; gravelly; gritty.
Calculus (kal'ku-lus), *n.* } a method of com-
Calculi (kal'ku-lī), *n. pl.* } putation; a lumpy formation in the organs of the body.
Caldron (kawl'drun), *n.* a large kettle or boiler.
Calefy (kal'e-fī), *v.* to make warm.
Calendar (kal'en-der), *n.* an almanac or register of the year.
Calender (kal'en-der), *v.* to give gloss to cloth or paper; — *n.* a press with hot rollers.
Calends (kal'endz), *n. pl.* the first day of each month among the Romans.
Calescence (ka-les'sens), *n.* a growing warm.
Calf (kăf), *n.* the young of a cow; a stupid person; thick part of the leg.
Caliber } (kal'e-ber), *n.* the bore of fire-arms;
Calibre } mental capacity.
Calico (kal'e-ko), *n.* printed cotton cloth, — so called because first brought from Calicut, in the East Indies.
Calidity (ka-lid'e-te), *n.* burning hot; ardent.
Caliope (kal-ī'o-pe), *n.* a musical instrument in which the tones are produced by steam.
Calipash (kal-e-pash'), *n.* the part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shell.
Calipee (kal-e-pē'), *n.* the part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shell.
Calipers (kal'e-perz), *n. pl.* a kind of compass for measuring the diameter of round bodies.
Caliph (kā'lif), *n.* a chief priest of the Mohammedans.
Calisthenics (kal-is-then'iks), *n. pl.* exercises to promote grace of body.
Calk (kawk), *v.* to stop the seams of a ship; to point or rough the shoe of a horse.
Calker (kawk'er), *n.* one who calks or stops seams.

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Call (kawl), *v.* to name; to invite; to cry aloud; to make a short visit; — *n.* a demand; a summons; a whistle.
Calligraphy (kal-lig'ra-fe), *n.* beautiful writing.
Calling (kawl'ing), *n.* employment; occupation.
Callosity (kal-los'e-te), *n.* a hard corneous tumor.
Callous (kal'lus), *a.* hard; indurated; corneous.
Callow (kal'lō), *a.* unfledged; without feathers; naked.
Calm (käm), *a.* still; quiet; undisturbed; — *n.* serenity; — *v.* to quiet.
Calmness (käm'nes), *n.* serenity; a state of rest or quiet.
Calomel (kal'o-mel), *n.* a preparation of mercury.
Caloric (ka-lor'ik), *n.* the principle of heat.
Calorific (kal-o-rif'ik), *a.* causing heat.
Calotype (kal'o-tip), *n.* the art of photographing on prepared paper.
Calumet (kal'ū-met), *n.* an Indian pipe, for smoking tobacco; — used either as a symbol of peace or war.
Calumniate (ka-lum'ne-āt), *v.* to accuse falsely.
Calumniation (ka-lum-ne-ā'shun), *n.* slander.
Calumniator (ka-lum'ne-ā-ter), *n.* false accuser; a slanderer.
Calumnious (ka-lum'ne-us), *a.* defamatory.
Calumny (kal'um-ne), *n.* slander; false accusation.
Calvary (kal'va-re), *n.* a hill near Jerusalem, where Christ was crucified.
Calve (käv), *v.* to bring forth a calf.
Calvinism (kal'vin-izm), *n.* the doctrines of Calvin.
Calvinist (kal'vin-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrines of Calvin.
Calvinistic (kal-vin-ist'ik), *a.* pertaining to Calvinism.
Calyx (kā'liks), *n.* the outer covering or cup of a flower.
Calx (kalks), *n.* lime or chalk.
Cam (kam), *n.* a projection on a wheel or axle to produce an alternate motion.
Camber (kam'ber), *n.* timber cut archwise.
Cambist (kam'bist), *n.* a banker, or moneychanger.
Cambistry (kam'bist-re), *n.* the science of exchange, measures, weights, &c.
Cambric (kām'brik), *n.* a sort of fine linen.
Camel (kam'el), *n.* a large quadruped of Asia and Africa used for carrying burdens and for riding.
Camelopard (ka-mel'o-pard), *n.* the giraffe.
Cameo (kam'e-o), *n.* a stone on which figures are sculptured in relief.
Camera (kam'e-ra), *n.* an apparatus used in taking pictures by photography.
Camerated (kam'e-ra-ted), *a.* divided into chambers; arched.
Camlet (kam'let), *n.* a stuff of wool and silk, or hair.
Camp (kamp), *n.* the ground occupied by an army at rest; — *v.* to encamp, or pitch tents.
Campaign (kam'pān), *n.* the time during which an army keeps the field.
Campanology (kam-pa-nol'o-je), *n.* the art of ringing bells.
Campanulate (kam-pan-ū'lāt), *n.* bell-shaped.
Campestral (kam-pes'tral), *a.* relating to fields.
Camphene (kam'fēn), *n.* spirit of turpentine.
Camphor (kam'fer), *n.* a solid white gum.
Camphorated (kam'fer-ā-ted), *a.* impregnated with camphor.
Camphoric (kam-for'ik), *a.* pertaining to camphor.
Can (kan), *v.* to be able; — *n.* a tin vessel for wine, liquors, &c.
Canadian (ka-nā'de-an), *a.* pertaining to Canada; — *n.* a native or inhabitant of Canada.
Canal (ka-nal'), *n.* a water-course; a pipe.
Canaliculate (kan-a-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* channeled or grooved.
Canard (ka-nard'), *n.* an extravagant story; a lie.
Canary (ka-nā're), *n.* a kind of singing bird.
Cancel (kan'sel), *v.* to blot out; to efface; to obliterate; to make void.
Cancellated (kan'sel-lā-ted), *a.* crossed by bars or lines.
Cancellation (kan-sel-lā'shun), *n.* a defacing.
Cancer (kan'ser), *n.* a sign of the zodiac; a virulent ulcer; a crab.
Cancerate (kan'ser-āt), *v.* to become a cancer.
Cancerous (kan'ser-us), *a.* relating to a cancer.
Cancriform (kan'kre-form), *a.* crab-like; cancerous.
Candelabrum (kan-de-lā'brum), *n.* a branched and ornamented candlestick.
Candid (kan'did), *a.* fair; open; frank.
Candidate (kan'de-dāt), *n.* one who solicits or is proposed for an office.
Candidature (kan'de-da-tūr), *n.* a canvass, position of a candidate.
Candidly (kan'did-le), *ad.* ingenuously; fairly; frankly.
Candle (kan'dl), *n.* a light made of tallow or wax.
Candlestick (kan'dl-stik), *n.* the instrument that holds candles.
Candlemas (kan'dl-mas), *n.* a feast of the Romish Church, celebrated February 2d.
Candor (kan'dur), *n.* openness; fairness; frankness.
Candy (kan'de), *n.* a confection of sugar; — *v.* to preserve or dress with sugar.
Cane (kān), *n.* a reed; the sugar plant; a walking-stick; — *v.* to beat or flog with a cane.
Canebrake (kān'brāk), *n.* a thicket of canes.
Canescent (ka-nes'ent), *a.* nearly white.
Canine (ka-nīn'), *a.* like or pertaining to a dog.
Canister (kan'is-ter), *n.* a small box for tea.
Canker (kank'er), *n.* a corroding ulcer; a disease in plants; — *v.* to become corrupt; to infect; to pollute.
Cankered (kank'erd), *pr.* or *a.* corroded; morose.
Cankerous (kank'er-us), *a.* corroding like a canker.
Canker-worm (kank'er-wurm), *n.* a worm that destroys plants and fruit.
Cannibal (kan'ne-bl), *n.* a man-eater.
Cannibalism (kan'ne-bel-izm), *n.* the eating of human flesh; barbarity.
Cannon (kan'un), *n.* a great gun for throwing balls or other instruments of destruction.
Cannonade (kan'un-ād'), *n.* the firing of cannon with ball; — *v.* to attack with cannon.
Cannoneer (kan-un-ēr'), *n.* one who manages cannon.

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Cannon-shot (kan'un-shot), *n.* a cannon-ball.
Cannot (kan'not), *can* and *not*, —an auxiliary verb meaning to be unable.
Canoe (ka-nōō'), *n.* boat made from the trunk of a tree, or of bark.
Cañon (kan-yun'), *n.* a deep gorge or ravine.
(kan'un), *n.* a rule; a dignitary of a church.
Canonical (ka-non'ik-al), *a.* according to the canon; ecclesiastical.
Canonicals (ka-non'ik-alz), *n. pl.* the official dress of the clergy.
Canonicity (kan-on-is'e-te), *n.* agreement with the canon.
Canonist (kan'un-ist), *n.* a professor of canon law.
Canonistic (kan-un-ist'ik), *a.* relating to canon law.
Canonization (kan-on-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of making a saint.
Canonize (kan'un-iz), *v.* to enroll among saints.
Canopy (kan'o-pe), *n.* a covering over a couch, bed, or the head; —*v.* to cover with a canopy.
Canorous (ka-nō'rus), *a.* musical; harmonious.
Cant (kant), *v.* to incline forward; to turn; to tilt; —*n.* religious hypocrisy; peculiarities of speech; slang; secret language of thieves, &c.
Cantaloupe (kan'ta-loop), *n.* a small musk-melon.
Cantata (kan-tä'ta), *n.* a song set to music.
Canteen (kan-tēn'), *n.* a flask used by soldiers for carrying liquors.
Canter (kan'ter), *v.* to move at an easy gallop; —*n.* a moderate gallop.
Cantharides (kan-thar'e-dez), *n.* Spanish blister flies.
Canticle (kan'te-kl), *n.* a little song.
Canticles (kan'te-klz), *n. pl.* the song of Solomon.
Canto (kan'to), *n.* a chief division of a poem.
Canton (kan'tun), *n.* a district of a country; —*v.* to divide into small districts.
Cantonment (kan'tun-ment), *n.* a district assigned to a body of troops.
Canvas (kan'vas), *n.* a coarse cloth for sails; the sails of a ship.
Canvas-back (kan'vas-bak), *n.* species of duck found in the vicinity of Chesapeake Bay.
Canvass (kan'vas), *v.* to discuss; to examine; to solicit votes; —*n.* close examination.
Canvasser (kan'vas-er), *n.* one who solicits.
Caoutchouc (kōō'chōōk), *n.* India-rubber; elastic gum.
Cap (kap), *n.* a covering for the head; the top; a cover.
Capability (kā-pa-bil'e-te), *n.* capacity; fitness.
Capable (kā'pa-bl), *a.* having ability, power, or skill to do.
Capableness (kā'pa-bl-nes), *n.* the quality of being capable.
Capably (kā'pa-ble), *ad.* with sufficient ability.
Capacious (ka-pā'shus), *a.* wide; large; extensive; ample.
Capacitate (ka-pas'e-tāt), *v.* to make capable.
Capacity (ka-pas'e-te), *n.* power of holding or grasping a thing; power of mind; room; character.
Cap-à-pie (kap-a-pē), *ad.* from head to foot; all over.
Caparison (ka-par'e-sun), *n.* ornamental covering of a horse.
Cape (kāp), *n.* a headland; neck-piece of a coat.
Caper (kā'per), *n.* bud of the caperbush; a leap; —*v.* to skip or jump; to frisk about.
Capias (kā'pe-as), *n.* a writ of arrest.
Capillaceous (kap-il-lā'shus), *a.* having long filaments.
Capillament (ka-pil'la-ment), *n.* filament of a flower.
Capillary (kap'il-la-re or ka-pil'la-re), *a.* resembling a hair.
Capilliform (ka-pil'le-form), *a.* hair-shaped.
Capital (kap'e-tal), *n.* the top of a column or pillar; money or stock in trade; seat of government of a state or country; influence or power; —*a.* chief; principal; excellent.
Capitalist (kap'e-tal-ist), *n.* one who has money invested or to invest in business.
Capitalization (kap-e-tal-i-zā'shun), *n.* act by which anything is converted into capital.
Capitalize (kap'e-tal-iz), *v.* to convert into capital, as money.
Capitate (kap'e-tāt), *a.* growing in a head, applied to a flower.
Capitation (kap-e-tā'shun), *n.* numeration by heads; a poll-tax.
Capitol (kap'e-tol), *n.* the temple of Jupiter, in Rome; the edifice in which Congress meets; a state house.
Capitular (ka-pit'ū-ler), *n.* body of statutes; member of a chapter.
Capitulary (ka-pit'-u-lär-e), *a.* relating to the chapter of a cathedral.
Capitulate (ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.* to surrender on specified terms.
Capitulation (ka-pit-ū-la'shun), *n.* act of surrendering on treaty.
Capitulator (ka-pit'ū-lā-ter), *n.* one who capitulates.
Capon (kāpun or kā'pn), *n.* a male fowl castrated.
Caponize (kā'pon-īz), *v.* to castrate as a male fowl.
Caprice (kā-prēs'), *n.* sudden change of mind; a whim; a fancy; a freak.
Capricious (ka-prish'us), *a.* whimsical; fanciful; fickle.
Capriciousness (ka-prish'us-nes), *n.* unsteadiness of purpose or opinion; changeableness.
Capricorn (kap're-korn), *n.* the tenth sign of the zodiac; the winter solstice.
Capsize (kap-sīz'), *v.* to overturn; to upset.
Capstan (kap'stan), *n.* a machine to raise great weights, principally used in ships.
Capsular (kap'su-ler), *a.* hollow like a chest.
Capsulate (kap'sū-lāt), *a.* inclosed in a capsule.
Capsule (kap'sūl), *n.* the seed vessel of a plant.
Captain (kap'tin), *n.* a commander of a company of soldiers or of a ship, &c.
Captainship (kap'tin-ship), *n.* rank of a captain.
Caption (kap'shun), *n.* a preamble to a legal instrument.
Captious (kap'shus), *a.* apt to find fault; difficult to suit; troublesome.
Captiousness (kap'shus-nes), *n.* a disposition to cavil.
Captivate (kap'te-vāt), *v.* to make captive; to charm; to fascinate.
Captivating (kap'te-vāt-ing), *a.* charming; fascinating.
Captive (kap'tiv), *n.* a prisoner taken in war; a slave.

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Captivity (kap-tiv'e-te), *n.* imprisonment; subjection; confinement.
Captor (kap'ter), *n.* one who takes a prisoner or a prize.
Capture (kap'tūr), *n.* act of taking; an arrest; a prize; — *v.* to take as a prize.
Car (kär), *n.* a cart; a railway carriage; a chariot.
Caracole (kar'a-kōl), *n.* a half turn made by a horse in wheeling; a spiral staircase.
Carafe (ka-raf'), *n.* a water-bottle, or decanter.
Carat (kar'at), *n.* a weight of four grains.
Caravan (kar'a-van), *n.* a company of travelers or merchants proceeding in a body for greater safety; a large carriage for conveying wild beasts, &c.
Caravansary (kar-a-van'sa-re), *n.* a kind of inn for travelers in Asia.
Caraway (kar'a-wā), *n.* a plant having aromatic seeds.
Carbine (kär'bīn), *n.* a short, light gun.
Carbinier (kär-bin-ēr'), *n.* a soldier armed with a carbine; a light horseman.
Carbon (kär'bon), *n.* pure charcoal.
Carbonaceous (kär-bo-nā'shus), *a.* pertaining to or containing carbon.
Carbonic (kär-bon'ik), *a.* pertaining to or obtained from carbon.
Carbonize (kär'bon-īz), *v.* to change into carbon.
Carboy (kär'boy), *n.* a large bottle protected by basket-work for conveying spirits, &c.
Carbuncle (kär'bunk-l), *n.* an inflamed ulcer; a precious stone of red color.
Carcass (kär'kas), *n.* a dead body; an old frame.
Card (kärd), *n.* a piece of pasteboard or thick paper for printing purposes; a printed statement, address, &c., also covered with various designs for playing games; a kind of comb, for wool, &c. — *v.* to comb with a card.
Cardamon (kär'da-mon), *n.* a plant of the East Indies with seeds of an aromatic flavor.
Cardiac (kär'de-ak), *a.* belonging to the heart.
Cardinal (kär'di-nal), *a.* principal; chief; — *n.* a dignitary in the Roman Catholic church; a short cloak.
Care (kär), *n.* uneasiness of mind; regard; caution; management; — *v.* to be solicitous; to heed.
Careen (ka-rēn'), *v.* to incline to one side.
Career (ka-rēr'), *n.* course of action; procedure.
Careful (kär'ful), *a.* full of concern; cautious; watchful; saving.
Carefulness (kär'ful-nes), *n.* great care; solicitude.
Careless (kär'les), *a.* having no care; negligent; thoughtless; unconcerned.
Carelessly (kär'les-le), *ad.* without care; heedlessly.
Carelessness (kär'les-nes), *n.* absence of care; inattention; heedlessness.
Caress (ka-res'), *n.* act or expression of endearment; — *v.* to embrace; to fondle.
Caret (kā'ret), *n.* a mark [^] noting an omission in writing.
Cargo (kär'go), *n.* the lading or freight of a ship.
Caricature (kar'e-ka-tūr), *n.* a ludicrous representation; — *v.* to represent very ugly or ludicrously.
Caricaturist (kar-e-ka-tūr'ist), *n.* one who caricatures.
Caries (kā're-ēz), *n.* decay of a bone.
Carinated (kar'e-na-ted), *a.* formed like a ship's keel.
Cariole (kar'e-ōl), *n.* a small, open carriage.
Carious (kā're-us), *a.* decayed or ulcerated, as a bone, &c.
Carman (kär'man), *n.* one who drives a car or cart.
Carmelite (kär'mel-īt), *n.* a monk of an order established on Mount Carmel, in Syria; — *a.* belonging to the order of Carmelites.
Carminative (kär-min'a-tiv), *a.* expelling wind; warming.
Carmine (kär'min), *n.* a bright crimson color.
Carnage (kär'naj), *n.* great destruction of lives.
Carnal (kär'nal), *a.* fleshly; sensual; lewd.
Carnalist (kär'nal-ist), *n.* a lustful person.
Carnality (kär-nal'e-te), *n.* grossness of mind or desire.
Carnally (kär'nal-le), *ad.* in a lustful manner; sensually.
Carnation (kär-nā'shun), *n.* the color of flesh; a flower of flesh-color.
Carnelian (kär-nēl'yan), *n.* a precious stone of a flesh-color.
Carnival (kär'ne-val), *n.* a festival in Roman Catholic countries before Lent.
Carnivorous (kär-niv'o-rus), *a.* flesh eating.
Carol (kar'ol), *n.* a song of joy or praise; — *v.* to sing or warble.
Carotid (ka-rot'id), *n.* a large artery, on each side of the neck, conveying the blood to the head.
Carousal (ka-rouz'al), *n.* a noisy drinking-bout.
Carouse (ka-rouz'), *v.* to drink freely and noisily; — *n.* a drinking-match; a revel.
Carp (kärp), *n.* a pond-fish; — *v.* to find fault.
Carpal (kär'pal), *a.* belonging to the wrist.
Carpenter (kär'pen-ter), *n.* a man who works in timber.
Carpentry (kär'pen-tre), *n.* the art of constructing buildings.
Carpet (kär'pet), *n.* a covering for a floor; — *v.* to cover with a carpet.
Carpeting (kär'pet-ing), *n.* carpets in general.
Carping (kärp'ing), *a.* finding fault peevishly; — *n.* cavil; censure; abuse.
Carpology (kär-pol'o-je), *n.* the study of fruits.
Carriage (kar'aj), *n.* a vehicle; conveyance; behavior; the cost of carriage.
Carrier (kar're-er), *n.* one who carries; a porter.
Carrion (kar're-un), *n.* dead or putrid flesh.
Carronade (kar-run-ād'), *n.* a short piece of ordnance.
Carrot (kar'rut), *n.* an esculent root of a reddish-yellow color.
Carry (kar'e), *v.* to bear; to behave; to convey.
Cart (kärt), *n.* a two-wheeled carriage; — *v.* to convey in a cart.
Cartage (kärt'aj), *n.* act or cost of carting.
Carte (kärt), *n.* a card; a bill of fare.
Carte-blanche (kärt-blänsh), *n.* a paper signed but not filled up; unconditional terms; unlimited power.
Carte-de-visite (kärt'de-vi-zēt), *n.* a photographic portrait on a small card.
Cartel (kär'tel), *n.* an agreement between hostile states for the exchange of prisoners.
Carter (kärt'er), *n.* one who drives a cart.
Cartilage (kär'te-laj), *n.* a tough, elastic substance; gristle.
Cartilaginous (kär-te-läj'e-nus), *a.* having gristle instead of bones.
Cartography (kär-tog'ra-fe), *n.* the art of constructing charts or maps.

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Cartoon (kär-toon'), *n.* a painting on large paper.
Cartridge (kär'trij), *n.* a case of paper, or other material, holding the charge for a fire-arm.
Cartridge-box (kär'trij-boks), *n.* a case for cartridges.
Cartwright (kärt'rit), *n.* one who constructs carts.
Caruncle (kar'unk-l), *n.* a fleshy excrescence.
Carve (kärv), *v.* to cut into forms and devices; to cut meat into pieces.
Carver (kärv'er), *n.* one who cuts meat at tables; a sculptor; a large table-knife.
Cascade (kas-kād'), *n.* a waterfall; a small cataract.
Case (kās), *n.* a covering, box, or sheath; statement of facts; inflection of nouns; — *v.* to put in a case.
Case-harden (kās'härd-n), *v.* to make hard on the outside.
Case-knife (kās'nif), *n.* a table-knife.
Casemate (kās'māt), *n.* a covered archwork; a hollow moulding.
Casement (kās'ment), *n.* a part of a window.
Caseous (kā'se-us), *a.* resembling cheese.
Casern (kā'zern), *n.* a lodge for soldiers.
Case-shot (kās'shot), *n.* balls or old iron inclosed in cases.
Cash (kash), *n.* ready money; cash or coin; — *v.* to convert into or exchange for money.
Cashier (kash-ēr'), *n.* a cash-keeper; an officer of a bank; — *v.* to dismiss from office; to reject or discard.
Cashmere (kash'mēr), *n.* a rich and costly fabric, made of the wool of the Thibet goat.
Casing (kās'ing), *n.* the act of covering; a covering; a case.
Cask (kask), *n.* a small case or close wooden vessel for containing liquors, as a hogshead, barrel, &c.
Casket (kas'ket), *n.* a small case or box for jewels.
Casque (kask), *n.* a helmet.
Cassia (kash'ya), *n.* a sweet spice.
Cassation (kas-sā'shun), *n.* act of repeating, or annulling.
Cassimere (kas'se-mēr), *n.* a twilled woolen cloth.
Cassino (kas-se'no), *n.* the name of a game at cards.
Cassock (kas'uk), *n.* a close vestment for clergymen.
Cast (kast), *v.* to throw; to fling; to thrust, or drive; to found, or form; to calculate; — *n.* throw; motion; turn; appearance; the form received from a mould.
Castanet (kas'ta-net), *n.* an instrument fastened to the fingers, and rattled as an accompaniment in music or dancing.
Castaway (kast'a-wā), *n.* one abandoned to destruction; an outcast.
Caste (kast), *n.* an order or class; a distinct order in society.
Castellated (kas'tel-lā-ted), *a.* formed like a castle.
Caster (kast'er), *n.* one who casts; a small bottle or cruet, for holding condiments at table; a stand to contain such bottles; a small wheel attached to the legs of furniture, by which it may be easily moved.
Castigate (kas'te-gāt), *v.* to chastise; to punish.
Castigation (kas-te-gā'shun), *n.* punishment by stripes; a whipping; chastisement.
Castigator (kas'te-gā-ter), *n.* one who castigates.
Castigatory (kas'te-gā-ter-e), *a.* corrective.
Casting (kast'ing), *n.* act of casting; that which is cast.
Casting-vote (kast'ing-vōt), *n.* the vote of the presiding officer of a meeting when both sides are equally divided.
Castle (kas'sl), *n.* a fortified building; a fortress.
Castor (kas'ter), *n.* a genus of animals, in which the beaver is included; a hat.
Castrametation (kas-tra-me-tā'shun), *n.* the art or act of encamping.
Castrate (kas-trāt), *v.* to emasculate or geld; to make imperfect.
Castration (kas-trā'shun), *n.* the act of gelding.
Casual (kazh'ū-al), *a.* happening by chance; accidental.
Casualty (kazh'ū-al-te), *n.* an accident; chance.
Casuist (kazh'ū-ist), *n.* one who resolves cases of conscience.
Casuistic (kazh-ū-ist'ik), **Casuistical** (kazh-ū-ist'ik-al), *a.* relating to cases of conscience.
Casuistry (kazh'ū-ist-re), *n.* the skill or practice of a casuist.
Cat (kat), *n.* a domestic animal; a whip.
Catacaustics (kat-a-kaws'tiks), *n. pl.* curves formed by reflection of the rays of light.
Cataclysm (kat'a-klizm), *n.* a flood of water; a deluge.
Catacomb (kat'a-kōm), *n.* a cave for the burial of the dead.
Catacoustics (kat-a-kows'tiks), *n. pl.* science of reflected sounds or echoes.
Catachrestic (kat-a-krēs'tik), **Catachrestical** (kat-a-krēs'tik-al), *a.* forced; far-fetched.
Catalectic (kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* a verse wanting a syllable.
Catalepsy (kat'a-lep-se), *n.* sudden suppression of motion.
Catalog (kat'a-log), *n.* a list of names in regular order; — *v.* to make a list.
Catamenia (kat-a-mē'ne-a), *n.* the menses, or menstrual discharges.
Catamount (kat'a-mount), *n.* the North American tiger; a wild-cat.
Cataplasm (kat'a-plazm), *n.* a kind of soft poultice.
Cataract (kat'a-rakt), *n.* a waterfall; a disease of the eye.
Catarrh (ka-tär'), *n.* inflammation of the mucous membrane producing increased defluxion of mucus from the nose.
Catarrhal (ka-tär'al), *a.* pertaining to a catarrh.
Catastrophe (ka-tas'trō-fē), *n.* final event; an unfortunate calamity; disaster.
Catcall (kat'kawl), *n.* utterances in theatres, &c.; to condemn.
Catch (katsh), *v.* to seize; to trap or ensnare; to take an infection; — *n.* act of seizing; a snatch; a song.
Catcher (katsh'er), *n.* one who catches.
Catching (katsh'ing), *a.* apt to catch; contagious.
Catchpenny (katsh'pen-ne), *n.* any worthless thing offered for sale.
Catchup (katsh'up), *n.* a sauce prepared from mushrooms, tomatoes, &c.
Catch-word (katsh'-wurd), *n.* the last word, by which we catch what follows; a word reiterated for effect.

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Catechetical (kat-ē-ket'ik-al), *a.* consisting of questions and answers.
Catechise (kat'e-kiz), *v.* to question; to teach by questions and answers.
Catechiser (kat'ē-kiz-er), *n.* one who catechises.
Catechism (kat'ē-kizm), *n.* a book of questions and answers.
Catechu (kat'ē-kū), *n.* an astringent extract.
Catechumen (kat-e-kū'men), *n.* one in the rudiments of Christianity.
Categorical (kat-e-gor'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to category; absolute; positive.
Category (kat'e-gor-e), *n.* a class or order of ideas; a predicament.
Catenate (kat'e-nāt), *v.* to connect as by links.
Catenation (kat-e-nā'shun), *n.* regular connection as by links of a chain.
Cater (kā'ter), *v.* to provide food or entertainment.
Caterer (kā'ter-er), *n.* one who provides food.
Caterpillar (kat'er-pil-lar), *n.* a colored and often hairy larva, or grub.
Caterwaul (kat'er-wawl), *v.* to make a noise like a cat in rutting time.
Catgut (kat'gut), *n.* intestines of sheep and other animals dried and twisted for violin-strings.
Cathartic (ka-thär'tik), *a.* purgative; — *n.* a purge.
Cathedral (ka-thē'dral), *n.* the principal church of a diocese.
Catheter (kath'e-ter), *n.* a tube for drawing water from the bladder.
Cathode (kath'ōd), *n.* the surface at which electricity passes out of a body.
Catholic (kath'o-lik), *a.* universal, or general; liberal; not narrow-minded; — *n.* an adherent of the Church of Rome.
Catholicism (ka-thol'e-sizm), *n.* liberality, or breadth of view; adherence to the Roman Catholic church.
Catholicity (kath-o-lis'e-te), *n.* the quality of being universal; the religion of the Church of Rome.
Catholicize (ka-thol'e-sīz), *v.* to become catholic.
Catkin (kat'kin), *n.* a kind of flower.
Cat-o'-nine-tails (kat-o-nīn'tālz), *n.* nine pieces of leather or cord, used to flog offenders.
Catoptron (ka-top'tron), *n.* an optical glass, or instrument.
Cat's-paw (kats'paw), *n.* the dupe of an artful person.
Cattle (kat'tl), *n. pl.* domestic quadrupeds in general, especially bulls, oxen, cows.
Caucasian (kaw-kā'shan), *a.* pertaining to Mount Caucasus in Europe; — *n.* any one belonging to the white races originating near Mount Caucasus.
Caucus (kaw'kus), *n.* a preliminary meeting for political purposes.
Caudal (kaw'dal), *a.* pertaining to the tail.
Caudle (kaw'dl), *n.* a warm drink for the sick.
Caul (kawl), *n.* a net, or covering for the head; a membrane covering the bowels.
Cauliflower (kaw'le-flow-er), *n.* a variety of cabbage.
Causal (kaw'zal), *a.* relating to a cause or causes.
Causality (kaw-zal'e-te), *n.* the working of a cause.
Causation (kaw-zā'shun), *n.* the act or power of causing.
Causative (kawz'a-tiv), *a.* that affects as a cause.
Cause (kawz), *n.* that which produces an effect; a suit in law; motive; reason; sake; — *v.* to make; to exist; to bring about.
Causeless (kawz'les), *a.* having no cause or occasion.
Causeway (kawz'wā), *n.* a raised path paved with stones.
Caustic (kaws'tik), *a.* acting like fire; burning; — *n.* a burning application.
Causticity (kaws-tis'e-te), *n.* the quality of burning.
Cauterism (kaw'ter-izm), *n.* the application of cautery.
Cauterization (kaw-ter-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of cauterizing.
Cauterize (kaw'ter-īz), *v.* to burn or sear with caustic or a hot iron.
Cautery (kaw'ter-e), *n.* a burning with caustics or a hot iron.
Caution (kaw'shun), *n.* prudence; care; — *v.* to warn; to admonish.
Cautionary (kaw'shun-a-re), *a.* containing caution.
Cautious (kaw'shus), *a.* watchful against danger; wary; careful; prudent.
Cautiously (kaw'shus-le), *ad.* prudently; warily.
Cautiousness (kaw'shus-nes), *n.* prudence.
Cavalcade (kav'al-kād), *n.* a train of persons on horseback.
Cavalier (kav-a-lēr'), *n.* a horseman; — *a.* brave; haughty; warlike; gay.
Cavalierly (kav-a-lēr'le), *ad.* arrogantly; disdainfully.
Cavalry (kav'al-re), *n.* horse soldiers.
Cave (kāv), *n.* a den; a hollow place in the earth; — *v.* to hollow, or scoop out.
Caveat (kā've-at), *n.* a warning; a caution; an intimation to stop proceedings.
Cavern (kav'ern), *n.* a large cave.
Caverned (kav'ernd), **Cavernous** (kav'ern-us), *a.* hollow; full of caverns.
Caviare (kav'e-ār), *n.* the roes of a fish, salted.
Cavil (kav'il), *v.* to find fault; to wrangle; — *n.* false objections.
Caviler (kav'il-er), *n.* one who raises faults or frivolous objections.
Cavity (kav'e-te), *n.* a hollow place; a cavern.
Caw (kaw), *v.* to cry as a crow; — *n.* the cry of a crow.
Cayenne (kā-en'), *n.* a very pungent pepper.
Cease (sēs), *v.* to stop; to leave off; to abstain.
Ceaseless (sēs'les), *a.* without ceasing; incessant.
Cedar (sē'der), *n.* a genus of evergreen trees.
Cede (sēd), *v.* to yield or give up to another.
Cedrine (sē'drin), *a.* belonging to cedars.
Ceil (sēl), *v.* to line the inner roof of a building.
Ceiling (sēl'ing), *n.* the upper surface of an apartment.
Celebrant (sel'e-brant), *n.* one who officiates in a church.
Celebrate (sel'ē-brāt), *v.* to praise; to extol; to distinguish by marks of honor.
Celebration (sel-e-brā'shun), *n.* a commemorating with praise or solemnities.
Celebrator (sel'e-brā-tor), *n.* one who celebrates.
Celebrity (se-leb're-te), *n.* fame; distinction.
Celerity (se-ler'e-te), *n.* swiftness; speed; velocity; rapidity of motion.

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Celery (sel'er-e), *n.* a culinary plant.
Celestial (sē-lest'yal), *a.* heavenly; ethereal; —*n.* an inhabitant of heaven.
Celiac (sē'le-ak), *a.* pertaining to the intestines.
Celibacy (sel'e-ba-se), *n.* single life; unmarried condition.
Cell (sel), *n.* a small room; any small cavity or hollow place.
Cellar (sel'lar), *n.* a room or place under a house.
Cellarage (sel'lar-āj), *n.* charge for cellars; space for cellars.
Celliferous (sel-lif'er-us), *a.* producing cells.
Cellular (sel'ū-lar), *a.* consisting of cavities or cells.
Cellulated (sel'lu-lā'ted), *a.* formed with cells.
Cellule (sel'ūl), *n.* a little cell.
Celtic (selt'ik), *a.* relating to the Celts or to their language; —*n.* the language of the Celts.
Celt (selt), *n.* one of the great parent stock of southern and western Europe.
Cement (se-ment'), *n.* a substance which unites bodies; —*v.* to join closely; to unite or become solid; to cohere.
Cementation (sem-en-tā'shun), *n.* the act of cementing.
Cementitious (sem-en-tish'us), —*a.* having the quality of cementing.
Cemetery (sem'e-ter-e), *n.* a place for burial of the dead.
Cenobite (sen'o-bīt), *n.* a monk who lives in a convent.
Cenobitical (sen-o-bit'ik-al), *a.* living in community.
Cenotaph (sen'o-taf), *n.* a monument erected to one buried elsewhere.
Censer (sens'er), *n.* an incense vase or pan.
Censor (sen'sor), *n.* an ancient Roman magistrate; one who revises manuscripts for the press; one who censures or blames.
Censorial (sen-sō're-al), *a.* belonging to a censor.
Censorious (sen-sō're-us), *a.* severe; blaming.
Censoriousness (sen-sō're-us-nes), *n.* disposition to find fault.
Censorship (sen'sor-ship), *n.* office of a censor.
Censual (sen'shu-al), *a.* relating to, or containing, a census.
Censurable (sen'shur-a-bl), *a.* worthy of censure.
Censure (sen'shur), *n.* blame; reproof; —*v.* to find fault with; to condemn as wrong.
Census (sen'sus), *n.* enumeration of inhabitants.
Cent (sent), *n.* a hundred; a coin of the United States, being the hundredth part of a dollar.
Centaur (sen'tawr), *n.* a fabulous being, half man, half horse.
Centenary (sen'-ten-a-re), *a.* pertaining to a hundred; —*n.* the number of one hundred.
Centenarian (sen-te-nā're-an), *n.* a person a hundred years old.
Centennial (sen-ten'ne-al), *a.* pertaining to a hundred years; happening every hundred years.
Center (sen'ter), *n.* the middle point; —*v.* to meet or collect at the middle point.
Center-bit (sen'ter-bit), *n.* a tool for boring round holes.
Centering (sen'ter-ing), *n.* a temporary frame on which vaulted masonry is built.
Centesimal (sen-tes'e-mal), *n.* the hundredth part.
Centigrade (sen'te-grād), *a.* divided into a hundred parts; —*n.* a thermometer, divided between the freezing and boiling points into 100 parts.
Centime (son-teem'), *n.* a French coin, being the hundredth part of a franc.
Centiped (sen'te-ped), *n.* a poisonous insect, supposed to have a hundred feet.
Central (sen'tral), *a.* middle; near the center.
Centralization (sen'tral-e-zā'shun), *n.* act of centralizing, or bringing to a center.
Centralize (sen'tral-iz), *v.* to draw or bring to a center.
Centric (sen'trik), } *a.* placed in the
Centrical (sen'trik-al), } center; central.
Centrifugal (sen-trif'ū-gal), *a.* receding from the center.
Centripetal (sen-trip'e-tal), *a.* tending toward the center.
Centuple (sen'tū-pl), *a.* a hundred fold.
Centuplicate (sen-tū'ple-kāt), *v.* to make a hundred fold.
Centurial (sen-tū're-al), *a.* pertaining to a century.
Centurion (sen-tū're-un), *n.* a Roman officer over 100 men.
Century (sen'tū-re), *n.* the period of a hundred years.
Ceraceous (se-rā'shus), *a.* wax-like.
Ceramic (se-ram'ik), *a.* pertaining to pottery, or the art of pottery.
Cerate (sē'rāt), *n.* an ointment of wax and oil.
Cerated (sē-rā'ted), *a.* covered with wax.
Cerberus (ser'be-rus), *n.* a monster in the shape of a dog, with three heads, guarding the infernal regions.
Cere (sēr), *v.* to cover with wax.
Cereal (sē're-al), *a.* relating to all kinds of grain used as food.
Cerebellum (ser-e-bel'lum), *n.* the lower part of the brain.
Cerebral (ser'e-bral), *a.* relating to the brain.
Cerebric (ser'e-brik), *a.* of or from the brain.
Cerebriform (se-reb're-form), *a.* shaped like the brain.
Cerement (sēr'ment), *n.* a waxed cloth for dead bodies.
Ceremonial (ser-e-mō'ne-al), *a.* relating to rites; ritual; —*n.* outward form.
Ceremonious (ser-e-mō'ne-us), *a.* formal; exact.
Ceremoniousness (ser-e-mō'ne-us-nes), *n.* too much formality.
Ceremony (ser'e-mo-ne), *n.* outward rite; state etiquette.
Ceres (sē'rēz), *n.* goddess of corn and tillage.
Ceriferous (se-rif'er-us), *a.* producing wax.
Cernuous (ser'nu-us), *a.* pendulous; nodding.
Cerography (se-rog'ra-fe), *n.* the art of engraving on wax.
Ceroplastic (se-ro-plas'tik), *n.* the art of modeling in wax; —*a.* modeled in wax.
Certain (ser'ten), *a.* sure; that cannot be denied.
Certainty (ser'ten-te), *n.* full of assurance; surely.
Certificate (ser-tif'e-kāt), *n.* a written testimony.
Certification (ser-te-fe-kā'-shun), *n.* the act of certifying.
Certifier (ser'te-fī-er), *n.* one who certifies or assures.
Certify (ser'te-fī), *v.* to give certain notice; to inform; to declare in writing.
Certitude (ser'te-tūd), *n.* certainty; assurance.

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Cerulean (se-rū'le-an), *a.* sky blue; sea green.
Cerumen (se-rū'men), *n.* the wax of the ear.
Ceruse (sē'rōōs), *n.* a paint like wax; white lead.
Cervical (ser've-kal), *a.* belonging to the neck.
Cervine (ser'vin), *a.* relating to deer.
Cessation (ses-sā'shun), *n.* stop; pause; respite.
Cession (sesh'un), *n.* a giving up; surrendering.
Cesspool (ses'pool), *n.* a receptacle for liquid filth.
Cestus (ses'tus), *n.* the Venus, or marriage girdle; a kind of boxing glove used by the ancients.
Cetaceous (sē-tā'shus), *a.* the whale kind.
Chafe (chāf), *v.* to fret; to gall; to rage; — *n.* a heat; passion.
Chafery (chāf'er-e), *n.* a forge in iron works.
Chaff (chaf), *n.* the husks of grain; worthless matter; — *v.* to talk lightly.
Chaffer (chaf'fer), *v.* to bargain; to buy.
Chafferer (chaf'fer-er), *n.* one who chaffers.
Chaffy (chaf'fe), *a.* full of, or like, chaff.
Chafing-dish (chāf'ing-dish), *n.* a grate for coals.
Chagrin (sha-grēn'), *n.* ill-humor; vexation; — *v.* to vex; to annoy.
Chagrined (sha-grēnd'), *pr.* vexed; displeased.
Chain (chān), *n.* a line of links; — *v.* to fasten with a chain; to make fast; to enslave.
Chain-pump (chān'pump), *n.* a pump used in vessels, &c.
Chain-shot (chān'shot), *n. pl.* two balls connected by a chain.
Chair (chār), *n.* a movable seat; the seat or office of one in authority.
Chairman (chār'man), *n.* a presiding officer.
Chairmanship (chār'man-ship), *n.* the office of a chairman.
Chaise (shāz), *n.* a two-wheeled carriage.
Chalcedony (kal-sed'ō-ne), *n.* a white precious stone.
Chalcography (kal-kog'ra-fe), *n.* engraving on brass.
Chaldron (chawl'drun), *n.* a coal measure of 36 bushels.
Chalice (chal'is), *n.* a cup or bowl; a communion-cup.
Chaliced (chal'ist), *a.* having a cell or cup.
Chalk (chawk), *n.* carbonate of lime; — *v.* to mark or rub with chalk.
Chalky (chawk'e), *a.* partaking of chalk.
Challenge (chal'lenj), *v.* to claim; to call to fight; to object to a juror; — *n.* a summons to a contest.
Challenger (chal'lenj-er), *n.* one who challenges.
Chalybeate (ka-lib'e-āt), *a.* impregnated with iron.
Chamber (chām'ber), *n.* an upper room; a hollow or cavity; — *v.* to lodge.
Chambered (chām'berd), *a.* divided into cavities.
Chambering (chām'ber-ing), *n.* immodest behavior; wanton.
Chamberlain (chām'ber-lin), *n.* an officer connected with the royal household.
Chambermaid (chām'ber-mād), *n.* a female who has care of bed-chambers.
Chameleon (ka-mēl'le-un), *n.* a species of lizard.
Chamfer (cham'fer), *v.* to cut into a sloping edge.
Chamois (sha'mol), *n.* a kind of antelope, or goat.
Chamomile (kam'o-mil), *n.* a bitter medicinal plant.
Champ (champ), *v.* to bite, or chew.
Champagne (sham-pān'), *n.* a light, sparkling wine.
Champaign (sham-pān'), *n.* a flat, open country; — *a.* level.
Champion (cham'pe-un), *n.* a combatant for another.
Championship (cham'pe-un-ship), *n.* state of being a champion.
Chancel (chan'sel), *n.* a part of a church where the communion-table is placed.
Chance (chans), *n.* an unforeseen occurrence; — *a.* casual; — *v.* to happen.
Chancellor (chan'sel-ler), *n.* an officer of state; judge of a Court of Chancery.
Chancellorship (chan'sel-ler-ship), *n.* office of a chancellor.
Chancery (chan'ser-e), *n.* a court of equity.
Chancrous (shang'krus), *a.* ulcerous.
Chandelier (chan-de-lēr'), *n.* branches for lights.
Chandler (chand'ler) *n.* a dealer in candles; a general dealer.
Chandlery (chand'ler-e), *n.* things sold by a chandler.
Change (chānj), *v.* to alter; to exchange; — *n.* alteration; small money; variation of any kind.
Changeable (chānj'a-bl), *a.* fickle; inconstant.
Changeableness (chānj'a-bl-nes), *n.* mutability.
Changeful (chānj'ful), *a.* full of change; changeable.
Changeless (chānj'les), *a.* constant; without change.
Changeling (chānj'ling), *n.* a fickle person; a fool.
Channel (chan'nel), *n.* a water-course; a furrow; strait; — *v.* to cut into channels; to groove.
Channeled (chan'neld), *a.* grooved lengthwise.
Chant (chant), *v.* to sing; — *n.* a song; singing.
Chanter (chant'er), *n.* a singer in a cathedral.
Chanticleer (chant'e-klēr), *n.* the male fowl; a cock.
Chantress (chant'res), *n.* a female singer.
Chaos (kā'os), *n.* a confused, shapeless mass; disorder.
Chaotic (kā-ot'ik), *a.* like chaos; confused.
Chap (chop), *n.* a crack in the flesh; a boy; the jaw; — *v.* to open; to crack.
Chapel (chap'el), *n.* a place of religious worship.
Chapelry (chap'el-re), *n.* the district of a chapel.
Chaperon (shap'er-ōn), *v.* to attend on a lady in public; — *n.* a lady's attendant, or protector.
Chaperonage (shap'er-on-āge), *n.* protection afforded by a chaperon.
Chapiter (chap'it-er), *n.* the upper part of a pillar.
Chaplain (chap'lān), *n.* a clergyman of an organization, &c.
Chaplaincy (chap'lān-se), *n.* office of a chaplain.
Chaplet (chap'let), *n.* a garland or wreath; a rosary.
Chapman (chap'man), *n.* a traveling dealer.
Chapter (chap'ter), *n.* a division of a book; an organized branch of some society.
Char (chār), *v.* to reduce to coal by burning.

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Character (kar'ak-ter), *n.* a mark or letter; peculiar qualities; reputation.
Characteristic (kar-ak-ter-is'tik), *n.* constituting character; that which denotes the character.
Characterize (kar'ak-ter-iz), *v.* to describe by qualities; to distinguish.
Characterless (kar'ak-ter-les), *a.* without any character.
Charade (sha-rād'), *n.* a species of riddle.
Charcoal (chär'kōl), *n.* wood deprived of volatile matter by heat.
Charge (chärj), *v.* to enjoin; to load; to make an onset; to impute; to exhort; — *n.* care; expense; a quantity of powder and ball; command; cost; a trust.
Chargeable (chärj'a-bl), *a.* incurring expense; accusable; blamable.
Chargé d affaires (shär-zhā'daf-fār'), *n.* a foreign minister of an inferior class.
Charger (chär'jer), *n.* a large dish; a soldier's horse.
Charily (chär'e-le), *ad.* warily; frugally.
Chariness (chär'e-nes), *n.* caution; nicety.
Chariot (char'e-ut), *n.* a carriage of pleasure or state.
Charioteer (char-e-ut-ēr'), *n.* one that drives a chariot.
Charitable (char'e-ta-bl), *a.* liberal in gifts; kind.
Charity (char'e-te), *n.* liberality; alms; candor.
Charivari (sha-rē-var-ē'), *n.* a mock serenade.
Charlatan (shär'la-tan), *n.* a quack; a pretender.
Charlatanical (shär'la-tan-e-kal), *a.* quackish; empirical.
Charlatanry (shär'la-tan-re), *n.* quackery; deceit.
Charm (chärm), *n.* magic power; spell; — *v.* to delight; to delude; to subdue; to enchant.
Charmer (chärm'er), *n.* one who fascinates or delights.
Charming (chärm'ing), *a.* delightful; enchanting.
Charnel (chär'nel), *a.* containing flesh, or carcasses.
Charnel-house (chär'nel-hous), *n.* a place for the bones of the dead.
Charred (chärd), *a.* reduced to charcoal.
Chart (chärt), *n.* a map.
Chartaceous (chär-tā'shus), *a.* resembling paper; flexible.
Charter (chär'ter), *n.* a patent; grant; — *v.* to let or hire, as a ship.
Chartist (chärt'ist), *n.* an English radical reformer.
Chartographer (chär-tog'ra-fer), *n.* a constructer of charts or sea maps.
Chartographic (chär-to-graf'ik), *a.* relating to charts.
Chary (chär'e), *a.* wary; cautious; careful.
Chase (chās), *v.* to hunt; to pursue; to drive away; to emboss; — *n.* pursuit; a printer's frame; art of embossing on metals.
Chaser (chās'er), *n.* a pursuer; one who chases.
Chasm (kasm), *n.* a cleft; gap; opening; a void space.
Chaste (chāst), *a.* undefiled; pure; true; refined.
Chasten (chā'sn), *v.* to punish; to correct in order to improvement.
Chastening (cha'sn-ing), *n.* correction; chastisement.
Chastise (chas-tiz'), *v.* to correct or punish with the rod.
Chastisement (chas'tiz-ment), *n.* correction; punishment.
Chastiser (chas-tiz'er), *n.* one who punishes or corrects.
Chastity (chas'te-te), *n.* purity of body or language.
Chat (chat), *v.* to talk familiarly or idly; — *n.* idle or familiar conversation.
Chateau (shā-tō'), *n.* a French castle; a country seat.
Chattel (chat'tl), *n.* any movable goods.
Chatter (chat'ter), *v.* to talk idly or rapidly; — *n.* prating; noise of birds.
Chatter-box (chat'ter-box), *n.* an idle or incessant talker.
Chatterer (chat'ter-er), *n.* one that chatters.
Cheap (chēp), *a.* of low price; common.
Cheapen (chē'pn), *v.* to lessen the price.
Cheapness (chēp'nes), *n.* lowness of price or value.
Cheat (chēt), *n.* a trick; a deceiver; — *v.* to defraud; to impose upon.
Check (chek), *v.* to hinder, or restrain; to mark, as in a list; — *n.* restraint; a ticket; an order for money.
Checker (check'er), *v.* to diversify; to vary; to mix; — *n.* one who or that which checks.
Checkered (check'erd), *a.* consisting of squares or strips; crossed with good or bad fortune.
Checkers (chek'erz), *n. pl.* a game; draughts.
Checkmate (chek'māt), *n.* a movement that ends a game of chess; — *v.* to overthrow; to defeat.
Cheek (chēk), *n.* the side of the face.
Cheer (chēr), *n.* mirth; a state of joy; — *v.* to salute with joy; to enliven.
Cheerful (chēr'ful), *a.* lively; gay; sprightly.
Cheerfulness (chēr'ful-nes), *n.* gaiety; liveliness.
Cheerily (chēr'e-le), *ad.* with spirit.
Cheering (chēr'ing), *a.* animating; encouraging.
Cheerless (chēr'les), *a.* comfortless; dreary; gloomy.
Cheery (chēr'e), *a.* gay; sprightly; animated.
Cheese (chēz), *n.* the curd of milk pressed into a hard mass.
Cheese-monger (chēz'mung-ger), *n.* one who sells cheese.
Cheese-press (chēz'pres), *n.* a machine for pressing the whey from curds.
Cheesy (chē'ze), *a.* having the taste or form of cheese.
Chemical (kem'ik-al), *a.* relating to chemistry.
Chemise (she-mēz'), *n.* an under garment for a female.
Chemist (kem'ist), *n.* one skilled in chemistry.
Chemistry (kem'ist-re), *n.* the science which investigates the nature and property of bodies.
Cherish (cher'ish), *v.* to treat with tenderness; to nurse; to protect and aid.
Cherisher (cher'ish-er), *n.* one who loves, cherishes, and encourages.
Cherry (cher're), *n.* a small stone fruit; — *a.* ruddy.
Chert (chert), *n.* an impure flinty rock.
Cherub (cher'ub), *n.* a celestial spirit.
Cherubic (che-rōō'bik), *a.* pertaining to angels.
Cherubim (cher'u-bim), *n.* Hebrew plural to *Cherub.*

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Cherrup (cher'up), *v.* to make a noise as a bird; — *n.* a short, sharp noise.
Chess (ches), *n.* a game.
Chest (chest), *n.* a large box; the breast or thorax.
Chestnut (ches'nut), *n.* the fruit or nut of a tree; — *a.* a bright brown color.
Chevalier (shev-a-lēr'), *n.* a horseman; a knight.
Chevaux-de-frise (shev'ō-de-frēz), *n.* a piece of timber armed with spikes.
Cheveril (chev'er-il), *n.* a leather of kid-skin.
Chew (chū), *v.* to grind with the teeth; to ruminate.
Chicane (she-kān'), **Chicanery** (she-kān'er-e), } *n.* shift; trickery; evasion.
Chick (chik), *n.* **Chicken** (chik'en), } *n.* the young of fowls; a child.
Chicken-hearted (chik'en-härt-ed), *a.* timid; cowardly; fearful.
Chicken-pox (chik'en-pox), *n.* an eruptive disease.
Chicory (chik'o-re), *n.* a plant, the root of which is used in coffee.
Chide (chīd), *v.* to scold; to reprove; to blame mildly; to rebuke.
Chief (chēf), *a.* highest; first; principal; — *n.* a commander or leader; the head of a tribe.
Chiefly (chēf'le), *ad.* principally; especially; mainly.
Chieftain (chēf'tan), *n.* a leader or commander.
Chieftainship (chēf'tan-ship), *n.* office of a chieftain.
Chignon (she-nong'), *n.* a mass of false hair attached to the back of the head.
Chilblain (chil'blān), *n.* sore caused by cold.
Child (chīld), *n.* a son or daughter; an infant.
Childbed (chīld'bed), *n.* the state of a woman in labor.
Childbirth (chīld'berth), *n.* the act of bringing forth.
Childhood (chīld'hood), *n.* state of being a child.
Childish (chīld'ish), *a.* like a child; silly; trifling.
Childishness (chīld'ish-nes), *n.* trifilingness; simpleness; puerility.
Childless (chīld'les), *a.* without children.
Childlike (chīld'lik), *a.* like a child; dutiful; docile.
Children (chil'dren), *n. pl.* of *Child.*
Chiliad (kil'e-ad), *n.* a thousand years.
Chill (chil), *a.* cold; distant; formal; inducing a shivering; — *n.* moderate cold; anything that disheartens; a shivering; — *v.* to make cold; to discourage.
Chilliness (chil'e-nes), *n.* sensation of shivering; cold.
Chilly (chil'e), *a.* rather cold.
Chime (chīme), *n.* the harmonious sound of bells; agreement of sound; — *v.* to sound in harmony; to jingle.
Chimera (ki-mē'ra), *n.* a vain fancy.
Chimerical (ki-mer'ik-al), *a.* fanciful; wild.
Chimney (chim'ne), *n.* a passage for the escape of smoke.
Chin (chin), *n.* the lower part of the face.
China (chī'na), *n.* a kind of fine earthenware.
Chine (chīn), *n.* back-bone or spine; the edge of a cask.
Chink (chingk), *n.* a small opening or cleft; — *v.* to crack; to sound; to cause to sound.
Chintz (chints), *n.* cotton cloth of many colors.
Chip (chip), *n.* a piece cut off; a fragment; — *v.* to cut into small pieces.
Chirographer (ki-rog'ra-fer), *n.* a writer.
Chirographic (ki-ro-graf'ik), *a.* pertaining to chirography.
Chirography (ki-rog'ra-fe), *n.* one's handwriting.
Chirology (ki-rol'o-je), *n.* art of discoursing with the hands.
Chiromancy (kī'rō-man-se), *n.* the art of foretelling by inspecting the hand.
Chiropodist (ki-rop'o-dist), *n.* a corn or wart doctor.
Chirp (cherp), *v.* to make a noise as a bird; — *n.* a short, sharp note.
Chirping (cherp'ing), *n.* making the noise of birds.
Chirrup (cher'up), *v.* to animate; to cheer up.
Chisel (chiz'el), *n.* a tool used in carpentry, &c.; — *v.* to cut with a chisel.
Chit (chit), *n.* a shoot; a sprout; a babe.
Chit-chat (chit'chat), *n.* prattle; familiar talk.
Chivalrous (shiv'al-rus), *a.* warlike; bold; gallant.
Chivalry (shiv'al-re), *n.* system of knighthood; valor.
Chives (chīvz), *n. pl.* slender threads in flowers.
Chloral (klō'ral), *n.* a liquid formed from chlorine and alcohol.
Chloridate (klor'e-dāt), *v.* to treat or prepare with a chloride.
Chlorine (klō'rin), *n.* a green yellowish gas.
Chlorodyne (klō'ro-din), *n.* medicine possessing sedative and other remedial properties.
Chloroform (klō'ro-form), *n.* a colorless volatile liquid.
Chlorometer (klō-rom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for testing the strength of chloride of lime.
Chlorophyl (klō'ro-fil), *n.* the coloring matter in plants.
Chlorosis (klō-rō'sis), *n.* green sickness; etiolation.
Chock (chok), *n.* kind of wedge to confine a cask.
Chockful (chok'ful), *a.* full to overflowing.
Chocolate (chok'ō-lāt), *n.* a preparation of the cocoanut; a beverage made from the cocoanut.
Choice (chois), *n.* act of choosing; the thing chosen; option; — *a.* select; precious; very good.
Choir (kwīr), *n.* part of a church for singers; a band of singers.
Choke (chōk), *v.* to stop or obstruct; to suffocate; to throttle.
Choke-damp (chōk'damp), *n.* a noxious vapor.
Choler (kol'er), *n.* bile; wrath; irascibility; irration.
Cholera (kol'er-a), *n.* a bilious spasmodic disease.
Choleric (kol'er-ik), *a.* passionate; full of choler.
Cholesterine (ko-les'ter-in), *n.* a fatty substance found in bile.
Chondrine (kon'drin), *n.* a substance resembling gelatine.
Chondrodite (kon'dro-dīt), *n.* one of the gems.
Chondrology (kon-drol'o-je), *n.* a treatise on cartilages.

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Choose (chooz), *v.* to take by preference; to select; to will, or determine.
Chooser (chooz'er), *n.* one who chooses; an elector.
Chop (chop), *v.* to cut quick; to mince; to barter, or exchange; to shift, as the wind; — *n* a piece of meat.
Chop-house (chop'hous), *n.* a dining-house.
Chopping (chop'ing), *a.* large, or well grown.
Chops (chops), *n. pl.* the jaws, or mouth.
Choral (kō'ral), *a.* pertaining to a choir.
Chord (kord), *n.* string of a musical instrument; notes in harmony; a line in geometry uniting the arc of a circle.
Chore (chōr), *v.* to work by the day.
Chorea (ko'rē-a), *n.* St. Vitus' dance.
Chorist (kō'rist), *n.* a choir-singer.
Chorister (kor'is-ter), *n.* a singer; a leader of a choir.
Chorographer (kō-rog'ra-fer), *n.* one who describes a region or country.
Chorography (kō-rog'ra-fe), *n.* the description of a region or country.
Chorus (kō'rus), *n.* a number of singers; part of music in which all join.
Chouse (chous), *v.* to cheat; to trick; to defraud; — *n.* a trick, or sham.
Chow-chow (chow-chow), *n.* a kind of mixed pickle.
Chowder (chow'der), *n.* fresh fish boiled with biscuit, &c.
Chrism (krizm), *n.* unction, or consecrated oil.
Chrismal (kriz'mal), *a.* relating to chrism.
Chrismation (kriz-mā'shun), *n.* act of applying the consecrated oil.
Chrismatory (kriz'ma-to-re), *n.* a vessel for chrism.
Christ (krist), *n.* the Anointed; the Messiah.
Christen (kris'n), *v.* to baptize; to name.
Christendom (kris'n-dum), *n.* that part of the world under Christian rule; the body of Christians.
Christening (kris'ning), *n.* act of baptism and naming.
Christian (krist'yan), *n.* a believer in the religion of Christ; a good person; — *a.* pertaining to Christ.
Christianity (krist-yan'e-te), *n.* the religion of Christ.
Christianize (krist'yan-īz), *v.* to make Christian.
Christianly (krist'yan-le), *a.* like a Christian.
Christmas (kris'mas), *n.* the festival of Christ's nativity.
Christmas-box (kris'mas-boks), *n.* a Christmas present.
Chromatic (krō-mat'ik), *a.* relating to color or to music.
Chromatics (krō-mat'iks), *n. pl.* the science of colors.
Chromatography (krō-ma-tog'ra-fe), *n.* a treatise on colors; the art of printing in colors.
Chrome (krōm), } *n.* a metal re-
Chromium (krō'me-um,) } markable for the colors of its compounds.
Chromosphere (krō'mos-fēr), *n.* the outer cloudy envelope around the sun.
Chronic (kron'ik), *a.* of long continuance.
Chronicle (kron'e-kl), *n.* a historical register of events a history; — *v.* to record or register.
Chronogram (kron'ō-gram), *n.* an inscription which includes the date of an event.
Chronological (kron-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* relating to chronology.
Chronologist (kro-nol'o-jist), *n.* one versed in chronology.
Chronology (kro-nol'o-je), *n.* the science of computing and adjusting dates of past events.
Chronometer (kro-nom'e-ter). *n.* an instrument for measuring time; a watch.
Chronometry (kro-nom'e-tre), *n.* the art of measuring time.
Chrysalis (kris'a-lis), *n.* the form assumed by some insects before they become winged.
Chrysanthemum (kre-san'the-mum), *n.* a genus of plants.
Chryselephantine (kris-el-e-fan'tin), *a.* made of gold and ivory.
Chrysolite (kris'o-līt), *n.* a mineral of a greenish color.
Chub (chub), *n.* a river fish.
Chubby (chub'e), *a.* plump; short; thick.
Chuck (chuk), *v.* to make a noise like a hen; to strike gently; — *n.* the call of a hen; a sligh blow
Chuckle (chuk'l), *v.* to laugh in the throat; to call as a hen.
Chuffy (chuf'e), *a.* fat; surly.
Chum (chum), *n.* one who lives in the same room; an intimate companion.
Chump (chump), *n.* a heavy, thick piece of wood; a lump.
Church (church), *n.* a place of worship; a body of professed Christians; — *v.* to give thanks in church.
Churchman (church'man), *n.* an episcopalian; an ecclesiastic.
Church-warden (church'wor-dn), *n.* one who has charge of a church.
Church-yard (church'yärd), *n.* a burial ground near a church.
Churl (churl), *n.* a rustic; a clown; a niggard.
Churlish (churl'ish), *a.* surly; rude; niggardly.
Churlishness (churl'ish-nes), *n.* rudeness of manner or temper; moroseness.
Churn (churn), *n.* a vessel in which cream is agitated to make butter; — *v.* to agitate cream for making butter.
Churning (churn'ing), *n.* the operation of making butter.
Chyle (kil), *n.* a white fluid drawn from the food while in the intestines.
Chyme (kim), *n.* digested food.
Cicatrice (sik'a-tris), } *n.* the scar over a
Cicatrix (sik'a-trix), } wound when healed.
Cicatrization (sik-a-tri-za'shun), *n.* the process of healing; the being skinned over.
Cicatrize (sik'a-trīz), *v.* to heal a wound; to skin over.
Cicerone (chē-che-rō'ne), one who explains curiosities and antiquities to strangers; a guide.
Cider (si'der), *n.* a liquor made from apples.
Cigar (se-gär'), *n.* a roll of tobacco for smoking.
Cigarette (sig'a-ret), *n.* tobacco rolled in thin paper.
Ciliary (sil'e-er-e), *a.* belonging to the eyelids.
Cilicious (se-lish'us), *a.* made of hair.
Cimeter (sim'e-ter), *n.* a sword with convex edge.
Cimmerian (sim-mē're-an), *a.* dark and gloomy.
Cinchona (sin-kō'na), *n.* the tree and bark of a tree growing in Peru.
Cincture (sinkt'yur) *n.* a belt or girdle.

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Cinder (sin'der), *n.* the residue of coal when burning.
Cinerary (sin'er-a-re), *a.* relating to ashes, or the contents of sepulchral urns.
Cineritious (sin-er-ish'us), *a.* resembling ashes in color.
Cinnabar (sin'na-bar), *n.* native red sulphuret of mercury; vermilion.
Cinnamon (sin'na-mun), *n.* the inner bark of a tree growing in Ceylon.
Cinque (sink), *n.* five.
Cinquefoil (sink'foil), *n.* a plant; an ornament in architecture.
Cipher (si'fer), *n.* the character 0; the initials of a name intertwined; any person or thing of little value; a secret writing; —*v.* to use figures; to write in secret characters.
Ciphering (si'fer-ing), *n.* the art or act of computing numbers.
Circean (ser-sē'an), *a.* bewitching; pertaining to Circe.
Circinal (ser'se-nal), *a.* resembling a circle.
Circle (ser'kl), *n.* a figure contained by a single curved line called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it called the center; a ring; an orb; circuit; surrounding company; —*v.* to move round; to encompass; to move circularly.
Circlet (ser'klet), *n.* a little circle.
Circuit (ser'kit), *n.* the act of moving or passing round; circular space; a district.
Circuitous (ser-kū'e-tus), *a.* round about.
Circular (ser'kū-ler), *a.* round like a circle.
Circularity (ser-kū-lar'e-te), *n.* a circular form.
Circularly (ser'kū-ler-le), *ad.* in the form of a circle.
Circulate (ser'kū-lāt), *v.* to move round; to make go round; to spread.
Circulation (ser-kū-lā'shun), *n.* state of being circulated; currency.
Circulatory (ser'ku-la-to-re), *a.* moving round.
Circumambiency (ser-kum-am'be-an-se), *n.* the act of surrounding.
Circumambient (ser-kum-am'-be-ent), *a.* surrounding.
Circumambulate (ser-kum-am'bū-lāt), *v.* to walk round about.
Circumcise (ser'kum-siz), *v.* to cut off the foreskin.
Circumcision (ser-kum-sizh'un), *n.* act of circumcising.
Circumference (ser-kum'fer-ens), *n.* the line that bounds a circle.
Circumferential (ser-kum-fer-en'shal), *a.* pertaining to the circumference.
Circumferentor (ser-kum-fer-en'ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring angles.
Circumflex (ser'kum-flex), *n.* a mark over a vowel, or syllable; —*v.* to mark or pronounce with the circumflex.
Circumfluence (ser-kum'flu-ens), *n.* inclosing with waters.
Circumfluent (ser-kum'flu-ent), *a.* flowing around.
Circumfuse (ser-kum-fūz'), *v.* to pour around.
Circumfusile (ser-kum-fū'zel), *a.* capable of being spread around.
Circumfusion (ser-kum-fu'zhun), *n.* act of pouring round.
Circumjacent (ser-kum-jā'sent), *a.* lying round anything.
Circumlocution (ser-kum-lo-kū'shun), *n.* a compass of words; a circuitous speech or expression.
Circumlocutory (ser-kum-lok'ū-to-re), *a.* consisting in a compass of words.
Circumnavigate (ser-kum-nav'e-gāt), *v.* to sail round.
Circumnavigation (ser-kum-nav-e-gā'shun), *n.* the act of sailing round.
Circumnavigator (ser-kum-nav'e-gā-ter), *n.* one who has sailed round the globe.
Circumpolar (ser-kum-pō'lar), *a.* near the poles.
Circumrotary (ser-kum-rō'ta-re), *a.* turning round.
Circumscribe (ser'kum-scrīb), *v.* to inclose; to limit.
Circumscription (ser-kum-skrip'shun), *n.* limitation.
Circumscriptive (ser-kum-skrip'tiv), *a.* limiting; defining external form.
Circumspect (ser'kum-spekt), *a.* wary; prudent; cautious.
Circumspection (ser-kum-spek'shun), *n.* great caution.
Circumspective (ser-kum-spek'tiv), *a.* cautious; vigilant.
Circumspectly (ser'kum-spekt-le), *ad.* watchfully; warily.
Circumstance (ser'kum-stans), *n.* something attending or relative to a fact; an accident or event.
Circumstances (ser'kum-stans-es), *n.* state as to property.
Circumstantial (ser-kum-stan'shal), *a.* particular; minute; incidental.
Circumstantiate (ser-kum-stan'she-āt), *v.* to describe exactly; to verify.
Circumvent (ser-kum-vent') *v.* to deceive; to overreach; to cheat.
Circumvention (ser-kum-ven'shun), *n.* fraud; imposture.
Circumvolution (ser-kum-vo-lū'shun), *n.* a turning round.
Circumvolve (ser-kum-volv'), *v.* to roll round about.
Circus (ser'kus), *n.* an inclosed place for feats of horsemanship.
Cirriferous (ser-rif'er-us), *a.* producing tendrils.
Cirrigerous (ser-rij'er-us), *a.* having curled locks.
Cirrous (ser'rus), *a.* terminating in a curl or tendril.
Cisalpine (sis-al'pin), *a.* on the south of the Alps.
Cistern (sis'tern), *n.* a receptacle for water; a tank.
Citadel (sit'a-del), *n.* a fortress; a castle.
Citation (si-tā'shun), *n.* a summons; a quotation.
Citatory (si'tā-to-re), *a.* having power of citation; calling.
Cite (sit), *v.* to summon; to call upon officially; to quote.
Citizen (sit'e-zn), *n.* an inhabitant of a city; a freeman.
Citizenship (sit'e-zn-ship), *n.* the rights of a citizen.
Citric (sit'rik), *a.* belonging to lemons, or limes.
Citrine (sit'rin), *a.* like a citron; lemon-colored.
Citron (sit'run), *n.* the fruit of the citron-tree.
City (sit'e), *n.* a large incorporated town.
Civet (siv'et), *n.* a perfume from the civet cat.
Civic (siv'ik), *a.* relating to civil life, or to a city.

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Civil (si'vil), *a.* pertaining to society; kind; polite.
Civilian (se-vil'yan), *n.* one versed in civil law; one engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life.
Civility (se-vil'e-te), *n.* politeness; kind treatment.
Civilization (siv-il-e-zā'shun), *n.* act of civilizing.
Civilize (siv'il-iz), *v.* to reclaim from savage life.
Civilized (siv'il-izd), *a.* polite; polished; cultivated.
Clack (klak), *v.* to make sharp noises; — *n.* a sharp noise.
Claim (klām), *v.* to demand as of right; — *n.* right or title to anything; the thing claimed.
Claimable (klām'a-bl), *a.* that may be demanded.
Claimant (klām'ant), *n.* one who demands.
Clairvoyance (klār-voy'ans), *n.* discernment of concealed things through mesmeric influence.
Clairvoyant (klār-voy'ant), *n.* one who has the power of clairvoyance.
Clam (klam), *n.* a bivalvular shell-fish.
Clamber (klam'ber), *v.* to climb with difficulty.
Clammy (klam'e), *a.* viscous; ropy; glutinous.
Clamor (klam'er), *n.* great noise; — *v.* to be noisy.
Clamorous (klam'er-us), *a.* noisy with words; importunate; boisterous.
Clamp (klamp), *n.* an iron for fastening; — *v.* to strengthen by a clamp.
Clan (klan), *n.* a family; race; sect; tribe.
Clandestine (klan-des'tin), *a.* secret; private; fraudulent.
Clang (klang), *v.* to strike together with a ringing sound; — *n.* a sharp, shrill sound.
Clangor (klang'ger), *n.* a sharp, shrill, harsh sound.
Clank (klank), *n.* a sharp, shrill sound; — *v.* to strike with a sharp sound.
Clannish (klan'ish), *a.* disposed to adhere closely.
Clanship (klan'ship), *n.* state of union in a tribe.
Clap (klap), *v.* to strike together with a quick motion; — *n.* a striking of hands, for applauding; an explosion.
Clap-trap (klap'trap), *n.* any trick to gain applause.
Clare-obscure (klār'ob-scūr), **Claro-obscuro** (klāro-ob-skoo'rō), } *n.* light and shade in painting.
Claret (klar'et), *n.* a French wine of a pale red color.
Clarification (klar-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* the act of purifying or refining.
Clarify (klar'e-fi), *v.* to clear; to purify, or brighten.
Clarion (klar'e-un), *n.* a martial wind-instrument.
Clarionet (klar-e-o-net'), *n.* a musical wind-instrument.
Clash (klash), *v.* to strike against; to interfere; to meet in opposition; — *n.* a very noisy collision.
Clashing (klash'ing), *a.* contrary; interfering; — *n.* opposition; conflict.
Clasp (klasp), *n.* a hook; a catch; a close embrace; — *v.* to embrace; to hold fast; to inclose.
Class (klas), *n.* a rank or order of persons or things; — *v.* to arrange methodically.
Classic (klas'ik), *n.* an author of the first rank; — *a.* relating to authors of high order; chaste; refined.
Classicism (klas'se-sizm), *n.* pretentious affectation of the classical character.
Classifiable (klas-se-fi'a-bl); *a.* that may be classified.
Classification (klas-se-fe-ka'shun), *n.* act of arranging in classes or ranks.
Classificatory (klas-se-fe-kā'to-re), *a.* forming the basis of classification.
Classifier (klas'se-fi-er), *n.* one who arranges in a class.
Classify (klas'se-fi), *v.* to form into a class.
Clathrate (klath'rāt), *a.* latticed; like a grating.
Clatter (klat'ter), *n.* a confused rattling noise; — *v.* to make noises.
Clause (klawz), *n.* a sentence, or part of a sentence; an article; a stipulation.
Claustral (klaws'tral), *a.* relating to a cloister.
Clausular (klawz'ū-lar), *a.* consisting of or having clauses.
Clavated (klā'vā-ted), *a.* set with knobs; knobbed.
Clavicle (klav'e-kl), *n.* the collar-bone.
Clavier (klā've-er), *n.* the keyboard of an organ or piano.
Claw (klaw), *n.* a sharp, hooked nail; — *v.* to scratch, or tear, with claws.
Clay (klā), *n.* a kind of earth.
Clayey (klā'e), *n.* abounding in clay; like clay.
Claymore (klā'mōr), *n.* a Scotch broadsword.
Clean (klēn), *a.* free from dirt; not foul; pure; — *v.* to free from dirt or foulness; — *ad.* fully; entirely; perfectly.
Cleanliness (klen'le-nes), *n.* neatness of dress; purity.
Cleanly (klen'le), *a.* pure; neat; — *ad.* in a clean manner.
Cleansable (klenz'a-bl), *a.* that may be cleansed.
Cleanse (klenz), *v.* to cleanse from impurities.
Cleanser (klenz'er), *n.* he who or that which purifies.
Clear (klēr), *a.* free from mixture or obstruction; pure; transparent; indisputable; — *v.* to free from obscurity, obstruction, or guilt; to acquit, free, or vindicate; to become bright or transparent; — *ad.* completely.
Clearage (klēr'aj), *n.* the removing of anything.
Clearance (klēr'ans), *n.* act of clearing; permit of the custom-house for a vessel to sail.
Clearing (klēr'ing), *n.* a justification or defense; a tract of land prepared for cultivation.
Clearly (klēr'le), *ad.* plainly; evidently; brightly.
Clearness (klēr'nes), *n.* plainness; fairness; freedom from everything that obscures.
Cleat (klēt), *n.* a piece of wood used in a ship to fasten ropes on; a narrow strip of wood to nail to; a thin metallic plate.
Cleavable (klēv'a-bl), *a.* that may be split or parted.
Cleavage (klēv'aj), *n.* act or manner of cleaving or splitting.
Cleave (klēv), *v.* to stick to; to hold; to split; to crack,

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Cleaver (klēv'er), *n.* a butcher's chopper.
Clef (klef), *n.* a character to show the key, in music.
Cleft (kleft), *pr.* or *a.* split; divided; — *n.* a crack; a gap.
Clematis (klem'a-tis), *n.* a creeping flowering plant.
Clemency (klem'en-sē), *n.* a disposition to forgive; kindness; gentleness.
Clement (klem'ent), *a.* mild; gentle; merciful.
Clepsydra (klep'se-dra), *n.* a water clock used by the ancients.
Clergy (kler'je), *n.* the ministers of religion in the Christian church.
Clergyman (kler'je-man), *n.* a minister of the Christian church.
Clerical (kler'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to the clergy.
Clerk (klerk), *n.* a writer or accountant; an assistant; a church officer.
Clerkship (klerk'ship), *n.* the business of a clerk.
Clever (klev'er), *a.* dexterous; talented; intellectual ability.
Cleverness (klev'er-nes), *n.* skill; ingenuity.
Clew (klū), } *n.* a ball of thread; anything
Clue (klū), } that guides or directs; a corner of a sail; — *v.* to truss up the sails to the yard.
Click (klik), *v.* to make a light, sharp sound; — *n.* a short, sharp noise.
Client (kli'ent), *n.* one who employs a lawyer.
Cliff (klif), *n.* a steep bank; a high and steep rock.
Climacteric (kli-mak'ter-ik), *n.* a critical year or period in human life.
Climate (kli'mat), *n.* a region or zone of the earth; condition of the atmosphere as regards heat and cold; temperature.
Climatic (kli-mat'ik), *a.* relating, or limited, to climate.
Climatize (kli'ma-tiz), *v.* to accustom to a climate.
Climatology (kli-ma-tol'o-je), *n.* the science of climates.
Climax (kli'maks), *n.* gradation; ascent; a figure in rhetoric by which the sentence rises gradually.
Climb (klim), *v.* to mount with the hands and feet; to ascend with labor.
Clime (klim), *n.* a climate; a region of the earth.
Clinch (klinsh), *v.* to gripe; to hold fast; to rivet; — *n.* a holdfast.
Cling (kling), *v.* to adhere, or stick close to; to hang upon.
Clingy (klinge'), *a.* adhesive.
Clinic (klin'ik), } *a.* pertaining to a sick-
Clinical (klin'ik-al), } bed; — *n.* one confined to bed.
Clink (klink), *v.* to make a ringing sound.
Clinker (klink'er), *n.* slag which forms in furnaces.
Clinometer (kli-nom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring the dip of strata.
Clip (klip), *v.* to cut short with scissors; to curtail.
Clipper (klip'er), *n.* one who clips; a fast-sailing vessel.
Clique (klēk), *n.* a party; a coterie; a gang; a set or party.
Cloak (klōk), *v.* to cover with a cloak; to disguise; — *n.* a loose outer garment.
Clock (klok), *n.* a timepiece; a species of beetle.
Clockmaker (klok'māk-er), *n.* one who makes clocks.
Clockwork (klok'werk), *n.* the machinery of a clock.
Clod (klod), *n.* a hard lump of earth; — *v.* to harden into a thick mass.
Cloddy (klod'e), *a.* full of clods; rough; hard.
Clodhopper (klod'hop-per), *n.* a countryman; a rustic.
Clodpole (klod'pōl), *n.* a stupid fellow.
Clog (klog), *v.* to hinder in motion; — *n.* obstruction; a shoe with a wooden sole.
Cloggy (clog'e), *a.* apt to clog; heavy; obstructing.
Cloister (kloi's'ter), *n.* a place of religious retirement; — *v.* to confine in a cloister.
Clonic (klon'ik), *a.* shaking; convulsive; irregular.
Close (klōz), *v.* to shut; to end; to finish; to join; — *n.* conclusion; termination; end; — *a.* (klōs), shut fast; tight; confined; secret; — *ad.* closely; nearly.
Closely (klōs'le), *ad.* in a close manner; secretly.
Closeness (klōs'nes), *n.* compactness; narrowness.
Closet (kloz'et), *n.* a private apartment; — *v.* to shut up; to conceal.
Closing (klōz'ing), *n.* end; conclusion; — *a.* that concludes.
Closure (klō'zhur), *n.* a closing; an inclosure.
Clot (klot), *n.* a concretion; — *v.* to coagulate.
Cloth (kloth), *n.* a stuff formed by weaving.
Clothe (klōth), to furnish with clothes; to dress.
Clothes (klōthz), *n. pl.* garments, or articles of dress.
Clothier (klōth'yer), *n.* one who makes or sells clothing.
Clothing (klōth'ing), *n.* garments; dress; covering.
Cloud (kloud), *n.* a mass of vapor in the atmosphere; — *v.* to overspread with clouds; to obscure, or darken.
Cloudiness (kloud'e-nes), *n.* state of being cloudy.
Cloudy (kloud'e), *a.* full of clouds; obscure.
Clough (kluf), *n.* a cleft; a ravine in a hill.
Clout (klout), *n.* a patch; cloth for any mean use; a flat-headed nail; — *v.* to patch.
Clove (klōv), *n.* an aromatic Indian spice.
Cloven (klō'vn), *a.* divided in two parts; cleft; split.
Cloven-footed (klō'vn-foot-ed), *a.* having the hoof in two parts.
Clover (klō'ver), *n.* a genus of plants called trefoil.
Clown (klown), *n.* a rustic; a fool, or buffoon.
Clownish (klown'ish), *a.* rude; rustic; ill-bred.
Cloy (kloy), *v.* to fill to loathing; to glut, or satiate.
Club (klub), *n.* an association; a heavy stick; — *v.* to join in common expense; to beat with a club.
Club-law (klub'law), *n.* government by force.
Cluck (kluk), *n.* the call of a hen; — *v.* to call as a hen.
Clue (klū), *n.* a ball of thread; one of the lower corners of a sail; a direction.
Clump (klump), *n.* a cluster of trees.
Clumsy (klum'ze), *a.* awkward; unhandy; unskilful.
Cluster (klus'ter), *n.* a bunch; — *v.* to unite in a bunch or cluster.

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Clutch (klutch), *n.* a gripe; grasp; — *v.* to grasp; to gripe.
Clutter (klut'er), *n.* a noise; confusion; — *v.* to crowd together in confusion.
Clypeate (klip'e-āt), *a.* having the shape of a shield.
Clyster (klis'ter), *n.* an injection for the bowels.
Coach (kōch), *n.* a four-wheeled carriage for traveling; — *v.* to convey in a coach.
Coachman (kōch'man), *n.* the driver of a coach.
Coaction (kō-ak'shun), *n.* compulsion; force.
Coactive (kō-akt'iv), *a.* acting jointly.
Coadjutant (kō-ad'jū-tant), *a.* co-operating; helping.
Coadjutor (kō-ad-jū'ter), *n.* an assistant; a helper.
Coadjutrix (kō-ad-jū'trix), *n.* a female assistant.
Coagulate (kō-ag'ū-lāt), *v.* to curdle; to congeal.
Coagulation (ko-ag-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the process of curdling or congealing.
Coagulative (ko-ag'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* having power to coagulate.
Coagulum (kō-ag'ū-lum), *n.* a clot of blood; curd of milk.
Coal (kōl), *n.* wood charred; a mineral; — *v.* to burn to coal; to supply with coal.
Coalesce (kō-a-les'), *v.* to grow together; to join.
Coalescence (kō-a-les'ens), *n.* the act of growing together; union.
Coalescent (kō-a-les'ent), *a.* growing or uniting together.
Coalition (kō-a-lish'un), *n.* union of persons or states; a confederacy; a league.
Coal-mine (kōl'min), *n.* a pit whence coal is dug.
Coarse (kōrs), *a.* gross; rude; rough; indelicate.
Coarseness (kōrs'nes), *n.* grossness; rudeness; roughness.
Coast (kōst), *n.* land next the sea; — *v.* to sail near land.
Coaster (kōst'er), *n.* a vessel employed in home trade only.
Coasting (kōst'ing), *n.* sailing near the land.
Coat (kōt), *n.* a man's garment; an external covering; — *v.* to cover with a coat; to smear; to cover, or spread.
Coating (kōt'ing), *n.* a covering; covering with a coat.
Coax (kōks), *v.* to wheedle; to flatter; to entice.
Cob (kob), *n.* spike of maize; a strong pony; a knob.
Cobalt (kō'bawlt), *n.* a mineral.
Cobaltine (kō'balt-in), *n.* arsenical ore of cobalt.
Cobble (kob'bl), *n.* a stone; a bowlder; — *v.* to mend clumsily; to botch.
Cobbler (kob'bler), *n.* a mender of boots and shoes.
Cobweb (kob'web), *n.* a spider's web; a trap.
Cocciferous (kok-sif'er-us), *a.* producing berries.
Coccolite (kok'o-lit), *n.* a variety of augite.
Cochineal (koch'e-nēl), *n.* insects for dyeing scarlet.
Cochleariform (kok-le-ar'e-form), *a.* shaped like a spoon.
Cochleary (kok'le-a-re), *a.* like a screw; spiral.
Cochleated (kok'le-a-ted), *a.* screw-like; spiral.
Cock (kok), *v.* to set upright; — *n.* the male of birds.
Cockade (kok-ād'), *n.* a ribbon worn on the hat.
Cockatoo (kok-a-tōō), *n.* a kind of parrot.
Cockatrice (kok'a-tris), *n.* a fabulous serpent.
Cock-boat (kok'bōt), *n.* a small boat.
Cocket (kok'et), *n.* a certificate from the custom-house.
Cockfight (kok'fīt), *n.* a battle between cocks.
Cockle (kok'l), *n.* a weed; a shell-fish; — *v.* to contract into wrinkles; to shrink.
Cockney (kok'ne), *n.* a native of London.
Cockpit (kok'pit), *n.* a place where game-cocks fight; a hospital-room in a war-vessel.
Cockroach (kok'rōch), *n.* an insect infesting kitchens, pantries, &c.
Cockscomb (koks'kōm), *n.* the comb of a cock; a plant.
Cockswain (kok'sn), *n.* the steerer, or one who pulls the after oar, of a boat.
Cocoa (kō'ko), *n.* the cocoanut tree; a beverage made from the nuts of the chocolate tree.
Cocoanut (kō'ko-nut), *n.* the fruit of the cocoa tree.
Cocoon (ko-kōōn), *n.* the case in which silk-worms envelop themselves.
Coction (kok'shun), *n.* the act of boiling.
Cod (kod), *n.* a fish found in northern seas; a husk or case containing seeds; a pod.
Coddle (kod'dl), *v.* to parboil; to fondle; to nurse.
Code (kōd), *n.* a system; a book of civil laws.
Codex (kō'deks), *n.* a manuscript; a code; a book.
Codger (kod'jer), *n.* a clownish fellow; a miser.
Codicil (kod'e-sil), *n.* an addition or supplement to a will.
Codicillary (kod-e-sil'la-re), *a.* of the nature of a codicil.
Codification (kō-de-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act or process of reducing laws to a code or system.
Codifier (kōd'e-fi-er), } *n.* one who forms or
Codist (kōd'ist), } reduces laws to a system.
Codify (kōd'e-fī), *v.* to reduce to a code or system.
Co-efficient (kō-ef-fish'ent), *a.* co-operating; — *n.* that which acts together.
Cœliac } (sē-le-ak), *a.* pertaining to the intes-
Celiac } tinal canal.
Co-equal (kō-ē'kwal), *a.* equal; of the same rank.
Coerce (kō-ers'), *v.* to restrain by force; to compel.
Coercible (kō-er'se-bl), *a.* that may be coerced.
Coercion (kō-er'shun), *n.* compulsion; check.
Coercive (kō-er'siv), *a.* having power to coerce; compulsive.
Co-essential (kō-es-sen'shal), *a.* of the same essence.
Co-estate (kō-es-tat'), *n.* state of equal rank.
Co-etaneous (kō-e-tā'ne-us), *a.* of the same age with another.
Co-eternal (kō-e-ter'nal), *a.* equally eternal with another.
Coeval (kō-ē'val), *a.* of the same age; contemporaneous; — *n.* one of the same age.
Co-exist (kō-egz-ist'), *v.* to exist at the same time.
Co-existence (kō-egz-ist'ens), *n.* existence at the same time with another.

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Co-extend (kō-eks-tend'), *v.* to extend equally.
Co-extensive (kō-eks-ten'siv), *a.* having the same extent.
Coffee (kof'fe), *n.* the berry of the coffee-tree; a drink made from the roasted berry.
Coffee-house (kof'fe-hous), *n.* a house for refreshments.
Coffee-pot (kof'fe-pot), *n.* a pot for coffee.
Coffer (kof'fer), *n.* a chest for money; a treasure.
Coffer-dam (kof'fer-dam), *n.* a wooden inclosure used in laying foundations of piers, &c., in water.
Coffin (kof'fin), *n.* a case for a dead human body; — *v.* to inclose in a coffin.
Cog (kog), *n.* the tooth of a wheel; a boat; a trick; — *v.* to furnish with cogs; to wheedle; to cheat.
Cogency (kō'jen-se), *n.* power of convincing.
Cogent (kō'jent), *a.* having great force; convincing.
Cogitable (koj'e-ta-bl), *a.* that may be thought on.
Cogitate (koj'e-tāt), *v.* to think; to meditate.
Cogitation (koj-e-tā'shun), *n.* thought; meditation.
Cogitative (koj'e-ta-tiv), *a.* given to musing, or meditating.
Cognac (kōn'yak), *n.* a kind of French brandy, — so called from the town where made.
Cognate (kog'nāt), *a.* related in origin; of the same kind or nature; alike.
Cognation (kog-nā'shun), *n.* kindred; relationship.
Cognition (kog-nish'un), *n.* certain knowledge.
Cognizable (kog'ne-za-bl), *a.* liable to be examined or tried.
Cognizance (kog'ne-zans), *n.* judicial notice; knowledge; observation; perception.
Cognizant (kog'ne-zant), *a.* having knowledge of.
Cognomen (kog-nō'men), *n.* a surname; the family name.
Cognominal (kog-nom'e-nal), *a.* relating to the surname.
Cognoscible (kog-nos'se-bl), *a.* that may be known.
Cohabit (ko-hab'it), *v.* to live together as husband and wife.
Cohabitation (ko-hab-e-tā'shun), *n.* living together.
Coheir (ko-ār'), *n.* a joint heir.
Coheiress (ko-ār'es), *n.* a joint heiress.
Cohere (ko-hēr'), *v.* to stick together; to suit; to agree.
Coherence (ko-hēr'ens), *n.* union of parts.
Coherent (ko-hēr'ent), *a.* consistent; connected.
Cohesion (ko-hē'zhun), *n.* state of union; connection.
Cohesive (ko-hē'siv), *a.* that has the power of sticking.
Cohort (kō'hort), *n.* the tenth part of a Roman legion, 600 in number; a body of soldiers.
Coif (kwof), *n.* a caul, or cap; — *v.* to cover or dress with a coif.
Coiffure (kwof'fūr), *n.* a head-dress.
Coigne (koin), *n.* a jutting point; a corner, or angle.
Coil (koil), *v.* to wind in rings, as a rope or serpent; — *n.* a rope gathered in a circular heap.
Coin (koin), *n.* a piece of metal stamped with certain marks, words, &c., converting it into money; — *v.* to make money of metal; to originate; to fabricate.
Coinage (koin'āj), *n.* the money coined; new productions; invention.
Coincide (ko'in-sid), *v.* to agree; to concur; to correspond.
Coincidence (ko-in'se-dens), *n.* agreement; concurrence.
Coincident (ko-in'se-dent), *a.* concurrent; agreeable to.
Coindication (ko-in-de-kā'shun), *n.* a concurrent sign.
Coiner (koin'er), *n.* a maker of coin; a minter.
Coition (ko-ish'un), *n.* a meeting; copulation.
Coke (kōk), *n.* coal charred.
Colander (kol'an-der), **Cullender** (kul'en-der), *n.* a perforated vessel for straining.
Colchicum (kol'ke-kum), *n.* a medicinal plant; meadow saffron.
Cold (kōld), *a.* lacking warmth; frigid; indifferent; reserved; — *n.* sensation produced by loss of heat; a shivering or chilliness; indisposition caused by cold; a catarrh.
Cold-hearted (kōld'hārt-ed), *a.* wanting feeling; indifferent; unconcerned.
Coldness (kōld'nes), *n.* want of heat; reserve; unconcern.
Coleopteral (ko-le-op'ter-al), *a.* having wings with a case.
Colewort (kōl'wurt), *n.* a sort of cabbage.
Colic (kol'ik), *n.* a severe pain in the bowels or stomach.
Colin (kol'in), *n.* a bird of the partridge kind, in Virginia.
Coliseum (kol-e-sē'um), *n.* a large building for exhibitions.
Collaborator (kol-lab'o-ra-ter), *n.* an associate in labor; an assistant.
Collapse (kol-laps'), *v.* to fall inwards, or together; — *n.* a falling in, or together.
Collapsed (kol-lapst'), *a.* fallen in, or together; closed.
Collar (kol'ler), *n.* something worn round the neck; a band; a ring; — *v.* to put on a collar; to seize by the collar.
Collatable (kol-lāt'a-bl), *a.* capable of being collated.
Collate (kol-lāt'), *v.* to compare and examine, as books, &c.; to gather and place in order.
Collateral (kol-lat'er-al), *a.* side by side; running parallel; — *n.* additional security.
Collation (kol-lā'shun), *n.* act of bringing together and comparing; an unceremonious lunch.
Collator (kol-lā'ter), *n.* one who collates, or compares.
Colleague (kol'lēg), *n.* a partner, or associate in office.
Collect (kol-lekt'), *v.* to gather; to bring together; to assemble.
Collect (kol'lekt), *n.* a short prayer of the church service.
Collected (kol-lekt'ed), *a.* gathered; not disconcerted; calm; cool.
Collectible (kol-lekt'e-bl), *a.* that may be gathered.
Collection (kol-lek'shun), *n.* act of gathering; that which is collected; a contribution.
Collective (kol-lekt'iv), *a.* gathered into a mass, sum or body; aggregated; congregated.
Collectively (kol-lekt'iv-le), *ad.* in a body; together.
Collector (kol-lekt'er), *n.* one who collects, as money, taxes, &c.

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Collectorship (kol-lekt'er-ship), *n.* office of a collector.
College (kol'ej), *n.* an assembly or community engaged in a common pursuit; a seminary of learning; a university.
Collegian (kol-lē'je-an), *n.* a member of, or student in, a college.
Collegiate (kol-lē'je-āt), *a.* relating to a college.
Collenchyma (kol-len'ke-ma), *n.* the substance lying between and uniting cells in plants.
Collet (kol'let), *n.* the part of a ring which contains the stone.
Colletic (kol-let'ik), *a.* having the property of gluing.
Collide (kol-līd'), *v.* to strike or dash together.
Collier (kol'yer), *n.* one who works in a coal-mine; a ship that carries coal.
Colliery (kol'yer-e), *n.* a coal-mine; the coal-trade.
Colligate (kol'le-gāt), *v.* to tie or bind together.
Colligation (kol-le-gā'shun), *n.* act of binding together.
Collimation (kol-le-mā'shun), *n.* the line of sight in the direction of any object.
Collimator (kol-le-mā'tor), *n.* an instrument for determining the zenith-point.
Collision (kol-lizh'un), *n.* a clashing together.
Collocate (kol'lo-kāt), *v.* to set in order; to place.
Collocation (kol-lo-kā'shun), *n.* a placing together; arrangement.
Collodion (kol-lō'de-on), *n.* a solution of gun-cotton in ether.
Colloid (kol'loyd), *n.* an inorganic compound; — *a.* resembling jelly.
Collop (kol'up), *n.* a cut or slice; a fat lump.
Colloquial (kol-lō'kwe-al), *a.* used in common conversation.
Colloquialism (kol-lō'kwe-al-izm), *n.* a conversational form of expression.
Colloquist (kol'lo-kwist), *n.* a speaker in a dialogue.
Colloquy (kol'lo-kwe), *n.* mutual discourse; a dialogue.
Collude (kol-lūd'), *v.* to act in concert; to conspire.
Collusion (kol-lū'zhun), *n.* a secret agreement to defraud or deceive.
Collusive (kol-lū'siv), *a.* deceitful; fraudulent.
Collusory (kol-lū'so-re), *a.* containing collusion; collusive.
Colon (kō'lon), *n.* a mark [:] of punctuation indicating the next greatest pause to that of the period.
Colonel (kur'nel), *n.* the chief commander of a regiment.
Colonelcy (kur'nel-se), *n.* the rank of commission of a colonel.
Colonial (ko-lō'ne-al), *a.* pertaining to a colony.
Colonist (kol'o-nist), *n.* an inhabitant of a colony.
Colonization (kol-o-ne-zā'shun), *n.* act or practice of colonizing.
Colonize (kol'o-nīz), *v.* to settle or plant a colony.
Colonnade (kol-on-ād'), *n.* a row of columns.
Colony (kol'ō-ne), *n.* a body of people who settle in a distant country, continuing subject to the parent state; the country inhabited by such.
Color (kul'er), *n.* the appearance that a body presents to the eye; a paint; false show; — *v.* to dye; to stain; to exaggerate; to blush.
Colorable (kul'er-a-bl), *a.* specious; plausible.
Colorific (kul-er-if'ik), *a.* able to give color.
Coloring (kul'er-ing), *n.* act of dyeing; specious appearance.
Colorless (kul'er-les), *a.* destitute of color.
Colors (kul'erz), *n. pl.* a banner; flag; ensign.
Colossal (ko-los'sal), *a.* very large; gigantic.
Colossean (kol-os-sē'an), *a.* gigantic.
Colossus (ko-los'sus), *n.* a gigantic statue.
Colporter (kol'port-er), *n.* one who distributes religious books, &c.
Colt (kōlt), *n.* a young horse.
Colter, Coulter, (kōlt'er), *n.* the fore cutting iron of a plough.
Colubrine (kol'ū-brin), *a.* relating to serpents; cunning.
Columbine (kol'um-bīn), *a.* pertaining to a pigeon or dove; dove-color; — *n.* name of a plant; heroine in a pantomime.
Column (kol'um), *n.* round pillow or shaft; a perpendicular section of a printed page; a body of troops in subdivisions.
Colures (kō-lūrz'), *n. pl.* the two circles which pass through the solstitial or equinoctial points.
Coma (kō'ma), *n.* nebulous covering of a comet; propensity to sleep; lethargy.
Comate (kō'māt), *a.* hairy.
Comatose, Comatous (kō'ma-tōs, kō'ma-tus), *a.* drowsy; dozing without natural sleep; lethargic.
Comb (kōm), *n.* an instrument for adjusting hair, wool, flax, &c.; the crest on a cock's head; the honey cells of bees; — *v.* to adjust, clean, or dress, with a comb.
Combat (kom'bat), *n.* a battle; a fight; a duel; — *v.* to fight.
Combatant (kom'bat-ant), *n.* one who fights.
Combative (kom'bat-iv), *a.* disposed to fight, or contend.
Combativeness (kom'bat-iv-nes), *n.* disposition to fight.
Combination (kom-bi-nā'shun), *n.* close union or connection.
Combine (kom-bīn'), *v.* to unite intimately; to coalesce.
Combustibility (kom-bus-te-bil'e-te), *n.* the quality of taking fire and burning.
Combustible (kom-bus'te-bl), *a.* that will take fire and burn.
Combustion (kom-bust'yun), *n.* a burning.
Come (kum), *v.* to draw near; to move towards; to arrive, or reach.
Comedian (ko-mē'de-an), *n.* an actor, or player in comedy.
Comedy (kom'e-de), *n.* a dramatic representation of an amusing character.
Comeliness (kum'le-nes), *n.* grace; beauty; dignity.
Comely (kum'le), *a.* becoming; handsome; graceful.
Comet (kom'et), *n.* a heavenly body that emits a long train of luminous matter.
Cometary kom'et-a-re), *a.* relating to comets.
Cometography (kom-et-og'ra-fe), *n.* treatise about comets.
Comfit (kum'fit), *n.* a fruit preserved dry with sugar.
Comfort (kum'fert), *v.* to console; to strengthen; to cheer; — *n.* ease or rest to body or mind.

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Comfortable (kum'fert-a-bl), *a.* imparting or enjoying comfort.
Comforter (kum'fert-er), *n.* one who gives comfort; the Holy Spirit.
Comic (kom'ik), *a.* relating to comedy; humorous.
Comical (kom'ik-al), *a.* raising mirth; diverting; droll.
Comicality (kom-e-kal'e-te), *n.* that which excites mirth.
Comity (kom'e-te), *n.* courtesy; mildness; civility.
Comma (kom'ma), *n.* the mark [,] in punctuation denoting the shortest pause in reading.
Command (kom-mand'), *v.* to bid, order, or charge, with authority; to direct; to govern; —*n.* right, power, or authority over; a naval or military force under a particular officer.
Commandable (kom-mand'a-bl), } *a.*
Commandatory (kom-mand'a-to-re), } *a.* having the force of a command.
Commandant (kom-man-dant'), *n.* one in command of a fort or troops.
Commander (kom-mand'er), *n.* one who commands.
Commandery (kom-mand'er-e), *n.* estates belonging to an order of knights; a body of knights.
Commanding (kom-mand'ing), *a.* controlling by influence or dignity.
Commandment (kom-mand'ment), *n.* a law; a precept; one of the ten moral laws.
Commeasurable (kom-mezh'ur-a-bl), *a.* having a common measure.
Commemorable (kom-mem'o-ra-bl), *a.* worthy of remembrance.
Commemorate (kom-mem'o-rāt), *v.* to celebrate with honor.
Commemoration (kom-mem-o-rā'shun), *n.* act of calling to remembrance by a solemn celebration; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event.
Commemorative (kom-mem'o-ra-tiv), *a.* tending or serving to commemorate.
Commence (kom-mens'), *v.* to begin; to take rise; to originate; to enter upon.
Commencement (kom-mens'ment), *n.* beginning; the thing begun; origin.
Commend (kom-mend'), *v.* to praise; to intrust.
Commendable (kom-mend'a-bl), *a.* laudable; worthy of praise.
Commendam (kom-men'dam), *n.* a vacant church-living temporarily filled.
Commendation (kom-men-dā'shun), *n.* praise; approbation.
Commendatory (kom-mend'a-to-re), *a.* tending to commend.
Commensurability (kom-men-su-ra-bil'e-te), *n.* reducible to a common measure.
Commensurable (kom-men'su-ra-bl), *a.* having a common measure or extent.
Commensurate (kom-men'su-rāt), *a.* equal in measure or extent; proportional.
Comment (kom'ment), *v.* to expound or explain; —*n.* a remark or note; to explain or illustrate.
Commentary (kom'men-ta-re), *n.* comment; exposition; a book of comments or notes.
Commentate (kom'men-tāt), *v.* to write comments or notes upon.
Commentator (kom'men-tā-ter), *n.* one who explains.
Commerce (kom'mers), *n.* interchange of commodities; trade; traffic; intercourse.
Commercial (kom-mer'shal), *a.* relating to trade; mercantile.
Commination (kom-me-nā'shun), *n.* a threat of punishment, or vengeance.
Comminatory (kom-min'a-to-re), *a.* threatening.
Commingle (kom-ming'gl), *v.* to mix together.
Comminute (kom'me-nūt), *v.* to reduce into small particles.
Commiserate (kom-miz'er-āt), *v.* to compassionate.
Commiseration (kom-miz-er-ā'shun), *n.* compassion; pity.
Commiserator (kom-miz'er-ā-ter), *n.* one who pities.
Commissary (kom'mis-sa-re), *n.* a delegate; an officer who provides provisions, &c., for an army.
Commission (kom-mish'un), *n.* a trust; compensation for transacting business; —*v.* to give a commission to; to authorize; to empower; to appoint.
Commissioner (kom-mish'un-er), *n.* one authorized to act.
Commissure (kom-mish'yur), *n.* a joint; a seam; the point of union between two parts.
Commit (kom-mit'), *v.* to intrust; to consign; to do; to pledge.
Commitment (kom-mit'ment), *n.* act of committing; sending to prison.
Committal (kom-mit'al), *n.* a pledge; commitment.
Committee (kom-mit'te), *n.* persons chosen to consider and manage any business.
Commix (kom-miks'), *v.* to mingle together.
Commixture (kom-mikst'yur), *n.* state of being mingled; incorporation.
Commode (kom-mōd'), *n.* a sideboard; an article of bedroom furniture.
Commodious (kom-mō'de-us), *a.* convenient; suitable; useful.
Commodity (kom-mod'e-te), *n.* interest; advantage; merchandise; goods.
Commodore (kom'o-dōr), *n.* the commander of a squadron or detachment of ships.
Common (kom'un), *a.* public; belonging equally to more than one; general; vulgar; —*n.* a public ground.
Commonage (kom'mun-āj) *n.* the right of using in common.
Commonalty (kom'un-al-te), *n.* the common people.
Commoner (kom'un-er), *n.* a person not noble.
Commonly (kom'un-le), *ad.* usually; frequently.
Commonplace (kom'un-plās), *n.* a common topic; —*a.* ordinary; common.
Commons (kom'unz), *n. pl.* the common people; the lower house of the British parliament; food at a common table.
Commonweal (kom'un-wēl), *n.* public welfare.
Commonwealth (kom'un-welth), *n.* a free state; the whole body of people.
Commotion (kom-mō'shun), *n.* tumult; disturbance.
Communal (kom-mūn'al), *a.* pertaining to a commune.
Commune (kom'mūn), *n.* a French territorial district; an association.
Commune (kom-mūn'), *v.* to converse together; to take the sacrament.
Communicant (kom-mū'ne-kant), *n.* one who communes at the Lord's supper.
Communicate (kom-mū'ne-kāt), *v.* to impart; to participate.
Communication (kom-mū-ne-kā'shun), *n.* act of imparting; correspondence.

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Communicative (kom-mū'ne-ka-tiv), *a.* ready to impart.
Communion (kom-mūn'yun), *n.* mutual intercourse; fellowship; the celebration of the Lord's supper; concord.
Communism (kom'mū-nizm), *n.* state of having all property in common; socialism.
Communist (kom-mū'nist), *n.* one who advocates that all things should be common property.
Communistic (kom-mū-nist'ik), *a.* pertaining to communism.
Community (kom-mū'ne-te), *n.* society; common possession.
Commutability (kom-mū-ta-bil'e-te), *n.* capacity of being interchanged.
Commutable (kom-mū'ta-bl), *a.* that may be changed; interchangeable.
Commutation (kom-mū-tā'shun), *n.* exchange; alteration.
Commutative (kom-mū'ta-tiv), *a.* relating to exchange.
Commute (kom-mūt'), *v.* to exchange one thing for another.
Commutual (kom-mū'tū-al), *a.* mutual; reciprocal.
Comose (kō'mōs), *a.* hairy, as the seeds of the willow.
Compact (kom-pakt'), *a.* firm; dense; brief; —*v.* to press together; to consolidate.
Compact (kom'pakt), *n.* an agreement uniting parties; a league.
Compacture (kom-pakt'yūr), *a.* close union of parts.
Companion (kom-pan'yun), *n.* an associate, or partner.
Companionable (kom-pan'yun-a-bl), *a.* sociable; fit for good-fellowship.
Companionship (kom-pan'yun-ship), *n.* fellowship; association; company.
Company (kom'pa-ne), *n.* persons assembled together; —*v.* to associate with.
Comparable (kom'pa-ra-bl), *a.* that may be compared.
Comparates (kom'pa-rāts), *n.* two things or ideas capable of being compared.
Comparative (kom-par'a-tiv), *a.* estimated by comparison.
Compare (kom-pār'), *v.* to examine together; to be like.
Comparison (kom-par'e-sun), *n.* act of comparing; a simile.
Compartment (kom-pärt'ment), *n.* a division.
Compass (kom'pas), *v.* to surround; to obtain; to contrive; —*n.* a circle; space; a limit; a magnetic instrument.
Compasses (kom'pas-ez), *n. pl.* an instrument with which circles are drawn, figures measured, &c.
Compassion (kom-pash'un), *n.* pity; mercy; fellow-feeling.
Compassionate (kom-pash'un-āt), *a.* having a tender heart; merciful; —*v.* to pity.
Compatibility (kom-pat-e-bil'e-te), *n.* consistency; agreement; suitableness.
Compatible (kom-pat'e-bl), *a.* consistent; agreeable.
Compatriot (kom-pā'tre-ot), *n.* a fellow-countryman; —*a.* of the same country.
Compeer (kom-pēr'), *n.* an equal; companion; colleague.
Compel (kom-pel'), *v.* to force; to constrain.
Compend (kom'pend), } *n.* an
Compendium (kom-pen'de-um), } abridgment; a summary; an epitome.
Compendious (kom-pen'de-us), *a.* short concise; abridged.
Compensate (kom'pen-sāt), *v.* to make amends; to recompense.
Compensation (kom-pen-sā-shun), *n.* amends; recompense; an equivalent given.
Compensative (kom-pen'sa-tiv), *a.* that compensates.
Compensatory (kom-pen'sa-to-re), *a.* making amends.
Compete (kom-pēt'), *v.* to strive; to rival; to claim to be equal.
Competence (kom'pe-tens), *n.* sufficiency; legal power or capacity; fitness.
Competent (kom'pe-tent), *a.* fit; suitable; having power or right.
Competition (kom-pe-tish'un), *n.* strife for superiority; rivalry.
Competitor (kom-pet'e-ter), *n.* a rival; a contester.
Competitive (kom-pet'e-tiv), *a.* in the way of competition; emulous.
Compilation (kom-pe-lā'shun), *n.* a selection from authors.
Compile (kom-pil'), *v.* to select from various authors.
Compiler (kom-pil'er), *n.* one who compiles.
Complacence (kom-plā'sens), } *n.* pleas-
Complacency (kom-plā-sen-se), } ure; satisfaction; civility.
Complacent (kom-plā'sent), *a.* cheerful; civil; agreeable.
Complacently (kom-plā'sent-le), *ad.* with satisfaction.
Complain (kom-plān'), *v.* to murmur; to accuse.
Complainant (kom-plān'ant), *n.* one who complains; a prosecutor.
Complaining (kom-plān'ing), *n.* expression of grief or bad usage.
Complaint (kom-plānt'), *n.* a murmuring; an accusation; a bodily ailment.
Complaisance (kom'pla-zans), *n.* obliging treatment.
Complaisant (kom'pla-zant), *a.* civil; polite; courteous; affable.
Complement (kom'ple-ment), *n.* the full number or quantity.
Complemental (kom-ple-ment'al), *a.* filling up the number.
Complete (kom-plēt), *a.* finished; perfect; entire; —*v.* to finish; to complete; to accomplish.
Completely (kom-plēt'le), *ad.* perfectly; wholly.
Completion (kom-plē'shun), *n.* state of being complete; perfect state; fulfillment.
Completory (kom-plē'to-re), *a.* fulfilling; —*n.* the closing service of the day in the Roman Catholic Church.
Complex (kom'pleks), *a.* of many parts; complicated.
Complexion (kom-plek'shun), *n.* the color or hue of the skin; general appearance.
Complexity (kom-pleks'e-te), *n.* state of being intricate.
Complexly (kom'pleks-le), *ad.* obscurely; intricately.
Compliable (kom-pli'a-bl), *a.* disposed to comply; yielding.
Compliance (kom-pli'ans), *n.* a yielding to a request.
Compliant (kom-pli'ant), *a.* disposed to yield; submitting.
Complicate (kom'ple-kāt), *v.* to twist together; to make intricate; to entangle.

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Complication (kom-ple-kā'shun), *n.* involving different things; entanglement.
Complicative (kom'ple-ka-tiv), *a.* tending to involve.
Complicity (kom-plis'e-te), *n.* state of being an accomplice or sharer in guilt.
Compliment (kom'ple-ment), *n.* expression of civility, respect, or regard; praise; — *v.* to praise; to flatter.
Complimentary (kom-ple-ment'a-re), *a.* civil; obliging; expressive of praise.
Complot (kom'plot), *n.* joint plot; a conspiracy.
Complot (kom-plot'), *v.* to form a plot; to conspire.
Comply (kom-plī'), *v.* to yield to; to submit to.
Component (kom-pō'nent), *a.* constituent; — *n.* an elementary part of a compound.
Comport (kom-pōrt'), *v.* to agree; to suit; to accord.
Comportable (kom-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* consistent; suitable.
Compose (kom-pōz'), *v.* to place in order; to set at rest; to soothe; to set up types.
Composed (kom-pōzd'), *a.* calm; tranquil; sedate.
Composedly (kom-pōz'ed-le), *ad.* calmly; seriously.
Composer (kom-pōz'er), *n.* one who composes; a musical or literary author.
Composite (kom-poz'it), *a.* made up of parts; compounded.
Composition (kom-po-zish'un), *n.* act of composing; the thing composed; a mixture; a writing; an agreement on a debt.
Compositive (kom-poz'e-tiv), *a.* able or tending to compound.
Compositor (kom-poz'e-tur), *n.* one who arranges types in order for printing.
Compost (kom'post), *n.* mixed manure.
Composure (kom-pō'zhur), *n.* a settled state of mind; calmness; tranquillity.
Compotation (kom-po-tā'shun), *n.* drinking together.
Compound (kom'pound), *a.* formed of several ingredients; — *n.* a mixture.
Compound (kom-pound'), *v.* to mix or unite in one mass.
Comprehend (kom-pre-hend'), *v.* to contain; to understand; to conceive.
Comprehensible (kom-pre-hen'se-bl), *a.* that can be understood; intelligible.
Comprehension (kom-pre-hen'shun), *n.* capacity of the mind to understand.
Comprehensive (kom-pre-hen'siv), *a.* embracing much; extensive.
Compress (kom-pres'), *v.* to press together; to embrace.
Compress (kom'pres), *n.* a bandage used by surgeons.
Compressibility (kom-pres-e-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of yielding to pressure.
Compression (kom-presh'un), *n.* act of compressing.
Compressive (kom-pres'iv), *a.* able to compress.
Compressure (kom-pres'yur), *n.* act of pressing.
Comprisal (kom-prīz'al), *n.* the act of comprising.
Comprise (kom-prīz'), *v.* to include within itself; to contain.
Compromise (kom'pro-mīz), *n.* mutual promise or agreement; — *v.* to promise mutually; to settle by mutual agreement.
Comptroller (kon-trōl'er), *n.* a regulator; a supervisor; a superintendent.
Compulsion (kom-pul'shun), *n.* act of compelling; force; necessity; violence.
Compulsive (kom-pul'siv), *a.* having power to compel; forcing.
Compulsory (kom-pul'so-re), *a.* compelling; forcing.
Compunction (kom-punk'shun), *n.* remorse; sting of conscience.
Compunctious (kom-punk'shus), *a.* full of remorse; repentant.
Compurgation (kom-pur-gā'shun), *n.* act of justifying a man by the oaths of others.
Computable (kom-pūt'a-bl), *a.* that may be computed.
Computation (kom-pu-ta'shun), *n.* act of computing.
Compute (kom-pūt'), *v.* to calculate; to reckon.
Computer (kom-pūt'er), *n.* one who reckons, or estimates.
Comrade (kom'rād), *n.* a companion; an associate.
Con (kon), a prefix denoting *with* or *against*; — *v.* to study over; to consider; to peruse.
Concamerate (kon-kam'er-āt), *v.* to arch over; to vault.
Concatenate (kon-kat'e-nāt), *v.* to link together; to connect in a chain.
Concatenation (kon-kat-e-nā'shun), *n.* a series of links united.
Concave (kon'kāv), *a.* hollow; — *n.* a hollow; an arch or vault.
Concavity (kon-kav'e-te), *n.* the inner surface of a hollow body.
Concavo-concave (kon-kā'vo-kon'kāv), *a.* concave on both sides.
Concavo-convex (kon-kā'vo-kon'veks), *a.* concave on one side, convex on the other.
Conceal (kon-sēl'), *v.* to keep secret; to hide.
Concealment (kon-sēl'ment), *n.* act of hiding; secrecy.
Concede (kon-sēd), *v.* to grant; to admit as just, true, or proper; to surrender.
Conceit (kon-sēt'), *n.* fancy; vanity; fantastic or affected notions.
Conceited (kon-sēt'ed), *a.* vain; proud; boastful.
Conceivable (kon-sēv'a-bl), *a.* that may be conceived.
Conceivableness (kon-sēv'a-bl-nes), *n.* quality of being conceivable.
Conceive (kon-sēv'), *v.* to form in the mind; to become pregnant; to imagine.
Concentrate (kon-sen'trāt), *v.* to bring or force to a common center; to bring to a point.
Concentration (kon-sen-trā'shun), *n.* act of drawing to a center; condensation.
Concenter (kon-sen'ter), *v.* to come to a point.
Concentric (kon-sen'trik), **Concentrical** (kon-sen'trik-al), } *a.* having a common center.
Conceptacle (kon-sep'ta-kl), *n.* that which contains.
Conception (kon-sep'shun), *n.* act of conceiving, or being conceived; apprehension, or view.
Conceptive (kon-sep'tiv), *a.* capable of conceiving.
Conceptualism (kon-sep'tū-al-izm), *n.* the doctrine that conceptions are the only universals.
Concern (kon-sern'), *v.* to affect; to interest; to make uneasy; to belong to; — *n.* business, interest, or affair; anxiety; solicitude.

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Concerning (kon-sern'ing), *pr.* relating to; in regard to.
Concernment (kon-sern'ment), *n.* business; interest.
Concert (kon-sert'), *v.* to contrive together; to plan together; to arrange; to adjust.
Concert (kon'sert), *n.* union, or agreement; harmony; a musical entertainment.
Concertina (kon-ser-tē'na), *n.* a musical instrument.
Concerto (kon-sare'to), *n.* a piece of music for a concert.
Concession (kon-sesh'un), *n.* act of yielding; a grant.
Concessionary (kon-sesh'un-a-re), *a.* yielding.
Concessionist (kon-sesh'un-ist), *n.* one favorable to concession.
Concessive (kon-ses'iv), *a.* implying concession.
Conch (konk), *n.* a sea-shell.
Conchifer (konk'e-fer), *n.* an animal covered with a shell.
Conchiferous (konk-if'er-us), *a.* producing or having shells.
Conchoid (konk'oid), *n.* a curve of a shell-like form.
Conchoidal (konk-oid'al), *a.* like a marine shell.
Conchology (kon-kol'o-je), *n.* the natural history of shells.
Concierge (kon-sarj'), *n.* the keeper of the entrance to an edifice; a porter; a janitor.
Conciliate (kon-sil'e-āt), *v.* to gain by kindness; to reconcile.
Conciliation (kon-sil-e-ā'shun), *n.* act of reconciling.
Conciliatory (kon-sil'e-a-to-re), *a.* tending to reconcile.
Concise (kon-sīs'), *a.* brief; short; comprehensive; summary.
Conciseness (kon-sīs'nes), *n.* brevity in writing or speaking.
Concision (kon-sizh'un), *n.* a cutting off; exclusion.
Conclave (kon'klāv), *n.* a meeting of cardinals to elect a pope; any close assembly.
Conclude (kon-klūd'), *v.* to finish; to decide; to infer.
Conclusion (kon-klū'zhun), *n.* end; inference; decision.
Conclusive (kon-klū'siv), *a.* closing debate; decisive.
Conclusiveness (kon-klū'siv-nes), *n.* quality of being decisive.
Concoct (kon-kokt'), *v.* to digest; to mature; to devise.
Concoction (kon-kok'shun), *n.* act of concocting; digestion; ripening; preparation.
Concoctive (kon-kok'tiv), *a.* having the power of digestion.
Concomitance (kon-kom'e-tans), *n.* the being conjoined with another thing.
Concomitant (kon-kom'e-tant), *a.* accompanying; conjoined with; attendant.
Concord (kon'kord), *n.* harmony; union; agreement.
Concordance (kon-kord'ans), *n.* a dictionary or index, especially of the Scriptures; agreement.
Concordant (kon-kord'ant), *a.* agreeing; harmonious.
Concordat (kon-kord'at), *n.* a treaty or compact between a sovereign and the Pope; a convention.
Concourse (kon'kōrs), *n.* an assembly; a crowd.
Concrescence (kon-kres'ens), *n.* growth, or increase.
Concrete (kon-krēt'), *v.* to unite into a solid mass.
Concrete (kon'krēt), *a.* grown together; not abstract; — *n.* composed of different parts.
Concretion (kon-krē'shun), *n.* act of concreting; a mass.
Concretional (kon-krē'shun-al), **Concretionary** (kon-krē'shun-a-re), } *a.* pertaining to, or made up of, concretions.
Concretive (kon-krē'tiv), *a.* causing concretion.
Concubinage (kon-kū'bi-nāj), *n.* keeping a mistress.
Concubine (konk'ū-bin), *n.* a woman in keeping.
Concupiscence (kon-kū'pis-ens), *n.* unlawful desire; lust.
Concupiscent (kon-kū'pis-ent), *a.* lustful.
Concur (kon-kur'), *v.* to agree; to coincide; to assent to.
Concurrence (kon-kur'ens), *n.* agreement of minds.
Concurrent (kon-kur'ent) *a.* acting in conjunction.
Concussion (kon-kush'un), *n.* a shaking; a shock.
Concussive (kon-kus'iv), *a.* tending to shake.
Condemn (kon-dem'), *v.* to judge to be wrong.
Condemnable (kon-dem'na-bl), *a.* that may be condemned; blamable.
Condemnation (kon-dem-nā'shun), *n.* act of condemning; sentence; punishment.
Condemnatory (kon-dem'na-to-re), *a.* passing condemnation.
Condemner (kon-dem'ner), *n.* one who condemns.
Condensable (kon-den'sa-bl), *a.* that may be condensed.
Condensate (kon-den'sāt), *v.* to make dense; — *a.* made dense.
Condensation (kon-den-sā'shun), *n.* act of condensing.
Condense (kon-dens'), *v.* to reduce into smaller compass; to compress.
Condenser (kon-dens'er), *n.* he who or that which condenses.
Condescend (kon-de-send'), *v.* to submit, as to an inferior.
Condescension (kon-de-sen'shun), *n.* act of condescending; kindness to inferiors.
Condign (kon-dīn'), *a.* deserved; merited.
Condignness (kon-dīn'nes), *n.* suitableness; justness.
Condiment (kon'de-ment), *n.* a seasoning; sauce.
Condition (kon-dish'un), *n.* a state; quality; rank; term of agreement; — *v.* to make terms; to be performed.
Conditional (kon-dish'un-al), *a.* implying terms; dependent.
Conditioned (kon-dish'und), *a.* stipulated; having terms.
Condole (kon-dōl'), *v.* to lament with others.
Condolement (kon-dōl'ment), *n.* sorrow with others.
Condolence (kon-dō'lens), *n.* grief for another's woes.
Condonation (kon-do-nā'shun), *n.* forgiveness for violation of the marriage-vow.
Condone (kon-dōn'), *v.* to forgive, especially a violation of the marriage-vow.
Condor (kon'dor), *n.* the vulture of South America.

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Conduce (kon-dūs'), *v.* to lead or tend to; to contribute.
Conducible (kon-dū'se-bl), *a.* leading or tending to.
Conducive (kon-dū'siv), *a.* tending to some end.
Conduct (kon'dukt), *n.* behavior; deportment; escort.
Conduct (kon-dukt'), *v.* to lead; to manage; to behave.
Conductibility (kon-dukt-e-bil'e-te), *a.* capacity of transmitting and receiving.
Conduction (kon-duk'shun), *n.* transmission through a conductor.
Conductive (kon-dukt'iv), *a.* leading; transmitting.
Conductor (kon-dukt'er), *n.* a leader; director; chief.
Conductory (kon-dukt'o-re), *a.* used in conducting.
Conduit (kon'dit), *n.* a water-pipe; a canal; a channel.
Conduplicate (kon-dū'ple-kāt), *a.* doubled; folded upon itself.
Condyle (kon'dil), *n.* a rounded projection at the end of a bone.
Cone (kōn), *n.* a solid pointed body, with a circular base; the fruit of the pine, &c.
Confab (kon'fab), *n.* familiar talk.
Confabulation (kon-fab-ū-lā'shun), *n.* easy and familiar conversation.
Confect (kon'fekt), *n.* a preparation of fruits, &c., with sugar.
Confection (kon-fek'shun), *n.* a sweetmeat.
Confectioner (kon-fek'shun-er), *n.* one who makes and sells sweetmeats.
Confectionery (kon-fek'shun-er-e), *n.* sweetmeats in general; a place for making or selling sweetmeats.
Confederacy (kon-fed'er-a-se), *n.* a league or union of persons or states.
Confederate (kon-fed'er-āt), *n.* one united in a league; an ally; an accomplice; — *a.* united in a common cause; — *v.* to unite in alliance.
Confederation (kon-fed-er-ā'shun), *n.* an alliance; a league.
Confer (kon-fer'), *v.* to talk or consult together; to discourse; to grant.
Conference (kon'fer-ens), *n.* formal discourse; a meeting for converse.
Confess (kon-fes'), *v.* to own; to acknowledge; to disclose, or avow; to hear confession.
Confessedly (kon-fes'ed-le), *ad.* avowedly.
Confession (kon-fesh'un), *n.* acknowledgment; avowal; confessing to a priest.
Confessional (kon-fesh'un-al), *n.* the confessor's seat.
Confessor (kon-fes'er), *n.* one who confesses; a priest who hears confession.
Confidant (kon-fe-dant'), *n.* a confidential friend.
Confidante (kon-fe-dant'), *n.* a female bosom friend.
Confide (kon-fid'), *v.* to trust fully; to rely on.
Confidence (kon'fe-dens), *n.* belief; truth; trust.
Confident (kon'fe-dent), *a.* having full belief; trusting firmly; positive; bold.
Confidential (kon-fe-den'shal), *a.* spoken or written in confidence.
Confidently (kon'fe-dent-le), *ad.* with full persuasion.
Configuration (kon-fig-ū-rā'shun), *n.* external form; aspect of planets.
Configure (kon-fig'yur), *v.* to form in a certain figure, or shape.
Confine (kon'fin), *n.* a limit; border; boundary.
Confine (kon-fin'), *v.* to restrain; to limit; to imprison.
Confinement (kon-fin'ment), *n.* restraint; imprisonment; seclusion; childbirth.
Confirm (kon-ferm'), *v.* to make firm or certain.
Confirmation (kon-fer-mā'shun), *n.* act of establishing.
Confirmative (kon-ferm'a-tiv), *a.* having the power of confirming.
Confirmatory (kon-ferm'a-to-re), *a.* adapted to confirm.
Confirmer (kon-ferm'er), *n.* one who confirms.
Confiscable (kon-fis'ka-bl), *a.* liable to forfeiture.
Confiscate (kon-fis'kāt), *v.* to forfeit to the state.
Confiscation (kon-fis-kā'shun), *n.* the act of confiscating.
Confiscatory (kon-fis'ka-to-re), *a.* consigning to forfeiture.
Conflagration (kon-fla-grā'shun), *n.* a great fire.
Conflagrative (kon-flā'gra-tiv), *a.* causing conflagration.
Conflict (kon-flikt'), *v.* to strive or struggle together; to fight.
Conflict (kon'flikt), *n.* a contest; a struggle; a combat.
Conflictive (kon-flik'tiv), *a.* tending to conflict.
Confluence (kon'flu-ens), *n.* a flowing together; the place of meeting; a concourse.
Confluent (kon'flu-ent), *a.* running into each other; united.
Conflux (kon'fluks), *n.* a flowing together; a crowd.
Conform (kon-form'), *v.* to make like; to comply with, or yield.
Conformable (kon-form'a-bl), *a.* like; suitable; corresponding.
Conformation (kon-for-mā'shun), *n.* act of conforming; relative form; structure.
Conformist (kon-form'ist), *n.* one who complies with established rites.
Conformity (kon-form'e-te), *n.* compliance with; consistency; resemblance.
Confound (kon-found'), *v.* to mix; to perplex; to dismay.
Confounded (kon-found'ed), *pr.* blended; mixed; — *a.* astonished.
Confraternity (kon-fra-ter'ne-te), *n.* brotherhood.
Confrication (kon-fre-kā'shun), *n.* rubbing against; friction.
Confront (kon-frunt'), *v.* to bring face to face.
Confrontation (kon-frun-tā'shun), *n.* bringing face to face.
Confuse (kon-fūz'), *v.* to throw into disorder; to confound.
Confusion (kon-fū'zhun), *n.* disorder; tumult; ruin.
Confutable (kon-fūt'a-bl), *a.* that may be disproved.
Confutant (kon-fūt'ant), *n.* one who undertakes to confute.
Confutation (kon-fu-tā'shun), *n.* act of disproving.
Confute (kon-fūt'), *v.* to prove to be wrong or false.
Congé (kon'jē), *n.* taking leave; a farewell; — *v.* to take leave; to bow, or courtesy.

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Congeal (kon-jēl'), *v.* to change from fluid to solid by cold; to freeze.
Congealable (kon-jēl'a-bl), *a.* that may be congealed.
Congealment (kon-jēl'ment), *n.* state of being congealed; the mass congealed.
Congelation (kon-je-lā'shun), *n.* the process of changing from a fluid to a solid state.
Congener (kon'je-ner), *n.* one of the same nature or kind.
Congeneric (kon-je-ner'ik), **Congenerous** (kon-jen'er-us), } *a.* of the same kind or nature.
Congenial (kon-jē'ne-al), *a.* of the same feeling; suitable.
Congeniality (kon-jē-ne-al'e-te), *n.* likeness of nature; suitableness.
Congenital (kon-jen'e-tal), *a.* of the same birth; cognate.
Conger (kong'ger), *n.* a large kind of sea-eel.
Congeries (kon-jē're-ēz), *n.* a collection of particles or small bodies in one mass.
Congest (kon-jest'), *v.* to heap up; to gather in a mass.
Congestion (kon-jest'yun), *n.* a collection of matter or blood in any part of the body; fullness.
Congestive (kon-jest'iv), *a.* tending to congestion.
Conglobate (kon-glō'bāt), *v.* to gather into a round mass; — *a.* formed into a ball.
Conglomerate (kon-glom'er-āt), *v.* to collect into a round mass; — *a.* gathered as a ball; — *n.* a rock composed of pebbles, &c.
Conglomeration (kon-glom-er-ā'shun), *n.* a collection of matter into a ball or mass.
Conglutinant (kon-glū'te-nant), *a.* gluing; uniting.
Conglutinate (kon-glū'te-nāt), *v.* to glue together; to unite.
Conglutination (kon-glū-te-nā'shun), *n.* joining by tenacious matter.
Conglutinative (kon-glū'te-na-tiv), *a.* having power to unite.
Congo (kong'go), *n.* a kind of black tea.
Congratulant (kon-grat'ū-lant), *a.* rejoicing with another.
Congratulate (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *v.* to wish joy to another.
Congratulation (kon-grat-ū-lā'shun), *n.* expression of sympathy or joy.
Congratulatory (kon-grat'ū-la-to-re), *a.* expressing joy for the good fortune of another.
Congregate (kong'gre-gāt), *v.* to assemble; to collect together.
Congregation (kong-gre-gā'shun), *n.* a collection of persons; an assembly of worshippers.
Congregational (kong-gre-gā'shun-al), *a.* relating to an assembly of persons.
Congregationalism (kong-gre-gā'shun-al-izm), *n.* a religious body, having government by the members and congregation.
Congregationalist (kong-gre-gā'shun-al-ist), *n.* a person in union with the congregational body.
Congress (kong'gres), *n.* the assembly of senators and representatives of the United States; an assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c.
Congressional (kon-gresh'un-al), *a.* relating to congress.
Congressive (kon-gres'iv), *a.* coming together.
Congressman (kong'gres-man), *n.* a member of the United States Congress.
Congreve (kong'grēv), *n.* a kind of phosphorized match.
Congreve rocket (kong'grēv rok'et), *n.* a destructive kind of rocket.
Congruence (kong'gru-ens), *n.* agreement; fitness.
Congruent (kong'gru-ent), *a.* agreeing; corresponding.
Congruity (kon-gru'e-te), *n.* consistency; fitness.
Congruous (kong'gru-us), *a.* fit; suitable; meet.
Conic (kon'ik), *a.* like a cone.
Conical (kon'ik-al), *a.* having the form of a cone.
Conics (kon'iks), *n. pl.* the science of conic sections.
Coniferous (ko-nif'er-us), *a.* bearing cones.
Coniform (kō'ne-form), *a.* shaped like a cone.
Conirostral (ko-ne-ros'tral), *a.* having a thick conical beak.
Conjectural (kon-jekt'yur-al), *a.* depending on conjecture.
Conjecture (kon-jekt'yur), *n.* an opinion without proof; — *v.* to guess; to surmise.
Conjoin (kon-join'), *v.* to connect; to join together.
Conjointly (kon-joint'le), *ad.* in union together.
Conjugal (kon'ju-gal), *a.* relating to marriage; connubial.
Conjugate (kon'ju-gāt), *v.* to inflect, as verbs; to unite.
Conjugation (kon-ju-gā'shun), *n.* form of inflecting verbs.
Conjunct (kon-junkt'), *a.* conjoined; concurrent.
Conjunction (kon-junk'shun), *n.* a meeting; a connecting word; union.
Conjunctive (kon-junk'tiv), *a.* closely united; connecting.
Conjuncture (kon-junkt'yur), *n.* a crises; union.
Conjuration (kon-ju-rā'shun), *n.* act of summoning in a sacred name; enchantment.
Conjure (kun'jur), *v.* to practice charms; to play tricks.
Conjure (kon-jūr'), *v.* to enjoin solemnly; to implore.
Conjurer (kun'jur-er), *n.* an enchanter; a fortune-teller.
Connascence (kon-nas'ens), *n.* common birth or origin; act of growing together.
Connate (kon'nāt), *a.* born with another.
Connatural (kon-nat'ū-ral), *a.* connected by nature.
Connect (kon-nekt'), *v.* to link together; to unite.
Connectedly (kon-nekt'ed-le), *ad.* by connection.
Connection (kon-nek'shun), *n.* act of fastening together; a relation by blood or marriage; intercourse; coherence.
Connective (kon-nekt'iv), *a.* that serves to connect; — *n.* a word that connects sentences or other words.
Connivance (kon-niv'ans), *n.* voluntary blindness to an act.
Connive (kon-niv'), *v.* to wink at; to forbear to see, or blame; to overlook.
Connoisseur (kon-nis-sur'), *n.* a good judge in the fine arts; a knowing or skillful critic.
Connote (kon-nōt), *v.* to imply; to include; to betoken.

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Connotation (kon-no-tā'shun), *n.* implication; inference.
Connotative (kon-nō'ta-tiv), *a.* attributive.
Connubial (kon-nū'be-al), *a.* relating to marriage; nuptial.
Conoid (kō'noid), *n.* that which resembles a cone.
Conoidal (ko-noid'al), *a.* pertaining to a cone; nearly conical.
Conquer (konk'er), *v.* to overcome; to surmount.
Conquerable (konk'er-a-bl), *a.* that may be subdued.
Conqueror (konk'er-er), *n.* one who conquers.
Conquest (konk'west), *n.* victory; thing conquered.
Consanguineous (kon-san-gwin'e-us), *a.* of the same blood.
Consanguinity (kon-san-gwin'e-te), *n.* relation by blood.
Conscience (kon'shens), *n.* the faculty within us that decides on the right or wrong of our actions; justice; truth; candor; scruple.
Conscientious (kon-she-en'shus), *a.* governed by conscience.
Conscientiously (kon-she-en'shus-le), *ad.* according to conscience.
Conscientiousness (kon-she-en'shus-nes), *n.* a strict regard to conscience.
Conscionable (kon'shun-a-bl), *a.* reasonable; just.
Conscious (kon'shus), *a.* knowing one's own thoughts.
Consciously (kon'shus-le), *ad.* with inward persuasion.
Consciousness (kon'shus-nes), *n.* the knowledge of what passes in the mind.
Conscript (kon'skript), *n.* one enrolled for the army or navy; — *a.* written; enrolled.
Conscription (kon-skrip'shun), *n.* an enrolling; a forced enrollment for military or naval service.
Consecrate (kon'se-krāt), *v.* to dedicate solemnly; to hallow.
Consecration (kon-se-krā'shun), *n.* the act of devoting to sacred uses.
Consectaneous (kon-sek-tā'ne-us), *a.* following of course.
Consecution (kon-se-kū'shun), *n.* a series of things that follow each other; succession.
Consecutive (kon-sek'ū-tiv), *a.* following in regular order.
Consecutively (kon-sek'ū-tiv-le), *ad.* successively.
Consent (kon-sent'), *n.* agreement to what is proposed; concurrence; — *v.* to accord in mind; to yield; to permit.
Consentient (kon-sen'shent), *a.* agreeing in mind.
Consequence (kon'se-kwens), *n.* that which follows an act, a cause, or series of actions; effect; result.
Consequent (kon'se-kwent), *a.* following naturally.
Consequential (kon-se-kwen'shal), *a.* conceited; important.
Consequently (kon'se-kwent-le), *ad.* by consequence.
Conservable (kon-serv'a-bl), *a.* that may be preserved.
Conservant (kon-serv'ant), *a.* having the power to preserve.
Conservation (kon-ser-vā'shun), *n.* the act of conserving; the keeping entire.
Conservatism (kon-serv'a-tizm), *n.* the principles of conservatives.
Conservative (kon-serv'a-tiv), *n.* that which preserves; one opposed to hasty changes in the state; — *a.* able to preserve from loss, decay, or injury.
Conservator (kon-serv'a-tor), *n.* one who preserves from injury, &c.
Conservatory (kon-serv'a-to-re), *n.* a place of preservation; a greenhouse for exotic plants; a place of instruction, as in music, &c.
Conserve (kon'serv), *n.* a candied or preserved fruit.
Conserve (kon-serv'), *v.* to preserve, as fruits, &c., with sugar.
Consider (kon-sid'er), *v.* to think or deliberate upon with care.
Considerable (kon-sid'er-a-bl), *a.* worthy of regard; important; valuable; more than a little.
Considerably (kon-sid'er-a-ble), *ad.* in a degree deserving notice.
Considerate (kon-sid'er-āt), *a.* thoughtful; prudent.
Considerately (kon-sid'er-āt-le), *ad.* with thought.
Consideration (kon-sid-er-ā'shun), *n.* mature thought; prudence; deliberation; compensation.
Considering (kon-sid'er-ing), *pr.* regarding; having regard to.
Consign (kon-sin'), *v.* to send, transfer, or deliver; to intrust.
Consignee (kon-se-nē'), *n.* the person to whom a thing is consigned.
Consigner (kon-sīn'er), *n.* one who consigns anything to another in trust.
Consignment (kon-sīn-ment), *n.* act of consigning; the thing consigned.
Consist (kon-sist'), *v.* to be composed of; to be fixed; to agree; to stand together.
Consistence (kon-sis'tens), } *n.* state of
Consistency (kon-sis'ten-se), } being consistent, fixed, or firm; a degree of density; substance; agreement.
Consistent (kon-sis'tent), *a.* agreeing; firm; uniform.
Consistently (kon-sis'tent-le), *ad.* without contradiction.
Consistorial (kon-sis-tō're-al), *a.* pertaining to a consistory.
Consistorian (kon-sis-tō're-an), *a.* relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.
Consistory (kon-sis'to-re), *n.* a spiritual court; an assembly of cardinals.
Consociate (kon-sō'she-āt), *n.* an associate; — *v.* to associate; to coalesce.
Consociation (kon-so-she-ā'shun), *n.* a meeting of the clergy and delegates.
Consolable (kon-sōl'a-bl), *a.* admitting of comfort.
Consolation (kon-so-lā'shun), *n.* alleviation of misery.
Consolatory (kon-sol'a-to-re), *a.* tending to soothe or impart comfort.
Console (kon-sōl'), *v.* to comfort; to cheer up under sorrow and grief.
Console (kon'sōl), *n.* a bracket to support a cornice, &c.; an ornament; a small side-table.
Consolidant (kon-sol'e-dant), *n.* a medicine that unites wounds and heals; — *a.* having the quality of uniting wounds.
Consolidate (kon-sol'e-dāt), *v.* to make solid; to grow solid, or firm; to unite.

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Consolidation (kon-sol-e-dā'shun), *n.* act of making firm or solid.
Consolidative (kon-sol'e-da-tiv), *a.* having the quality of healing, or rendering compact.
Consols (kon'solz), *n. pl.* the 3 per cent annuities of the British national debt.
Consonance (kon'so-nans), *n.* agreement or unison of sounds; concord.
Consonant (kon'so-nant), *a.* agreeable; consistent; suitable; — *n.* a letter which can not be sounded without a vowel.
Consonous (kon'so-nus), *a.* agreeing in sound.
Consort (kon'sort), *n.* a husband or wife; a companion, or partner; union.
Consort (kon-sort'), *v.* to associate; to join; to marry.
Conspicuous (kon-spik'ū-us), *a.* clearly seen; prominent; eminent; celebrated; plain.
Conspicuously (kon-spik'ū-us-le), *ad.* plainly; evidently.
Conspicuousness (kon-spik'ū-us-nes), *n.* openness to view; extensively known, and distinguished.
Conspiracy (kon-spir'a-se), *n.* a plot; combination for an unlawful or evil purpose.
Conspirator (kon-spir'a-ter), *n.* one engaged in a plot.
Conspire (kon-spīr'), *v.* to combine for an evil purpose.
Conspirer (kon-spīr'er), *n.* a plotter.
Constable (kun'sta-bl), *n.* a peace officer; a policeman.
Constabulary (kon-stab'ū-la-re), *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, constables.
Constancy (kon'stan-se), *n.* firmness of mind; fixedness.
Constant (kon'stant), *a.* firm; unchangeable; fixed; steadfast; — *n.* that which remains unchanged.
Constantly (kon'stant-le), *ad.* invariably; firmly.
Constellation (kon-stel-lā'shun), *n.* a cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of beauties or excellencies.
Consternation (kon-ster-nā'shun), *n.* a state of horror and amazement; excessive wonder and surprise.
Constipate (kon'ste-pāt), *v.* to condense; to make costive.
Constipation (kon-ste-pā'shun), *n.* costiveness.
Constituency (kon-stit'ū-en-se), *n.* the whole body of electors.
Constituent (kon-stit'ū-ent), *a.* composing; essential; — *n.* he who, or that which, composes or appoints a representative.
Constitute (kon'ste-tūt), *v.* to appoint; to depute.
Constitution (kon-ste-tū'shun), *n.* natural condition of body or mind; a system of laws or customs; established form of government; a particular law or usage.
Constitutional (kon-ste-tū'shun-al), *a.* consistent with the constitution; legal.
Constitutionalist (kon-ste-tū'shun-al-ist), *n.* an adherent to the constitution.
Constitutionality (kon-ste-tū'shun-al-e-te), *n.* according to the constitution.
Constitutionally (kon-ste-tū'shun-al-le), *ad.* according to the constitution.
Constitutionist (kon-ste-tū'shun-ist), *n.* one who favors a constitution.
Constrain (kon-strān'), *v.* to impel with invincible or overpowering force.
Constrainable (kon-strān'a-bl), *a.* that may be constrained.
Constraint (kon-strānt), *n.* compulsion; force; urgency.
Constrict (kon-strikt'), *v.* to draw together; to bind; to cramp.
Constriction (kon-strik'shun), *n.* contraction; compression.
Constrictor (kon-strik'ter), *n.* that which draws together; a large kind of serpent.
Constringe (kon-strinj'), *v.* to contract; to compress.
Constringent (kon-strin'jent), *a.* binding; compressing.
Construct (kon-strukt'), *v.* to build; to compose; to devise; to make; to invent.
Construction (kon-struk'shun), *n.* act of constructing; building; arrangement; meaning.
Constructional (kon-struk'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to construction.
Constructive (kon-struk'tiv), *a.* tending to, or capable of, construction.
Constructiveness (kon-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* the faculty of the mind that produces a desire to construct.
Construe (kon-strū'), *v.* to explain; to arrange the words of a sentence so that the meaning may be quite plain.
Constuprate (kon'stū-prāt), *v.* to ravish; to violate the person.
Consubstantial (kon-sub-stan'shal), *a.* having the same substance, essence, or nature.
Consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'she-āt), *v.* to unite in one common substance or nature.
Consubstantiation (kon-sub-stan-she-ā'shun), *n.* doctrine of the union of the body of Christ with the sacramental elements.
Consuetude (kon'swe-tūd), *n.* custom; habit.
Consuetudinary (kon-swe-tūd'e-na-re), *a.* customary; usual.
Consul (kon'sul), *n.* the chief magistrate in ancient Rome; one commissioned to reside in a foreign country as an agent of a government.
Consular (kon'sū-ler), *a.* relating to a consul.
Consulate (kon'sū-lāt), *n.* the office, jurisdiction, or residence, of a consul.
Consulship (kon'sul-ship), *n.* the office of a consul.
Consult (kon-sult'), *v.* to ask advice of; to apply to.
Consultation (kon-sul-tā'shun), *n.* act of consulting; deliberation.
Consumable (kon-sūm'a-bl), *a.* that may be consumed.
Consume (kon-sūm'), *v.* to waste; to spend; to exhaust.
Consumer (kon-sūm'er), *n.* a person who consumes.
Consummate (kon'sum-āt), *v.* to complete; to perfect.
Consummate (kon-sum'et), *a.* complete; perfect.
Consummation (kon-sum-mā'shun), *n.* completion; termination; end.
Consumption (kon-sum'shun), *n.* act of consuming; a disease of the lungs.
Consumptive (kon-sum'tiv), *a.* tending to consumption.
Contact (kon'takt), *a.* touch; close union; meeting.
Contagion (kon-ta'jun), *n.* transmission of disease by contact or touch.
Contagious (kon-tā'jus), *a.* infectious.
Contain (kon-tān'), *v.* to hold; to comprise; to restrain.
Containable (kon-tān'a-bl), *a.* that may be contained.

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Contaminate (kon-tam'e-nāt), *v.* to defile; to pollute; — *a.* corrupted by base mixture.
Contamination (kon-tam-e-nā'shun), *n.* pollution; defilement.
Contemn (kon-tem'), *v.* to despise; to treat with disdain.
Contemper (kon-tem'per), *v.* to moderate by mixture.
Contemplate (kon-tem'plāt), *v.* to meditate; to consider; to muse; to design.
Contemplation (kon-tem-plā'shun), *n.* meditation.
Contemplative (kon-tem'pla-tiv), *a.* studious; thoughtful.
Contemplator (kon'tem-plā-ter), *n.* one who contemplates.
Contemporaneous (kon-tem-po-rā'ne-us), *a.* living, happening, or being, at the same time.
Contemporaneousness (kon-tem-po-rā'ne-us-nes), *n.* the state of being contemporaneous.
Contemporary (kon-tem'po-ra-re), *a.* being or existing at the same time; — *n.* one who lives at the same time with another.
Contempt (kon-tempt'), *n.* act of despising; scorn; disrespect; shame; disgrace.
Contemptible (kon-tem'te-bl), *a.* mean; base; despicable.
Contemptibly (kon-tem'te-ble), *ad.* meanly; basely.
Contemptuous (kon-tem'tū-us), *a.* disdainful; scornful.
Contemptuously (kon-tem'tū-us-le), *ad.* in a disdainful or insolent manner.
Contend (kon-tend'), *v.* to strive; to dispute; to quarrel.
Content (kon-tent'), *a.* satisfied; easy; — *n.* satisfaction and ease of mind; — *v.* to satisfy; to make easy.
Contented (kon-tent'ed), *a.* satisfied; pleased.
Contentedness (kon-tent'ed-nes), *n.* state of being content with one's own state.
Contention (kon-ten'shun), *n.* discord; strife; a debate.
Contentious (kon-ten'shus), *a.* given to strife; quarrelsome; perverse.
Contentiously (kon-ten'shus-le), *ad.* in a quarrelsome manner.
Contentless (kon-tent'les), *a.* dissatisfied.
Contentment (kon-tent'ment), *n.* satisfaction; gratification; acquiescence.
Contents (kon'tents), *n. pl.* that which is contained; the heads of a book; an index.
Conterminal (kon-ter'me-nal), *a.* bordering upon.
Conterminous (kon-ter'me-nus), *a.* bordering.
Contest (kon'test), *n.* a dispute; debate; struggle; conflict.
Contest (kon-test'), *v.* to dispute; to strive with.
Contestable (kon-test'a-bl), *a.* that may be disputed.
Contestation (kon-tes-ta'shun), *n.* joint testimony.
Context (kon'tekst), *n.* the parts of a discourse, or book, that precede and follow a sentence quoted.
Contexture (kon-tekst'ūr), *n.* composition of the parts of anything; constitution.
Contextural (kon-tekst'ūr-al), *a.* pertaining to the contexture.
Contextured (kon-tekst'ūrd), *a.* woven.
Contiguity (kon-te-gū'e-te), *n.* close position; contact.
Contiguous (kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* joining; touching; adjacent.
Contiguously (kon-tig'ū-us-le), *ad.* in close junction.
Continence (kon'te-nens), } *n.* forbearance
Continency (kon'te-nen-se), } of sensual indulgence.
Continent (kon'te-nent), *a.* denying sensual pleasure; — *n.* great extent of land.
Continental (kon-te-nent'al), *a.* relating to a continent.
Continently (kon'te-nent-le), *ad.* in a continent manner.
Contingence (kon-tin'jens), } *n.* casualty;
Contingency (kon-tin'jen-se), } chance.
Contingent (kon-tin'jent), *a.* accidental; dependent upon something else; — *n.* chance; proportion of troops furnished; a suitable share.
Contingently (kon-tin'jent-le), *ad.* without design.
Continuable (kon-tin'ū-a-bl), *a.* capable of being continued.
Continual (kon-tin'ū-al), *a.* uninterrupted; unceasing.
Continually (kon-tin'ū-al-le), *ad.* constantly; perpetually.
Continuance (kon-tin'ū-ans), *n.* duration; abode.
Continuation (kon-tin-ū-ā'shun), *n.* constant succession.
Continue (kon-tin'ū), *v.* to endure; to remain; to stay; to protract; to persevere in.
Continuity (kon-te-nū'e-te), *n.* uninterrupted connection.
Continuous (kon-tin'ū-us), *a.* joined together.
Contort (kon-tort'), *v.* to twist together; to writhe.
Contortion (kon-tor'shun), *n.* a twisting; a writhing.
Contour (kon-toor'), *n.* the outline of a figure.
Contraband (kon'tra-band), *a.* prohibited; — *n.* goods prohibited by law.
Contrabandist (kon-tra-band'ist), *n.* a smuggler.
Contract (kon'trakt), *n.* an agreement; bargain.
Contract (kon-trakt'), *v.* to draw closer together; to incur; to shorten; to shrink; to bargain; to lessen.
Contracted (kon-trakt'ed), *a.* narrow; mean; selfish.
Contractible (kon-trak'te-bl), *a.* tending to contract.
Contractile (kon-trak'til), *a.* capable of contracting.
Contraction (kon-trak'shun), *n.* a shrinking; a shriveling.
Contractor (kon-trak'ter), *n.* one who contracts.
Contra-dance (kon'tra-dans), *n.* a dance with partners arranged in opposite lines.
Contradict (kon-tra-dikt'), *v.* to oppose by words; to gainsay; to deny.
Contradiction (kon-tra-dik'shun), *n.* a denying.
Contradictive (kon-tra-dik'tiv), *a.* containing contradiction; adverse.
Contradictory (kon-tra-dik'to-re), *a.* inconsistent; disagreeing; contrary.
Contradistinction (kon-tra-dis-tink'shun), *n.* distinction by opposite qualities.
Contradistinctive (kon-tra-dis-tink'tiv), *a.* distinguished by opposite qualities.
Contradistinguish (kon-tra-dis-ting'gwish), *v.* to distinguish by opposite qualities.

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Contra-indicate (kon-tra-in'de-kāt), *v.* to point out a peculiar method of cure, contrary to the usual treatment.
Contra-indication (kon-tra-in-de-kā'shun), *n.* a symptom that forbids the usual treatment.
Contralto (kon-tral'to), *n.* the counter-tenor.
Contraposition (kon-tra-po-zish'un), *n.* a placing over against, in logic; conversion in particular propositions.
Contrapuntal (kontra-pun'tal), *a.* pertaining to the counterpoint in music.
Contrariety (kon-tra-rī'e-te), *n.* opposition; inconsistency; repugnance.
Contrarious (kon-trā're-us), *a.* opposed to; repugnant.
Contrariwise (kon'tra-re-wīz), *ad.* on the contrary.
Contrary (kon'tra-re), *a.* contradictory; adverse; opposite.
Contrast (kon'trast), *n.* exhibition of differences.
Contrast (kon-trast'), *v.* to place or exhibit in opposition.
Contravene (kon-tra-vēn'), *v.* to oppose; to defeat.
Contravention (kon-tra-ven'shun), *n.* obstruction.
Contraversion (kon-tra-ver'shun), *n.* a turning to the opposite side.
Contributary (kon-trib'ū-ta-re), *a.* paying tribute to the same power.
Contribute (kon-trib'ūt), *v.* to give for a common purpose.
Contribution (kon-tre-bū-shun), *n.* act of contributing; a collection; a levy.
Contributive (kon-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* tending to contribute.
Contributor (kon-trib'ū-ter), *a.* one who contributes.
Contributory (kon-trib'ū-to-re), *a.* promoting the same end.
Contrite (kon'trīt), *a.* penitent; repentant; humble.
Contrition (kon-trish'un), *n.* deep sorrow; penitence.
Contrivable (kon-trīv'a-bl), *a.* that may be contrived.
Contrivance (kon-trīv'ans), *n.* the act of planning or devising; thing contrived.
Contrive (kon-trīv'), *v.* to invent; to project; to scheme.
Contriver (kon-trīv'er), *n.* an inventor; a schemer.
Control (kon-trōl'), *n.* governing power; —*v.* to check; to restrain; to govern.
Controllable (kon-trōl'a-bl), *a.* subject to restraint.
Controller (kon-trōl'er), *n.* one who controls or checks the accounts of others by keeping a register.
Controllership (kon-trōl'er-ship), *n.* office of controller.
Controversial (kon-tro-ver'shal), *a.* relating to disputes.
Controversialist (kon-trō-ver'shal-ist), *n.* one who carries on a controversy.
Controversy (kon'tro-ver-se), *n.* dispute; contention.
Controvert (kon'tro-vert), *v.* to dispute; to oppose.
Controvertible (kon-tro-vert'e-bl), *a.* that may be disputed.
Controvertist (kon'tro-vert-ist), *n.* a disputant.

Contumacious (kon-tu-mā'shus), *a.* obstinate; stubborn.
Contumaciously (kon-tu-mā'shus-le), *ad.* obstinately.
Contumacy (kon'tu-ma-se), *n.* obstinate resistance to rightful authority; stubbornness.
Contumelious (kon-tu-mē'le-us), *a.* reproachful; insolent.
Contumely (kon'tu-me-le), *n.* contemptuous language; reproach; insolence.
Contuse (kon-tūz'), *v.* to bruise; to beat; to injure, without breaking the skin.
Contusion (kon-tū'zhun), *n.* a bruise.
Conundrum (ko-nun'drum), *n.* a riddle; a point of resemblance between things apparently unlike.
Convalesce (kon-va-les'), *v.* to recover health by degrees.
Convalescence (kon-va-les'ens), *n.* recovery from sickness; a return of health.
Convalescent (kon-va-les'ent), *a.* recovering health; —*n.* one recovering health.
Convection (kon-vek'shun), *n.* the process of transmitting.
Conveotive (kon-vek'tiv), *a.* caused by convection.
Convene (kon-vēn'), *v.* to call together; to assemble.
Convener (kon-vēn'er), *n.* the chairman of a committee; one empowered to call others together.
Convenience (kon-vēn'yens), **Conveniency** (kon-vēn'yen-se), *n.* accommodation; suitableness; commodiousness.
Convenient (kon-vēn'yent), *a.* fit; suitable; handy.
Convent (kon'vent), *n.* a house for persons devoting their lives to religious purposes; a body of monks or nuns; a monastery; a nunnery.
Conventicle (kon-ven'te-kl), *n.* a meeting; an assembly for holy worship.
Convention (kon-ven'shun), *n.* an assembly; an agreement.
Coventional (kon-ven'shun-al), *a.* customary; tacitly understood.
Conventionalism (kon-ven'shun-al-izm), *n.* that which is received by custom or tacit consent.
Conventionality (kon-ven-shun-al'e-te), *n.* anything pertaining to the usages of social life.
Conventionary (kon-ven'shun-a-re), *a.* acting under contract.
Conventionist (kon-ven'shun-ist), *n.* one who enters into a contract.
Conventual (kon-ven'tū-al), *a.* belonging to a convent; —*n.* a monk; a nun.
Converge (kon-verj'), *v.* to incline or tend to one point.
Convergence (kon-ver'jens), **Convergency** (kon-ver'jen-se), *n.* tending to one point or object.
Convergent (kon-ver'jent), *a.* tending to one point.
Conversable (kon-ver'sa-bl), *a.* disposed to converse; sociable.
Conversant (kon'ver-sant), *a.* familiar with.
Conversation (kon-ver-sa'shun), *n.* familiar discourse.
Conversational (kon-ver-sā'shun-al), *a.* relating to conversation.
Conversationalist (kon-ver-sā'shun-al-ist), *n.* one who excels in conversation.
Conversative (kon-ver'sa-tiv), *a.* chatty; sociable.

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Conversazione (kon'ver-sät-se-ō'nā), *n.* a meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.
Converse (kon-vers'), *v.* to discourse familiarly.
Converse (kon'vers), *n.* a proposition in which the subject and predicate have changed places; conversation; — *a.* opposite; reciprocal.
Conversely (kon'vers-le), *ad.* in a contrary order.
Conversion (kon-ver'shun), *n.* change from one thing, state, or religion, to another; transformation; a turning.
Convert (kon'vert), *n.* one who has changed in opinions or religion.
Convert (kon-vert'), *v.* to change or turn from one thing, condition, or religion to another.
Convertibility (kon-vert-e-bil'e-te), *n.* capable of being converted.
Convertible (kon-vert'e-bl), *a.* that may be converted.
Convex (kon-veks'), *a.* rising into a round form on the outside.
Convexed (kon'vekst), *a.* made convex.
Convexity (kon-veks'e-te), *n.* roundness of form on the outside.
Convexly (kon'veks-le), *ad.* in a convex form.
Convey (kon-vā'), *v.* to carry; to bear; to impart.
Conveyable (kon-vā'a-bl), *a.* that may be conveyed.
Conveyance (kon-vā-ans), *n.* act of conveying, or removing; that which conveys, or removes; act of transferring property.
Conveyancer (kon-vā'an-ser), *n.* one whose business is the transference of property.
Conveyancing (kon-vā'ans-ing), *n.* the business of a conveyancer.
Conveyer (kon-vā'er), *n.* one who conveys or transmits.
Convict (kon'vikt), *n.* a person guilty of crime; a felon.
Convict (kon-vikt'), *v.* to prove guilty; to convince.
Conviction (kon-vik'shun), *n.* the act of finding or proving guilty; strong belief founded on evidence.
Convince (kon-vins') *v.* to satisfy by evidence; to persuade.
Convincement (kon-vins'ment), *n.* satisfaction by proof.
Convincible (kon-vin'se-bl), *a.* that may be convinced.
Convivial (kon-viv'e-al), *a.* relating to a feast; jovial; gay.
Conviviality (kon-viv-e-al'e-te), *n.* the good humor or mirth indulged in at an entertainment.
Convocate (kon'vo-kāt), *v.* to call together.
Convocation (kon-vo-kā'shun), *n.* an ecclesiastical assembly; a convention, synod, or council.
Convoke (kon-vōk'), *v.* to call together; to convene.
Convolute (kon'vo-lūt), *a.* rolled; twisted.
Convoluted (kon'vo-lū-ted), *a.* rolled upon itself; twisted.
Convolution (kon-vo-lū'shun), *n.* the act of rolling or state of being rolled together.
Convolve (kol-volv'), *v.* to roll or wind together.
Convolvulus (kon-vol'vu-lus), *n.* the flower bind-weed.
Convoy (kon-voy'), *v.* to accompany for defense.
Convoy (kon'voy), *n.* attendance for defense.
Convulse (kon-vuls'), *v.* to agitate or affect by violent action; to affect by spasms.
Convulsion (kon-vul'shun), *n.* a violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles; commotion.
Convulsive (kon-vul'siv), *a.* spasmodic; producing or attended with convulsions.
Cony (kō'ne), *n.* a rabbit.
Coo (koo), *v.* to make a noise as a dove; to caress fondly.
Cook (kook), *n.* one who prepares victuals; — *v.* to dress food for the table.
Cookery (kook'er-e), *n.* art of preparing victuals; — *a.* pertaining to cooking.
Cooky (kook'e), *n.* a small cake or bun.
Cool (kool), *a.* coldish; lacking warmth; self-possessed; impudent; — *v.* to make moderately cold; to grow cold.
Cooler (kool'er), *n.* anything that cools.
Coolie (kool'e), *n.* an East India porter or carrier; a Chinese laborer.
Coolness (kool'nes), *n.* a moderate degree of cold; indifference.
Coom (kōōm), *n.* refuse matter; soot; coal-dust.
Coomb (kōōm), *n.* an English dry measure; a valley or depression.
Coop (koop), *n.* a cage for fowls; a cask, or barrel; — *v.* to cage; to shut up, or confine.
Coopee (kōō'pē), *n.* a motion in dancing.
Cooper (koop'er), *n.* a maker of casks, barrels, &c.
Cooperage (koop'er-ej), *n.* a cooper's workshop; price for cooper's work.
Co-operate (ko-op'er-āt), *v.* to work or act together.
Co-operation (ko-op-er-ā'shun), *n.* joint operation.
Co-operative (kō-op'er-a-tiv), *a.* promoting the same end.
Co-operator (ko-op'er-a-ter), *n.* one who labors with others.
Co-ordinate (ko-or'de-nāt), *a.* holding the same rank.
Co-ordinately (ko-or'de-nāt-le), *ad.* in the same rank.
Co-ordinates (ko-or'de-nāts), *n. pl.* in geometry, lines or other elements of reference, by means of which the position of any other point is determined with repect to certain fixed lines or planes.
Co-ordination (ko-or-de-nā'shun), *n.* the state of holding equal rank or authority.
Coot (kōōt), *n.* a water-fowl, with a bald forehead and black body.
Copaiba, Copaiva (ko-pā'ba, ko-pā'va), *n.* a liquid medicinal juice.
Copal (kō'pal), *n.* a Mexican gum for varnishing.
Coparcener (ko-pär'se-ner), *n.* a joint heir.
Coparceny (ko-pär'se-ne), *n.* equal share of an inheritance.
Copartner (ko-pärt'ner), *n.* a joint partner in trade.
Copartnership (ko-pärt'ner-ship), *n.* joint partnership.
Cope (kōp), *n.* a priest's cloak, or hood; archwork; — *v.* to contend with on equal terms; to match.
Copeck (kō'pek), *n.* a Russian copper coin.

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Copernican (ko-per'ne-kan), *a.* pertaining to the system of Copernicus, who taught that the earth revolves around the sun.
Copier (kop'e-er), *n.* one who imitates.
Coping (kōp'ing), *n.* the upper part of a wall.
Copious (kō'pe-us), *a.* plentiful; abundant; in great quantity.
Copiousness (kō'pe-us-nes), *n.* full supply; great plenty.
Copped (kopt), *a.* rising to a head or top.
Copper (kop'er), *n.* a metal of a brownish red color; a large boiler; a coin.
Copperas (kop'er-as), *n.* sulphate of iron; green vitriol.
Copperplate (kop'er-plāt), *n.* an engraved plate of copper, or its impression.
Coppery (kop'er-e), *a.* tasting of, or like, copper.
Coppice (kop'pis), **Cops** (kops), } *n.* a wood of small growth, for cutting.
Coprophagan (ko-prof'a-gan), *n.* a kind of beetle which feeds upon dung of animals.
Coprophagous (ko-prof'a-gus), *a.* feeding upon excrements, or filth.
Copula (kop'ū-la), *n.* the word that unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.
Copulate (kop'ū-lāt), *v.* to unite in pairs; to have sexual intercourse.
Copulation (kop-ū-lā'shun), *n.* act of embracing in pairs.
Copulative (kop'ū-la-tiv), *a.* that unites, or couples; — *n.* in grammar, a word which connects.
Copy (kop'e), *n.* a manuscript; a pattern; an imitation; — *v.* to transcribe; to imitate.
Copy-book (kop'e-book), *n.* a book for practicing writing.
Copyhold (kop'e-hold), *n.* a tenure of land or houses, in England, by copy of record.
Copyist (kop'-e-ist), *n.* one who transcribes or copies.
Copyright (kop-e-rīt), *n.* the sole right to print a book.
Coquet (ko-ket'), *v.* to attempt to attract admiration; to trifle in love, in order to gratify vanity.
Coquetry (kō-ket're), *n.* deceit in love.
Coquette (ko-ket'), *n.* a vain, deceitful, trifling woman.
Coquettish (ko-ket'ish), *a.* invitingly pretty; affecting the manners of a coquette.
Coral (kor'al), *n.* a calcareous shell growing in the sea; — *a.* resembling coral.
Corallaceous (kor-al-lā'shus), **Coralline** (kor'al-lin), } *a.* like coral.
Coralliferous (kor-al-lif'er-us), *a.* containing coral.
Coralloid (kor'al-loyd), **Coralloidal** (kor-al-loyd'al), } *a.* branching like coral.
Corban (kor'ban), *n.* a vessel to receive gifts of charity; alms.
Corbell (kor'bel), *n.* a carved basket, with sculptured flowers and fruits.
Corbel (kor'bel), *n.* an ornamental architectural projection, supporting a superincumbent weight.
Cord (kord), *n.* a small rope; a quantity of wood; — *v.* to bind with a cord.
Cordage (kord'āj), *n.* a quantity of ropes or cords.
Cordate (kord'āt), *a.* having the form of a heart.
Cordelier (kor-de-lēr'), *n.* a Franciscan, or gray, friar.
Cordial (kor'de-al), *n.* anything that revives the spirits; an exhilarating liquor; — *a.* sincere; hearty; invigorating.
Cordiality (kor-de-al'e-te), *n.* sincerity; warmth of manner.
Cordially (kor'de-al-le), *ad.* with warm affection.
Cordiform (kor'de-form), *a.* heart-shaped.
Cordon (kor-don'), *n.* a badge of honor; a series of military posts.
Corduroy (kor-du-roy'), *n.* a thick cotton stuff.
Corduroy-road (kor-du-roy'rōd), *n.* a roadway formed of logs, laid side by side.
Cordwainer (kord'wān-er), *n.* a shoemaker.
Core (kōr), *n.* the heart, or inner part, as of the central part of fruit, &c.; — *v.* to take out the core.
Corf (korf), *n.* a coal-basket.
Coriaceous (kō-re-ā'shus), *a.* consisting of, or like, leather.
Corium (kō're-um), *n.* the true skin, lying under the cuticle.
Cork (kork), *n.* a tree or its bark; a bottle-stopper; — *v.* to stop with a cork; to stop up.
Corkscrew (kork'scrū), *n.* an instrument for drawing corks.
Corky (kork'e), *a.* like cork.
Cormorant (kor'mo-rant), *n.* a sea-bird; a glutton.
Corn (korn), *n.* grain of all kinds; maize; a hard excrescence on the feet; — *v.* to cure meat with salt in grains.
Corn-dodger (korn'doj-er), *n.* a cake made of the meal of Indian corn.
Cornea (kor'ne-a), *n.* the horny transparent membrane in the front part of the eyeball, through which the light passes.
Corneous (kor'ne-us), *a.* horny; of a substance resembling horn.
Corner (kor'ner), *n.* the point where two lines meet; a secret place.
Corner-stone (kor'ner-stōn), *n.* the stone which unites two walls at the corner.
Cornet (kor'net), *n.* a musical instrument; a kind of trumpet; an organ-stop or register.
Cornice (kor'nis), *n.* the highest border of a wall or column.
Cornicle (kor'ne-kl), *n.* a little horn.
Corniculate (kor-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* having horns.
Cornific (kor-nif'ik), *a.* producing horns.
Corniform (kor'ne-form), *a.* having the shape of a horn.
Cornopean (kor-nō'pe-an), *n.* a musical instrument of the trumpet kind.
Cornucopia (kor-nu-kō'pe-a), *n.* the horn of plenty; the emblem of abundance.
Cornuted (kor-nūt'ed), *a.* horn-shaped.
Corolla (ko-rol'a), *a.* the inner covering of flowers.
Corollaceous (kor-ol-lā'shus), *a.* pertaining to a corolla; protecting like a wreath.
Corollary (kor'ol-la-re), *n.* an inference from a preceding proposition.
Corona (ko-rō'na), *n.* the flat projecting part of a cornice; a drip; a halo round the sun, moon, or stars.
Coronal (kor'o-nal), *n.* a crown; a garland; — *a.* pertaining to the top of the head.
Coronation (kor-o-nā'shun), *n.* act of crowning.
Coroner (kor'o-ner), *n.* an officer who inquires into the cause of sudden or suspicious death.
Coronet (kor'o-net), *n.* an inferior crown worn by noblemen; an ornamental headdress.
Coroniform (ko-ron'e-form), *a.* crown-shaped.

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Coronule (kor'o-nūl), *n.* the downy tuft on seeds.
Corporal (kor'po-ral), *n.* the lowest officer of a company of infantry; — *a.* relating to the body; bodily.
Corporality (kor-po-ral'e-te), *n.* state of being embodied.
Corporally (kor'po-ral-le), *ad.* bodily; in the body.
Corporate (kor'po-rāt), *a.* united in a body or community.
Corporation (kor-po-rā'shun), *n.* a body corporate or politic.
Corporeal (kor-pō're-al), *a.* having a body or substance; material; not spiritual, or immaterial.
Corporealist (kor-pō're-al-ist), *n.* one who denies the existence of spirit as separate from the body.
Corporeality (kor-po-re-al'e-te), *n.* state of being a body.
Corporeity (kor-po-rē'e-te), *n.* bodily substance.
Corps (kōr), *n.* a body of men; a division of an army.
Corps d'armée (kōr dar-mā'), *n.* body of the army.
Corpse (korps), *n.* a dead body.
Corpulence (kor'pu-lens), } *n.* excessive
Corpulency (kor'pu-len-se), } fatness.
Corpulent (kor'pu-lent), *a.* very fleshy; bulky; fat.
Corpuscle (kor'pus-l), *n.* a minute particle, or physical atom.
Corpuscular (kor-pus'ku-ler), *a.* relating to atoms.
Corpuscularian (kor-pus-ku-lā're-an), *a.* material; physical; atomic; — *n.* a materialist.
Correct (kor-rekt'), *v.* to punish; to make right; to amend; — *a.* exact; accurate; right.
Correction (kor-rek'shun), *n.* act of correcting; amendment; discipline.
Corrective (kor-rek'tiv), *a.* having power to correct; — *n.* that which corrects.
Correctly (kor-rekt'le), *ad.* accurately; exactly; justly.
Correctness (kor-rekt'nes), *n.* accuracy; exactness; care.
Correlate (kor're-lāt), *a.* correlative.
Correlative (kor-rel'a-tiv), *a.* having a reciprocal relation; — *n.* that which stands in an opposite relation.
Correspond (kor-re-spond'), *v.* to suit; to agree; to write to.
Correspondence (kor-re-spon'dens), *n.* suitableness; agreement; interchange of letters.
Correspondent (kor-re-spon'dent), *a.* suited; proper; — *n.* one who sends letters.
Corresponsive (kor-re-spon'siv), *a.* answerable.
Corridor (kor're-dōr), *n.* a gallery or open passage in a house.
Corrigible (kor're-je-bl), *a.* that may be amended, corrected, or punished.
Corrigenda (kor-re-jen'da), *n. pl.* things to be corrected.
Corroborant (kor-rob'o-rant), *a.* strengthening; confirming.
Corroborate (kor-rob'o-rāt), *v.* to confirm; to strengthen.
Corroboration (kor-rob-o-rā'shun), *n.* act of confirming.
Corroborative (kor-rob'o-ra-tiv), *a.* tending to confirm.
Corrode (kor-rōd'), *v.* to eat away by degrees.
Corrodent (kor-rō'dent), *a.* having the power of corroding; — *n.* that which eats away.
Corrosion (kor-rō'zhun), *n.* act of eating or wearing away.
Corrosive (kor-rō'siv), *a.* eating away; — *n.* that which corrodes.
Corrugant (kor'ru-gant), *a.* having the power of contracting into wrinkles.
Corrugate (kor'ru-gāt), *v.* to wrinkle; to purse up or ridge.
Corrugated (kor'ru-gā-ted), *a.* covered with irregular folds.
Corrugation (kor-ru-gā'shun), *n.* act of wrinkling; a wrinkle.
Corrupt (kor-rupt'), *v.* to spoil; to bribe; to deprave; — *a.* decayed; debauched.
Corrupter (kor-rup'ter), *n.* one who or that which corrupts.
Corruptibility (kor-rup-te-bil'e-te), *n.* possibility of being corrupted.
Corruptible (kor-rup'te-bl), *a.* that may be corrupted.
Corruption (kor-rup'shun), *n.* decay; depravity; wickedness; impurity; bribery.
Corruptive (kor-rup'tiv), *a.* tending to corrupt or vitiate.
Corruptly (kor-rupt'le), *ad.* with depravity.
Corruptness (kor-rupt'nes), *n.* depravity of mind.
Corsair (kor'sār), *n.* a pirate.
Corse (kors), *n.* a corpse.
Corselet (kors'let), *n.* armor for the breast.
Corset (kor'set), *n.* a bodice.
Cortége (kor'tāzh), *n.* a train of attendants.
Cortes (kor'tes), *n. pl.* the Spanish or Portuguese parliament.
Cortex (kor'teks), *n.* the bark of a tree; a cover.
Cortical (kor'tik-al), *a.* belonging to bark.
Corticated (kor'te-kā-ted), *a.* having, or resembling, bark.
Corticiferous (kor-te-sif'er-us), *a.* producing bark.
Corticose (kor'te-kōz), } *a.* made of bark;
Corticous (kor'te-kus), } barky.
Coruscate (kor'us-kāt), *v.* to flash or sparkle suddenly.
Coruscation (kor-us-kā'shun), *n.* a flash of light.
Corvette (kor-vet'), *n.* a small ship of war.
Corvine (kor'vīn), *a.* relating to the crow, or crow kind.
Corymbiated (ko-rim'be-a-ted), *a.* garnished with berries or blossoms, in clusters.
Cosey (kō'ze), *a.* snug; comfortable; warm; chatty.
Cosmetic (koz-met'ik), *a.* promoting beauty; — *n.* a preparation used to beautify the complexion.
Cosmic (koz'mik), } *a.* relating to the uni-
Cosmical (koz'mik-al), } verse; rising or setting with the sun.
Cosmogonist (koz-mog'o-nist), *n.* one who treats of the origin or formation of the universe.
Cosmogony (koz-mog'o-ne), *n.* science of the origin of the universe.
Cosmographer (koz-mog'ra-fer), *n.* a describer of the world.
Cosmography (koz-mog'ra-fe), *n.* a description of the world; the science of the constitution of the universe.
Cosmology (koz-mol'o-je), *n.* the science of the world.
Cosmoplastic (koz-mo-plas'tik), *a.* world-forming.

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Cosmopolitan (koz-mo-pol'e-tan), **Cosmopolite** (koz-mop'o-lit), *n.* a citizen of the world; one who is at home everywhere.

Cosmorama (koz-mo-rā'ma), *n.* a view, or series of views, of different parts of the world.

Cosset (kos'set), *n.* a pet-lamb.

Cost (kost), *n.* price or value of a thing; charge; expense of any kind; — *v.* to be had at the price; to be bought for.

Costal (kos'tal), *a.* pertaining to the sides or ribs.

Costate (kos'tāt), **Costated** (kos'tā-ted), *a.* having ribs; ribbed.

Costive (kos'tiv), *a.* bound in body; constipated.

Costiveness (kos'tiv-nes), *n.* constipation.

Costliness (kost'le-nes), *n.* expensiveness.

Costume (kos-tūm'), *n.* style or manner of dress.

Cot (kot), *n.* a small cottage; a little bed; a cradle.

Cote (kōt), *n.* a sheepfold.

Cotemporaneous (ko-tem-po-rā'ne-us), *a.* living at the same time.

Cotemporary (ko-tem'po-ra-re), *n.* one who lives at the same time with another; — *a.* living at the same time.

Coterie (kō'te-re), *n.* a fashionable or select party.

Cotillion, **Cotillon** (ko-til'yun), *n.* a kind of dance.

Cottage (kot'tāj), *n.* a small, detached house.

Cotton (kot'tn), *n.* a plant; the soft substance of the cotton plant; cloth made of cotton.

Cotyledon (kot-e-lē'don), *n.* the perishable lobe of the seed of plants.

Cotyledonous (kot-e-led'o-nus), *a.* pertaining to, or having seed lobes.

Cotyloid (kot'e-loyd), *a.* resembling the socket of a joint.

Couch (kowch), *v.* to lie or squat down; to hide; to express; to remove a cataract from the eye; — *n.* any place for rest or sleep; a bed.

Couchant (kowch'ant), *a.* lying down, with the head raised.

Cougar (kōō'gar), *n.* the American panther.

Cough (kof), *n.* effort of the lungs to throw off matter from the air-passages; — *v.* to make this effort; to expectorate.

Could (kood), *v.* having sufficient power, moral or physical.

Coulter (kol'ter), *n.* the sharp iron of a plough which cuts the earth.

Council (koun'sil), *n.* an assembly for consulting.

Councilor (koun'sil-er), *n.* a member of a council.

Counsel (koun'sel), *n.* advice; deliberation; an advocate; — *v.* to give advice; to warn.

Counselor (koun'sel-er), *n.* one who counsels; an adviser; a barrister.

Count (kount), *v.* to reckon; to number; to compute; to esteem; ; — *n.* a specific charge in an indictment; act of numbering; total amount.

Countenance (koun'te-nans), *n.* the face; look; support; — *v.* to favor; to support; to patronize; to aid.

Counter (kount'er), *n.* a shop-table; the counter-tenor in music; — *ad.* in opposition; contrary.

Counteract (koun-ter-akt'), *v.* to act contrary to; to hinder; to defeat; to frustrate.

Counteraction (koun-ter-ak'shun), *n.* action in opposition.

Counteractive (koun-ter-ak'tiv), *a.* tending to counteract.

Counterbalance (koun-ter-bal'ans), *v.* to balance by weight on the opposite side; — *n.* equal weight or power.

Counterbuff (koun'ter-buf), *v.* to repel; to strike back; — *n.* a blow in opposite direction.

Countercharm (koun'ter-charm), *n.* that which opposes a charm.

Counterfeit (koun'ter-fit), *a.* forged; deceitful; — *n.* a cheat or impostor; a forgery; — *v.* to forge; to imitate; to copy; to dissemble.

Countergauge (koun'ter-gāj), *n.* a method of measuring joints.

Counterguard (koun'ter-guard), *n.* a small rampart.

Countermand (koun'ter-mand), *v.* to revoke a command; — *n.* a contrary order.

Countermarch (koun'ter-march), *v.* to march back again; — *n.* a marching back.

Countermark (koun'ter-mark), *n.* an opposite mark; an artificial mark made in horses' teeth; — *v.* to make a mark as a test of quality, &c.; to make an artificial cavity in a horse's tooth.

Countermine (kown'ter-mīn), *n.* a passage excavated to frustrate that of the enemy; a counterplot; — *v.* to frustrate; to plot secretly.

Countermotion (kown'ter-mō-shun), *n.* an opposite motion.

Counterpane (kown'ter-pān), *n.* a coverlet for a bed.

Counterpart (kown'ter-part), *n.* the correspondent part.

Counterplea (kown'ter-plē), *n.* a replication to a plea.

Counterplead (kown'ter-plēd), *v.* to plead the contrary of.

Counterplot (kown'ter-plot), *n.* artifice opposed to artifice.

Counterpoint (kown'ter-poynt), *n.* an opposite point; the placing of notes in music so as to indicate the harmony of parts; the art of combining and modulating sounds.

Counterpois (kown'ter-poiz), *n.* equal weight; — *v.* to balance; to equal in weight.

Counterscarp (kown'ter-skarp), *n.* the side of the ditch nearest the besiegers.

Countersign (kown'ter-sin), *v.* to sign in addition to another; — *n.* a military private sign, or signal; a watchword.

Countersink (kown'ter-sink), *v.* to drill a conical depression; to receive the head of a screw.

Counter-tenor (kown-ter-ten'or), *n.* high tenor, in music.

Countervail (kown-ter-vāl), *v.* to balance; to equal.

Counterview (kown'ter-vū), *n.* an opposite view.

Counterwork (kown'ter-wurk), *v.* to counteract; to oppose.

Countess (kownt'es), *n.* the lady of a count.

Counting-room (kownt'ing-room), *n.* a place for the keeping of accounts.

Countless (kownt'les), *a.* numberless; infinite.

Country (kun'tre), *n.* rural districts; any tract of land; a kingdom, or state; native place; — *a.* rural; rustic.

Countryman (kun'tre-man), *n.* one of the same country; a rustic.

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County (kown'te), *n.* a district or division of a state for purposes of local government.
Coupé (koo-pā), *n.* a close carriage for two persons, with outside seat for the driver.
Couple (kup'l), *n.* two of a kind joined together; a pair; —*v.* to join together; to unite.
Couplet (kup'let), *n.* two lines of verse that rhyme with each other.
Coupling (kup'ling), *n.* that which connects, as a hook, chain, or bar.
Coupon (koo'pong), *n.* notes attached to transferable bonds.
Courage (kur'ej), *n.* boldness; bravery; valor.
Courageous (kur-ā'jus), *a.* bold; brave; fearless; daring.
Courier (kōō're'er), *n.* a messenger; a traveling attendant.
Course (kōrs), *n.* road or track on which a race is run; direction pursued; method of procedure; conduct; a regular series; part of a meal served at one time; —*v.* to run, or move.
Courser (kōrs'er), *n.* a swift horse; a racer.
Court (kōrt), *n.* residence of a prince; a hall of justice; an inclosed space; —*v.* to woo; to seek; to solicit.
Courteous (kurt'e-us), *a.* polite; respectful; obliging.
Courtesan (kurt'e-zan), *n.* a lewd woman; a prostitute.
Courtesy (kurt'e-se), *n.* politeness; civility; respect.
Courtesy (kurt'se), *n.* an act of respect by a woman.
Courtier (kōrt'yer), *n.* one who frequents a court.
Courtliness (kōrt'le-nes), *n.* elegance of manners.
Courtly (kōrt'le), *a.* polite; elegant; flattering; refined.
Court-martial (kōrt-mär'shal), *n.* a court to try military or naval offenses.
Courtship (kōrt'ship), *n.* making love to a woman.
Cousin (kuz'n), *n.* the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.
Cove (kōv), *n.* a small inlet of a body of water; a recess of the shore; a cant name for a man or boy.
Covenant (kuv'e-nant), *n.* a mutual agreement; a written contract; —*v.* to contract, or bargain; to stipulate.
Covenanter (kuv'e-nant-er), *n.* one who makes a covenant; one who signed the Scottish National Covenant of 1638.
Cover (kuv'er), *v.* to spread over; to clothe; to shelter; to hide; —*n.* a shelter; a protection; a pretense; a disguise.
Covering (kuv'er-ing), *n.* anything that covers.
Coverlet (kuv'er-let), *n.* an upper bed-covering.
Covert (kuv'ert), *a.* hid; secret; —*n.* a shelter; defense; a thicket.
Covertly (kuv'ert-le), *ad.* secretly; privately; closely.
Coverture (kuv'er-tūr), *n.* shelter; defense; state of a married woman.
Covet (kuv'et), *v.* to desire or wish for eagerly.
Covetable (kuv'et-a-bl), *a.* that may be coveted.
Covetous (kuv'et-us), *a.* greedily desirous; avaricious.
Covetousness (kuv'et-us-nes), *n.* eager desire.
Covey (kuv'e), *n.* a small flock of birds.
Covin (kuv'in), *n.* a deceitful agreement; collusion.
Cow (kow), *n.* female of the bovine genus; —*v.* to depress or dishearten.
Coward (kow'erd), *n.* one without courage; a timid person; a dastard; —*a.* afraid of danger.
Cowardice (kow'erd-is), *a.* want of courage.
Cowardly (kow'erd-le), *a.* mean; timid; fearful.
Cower (kow'er), *v.* to sink down through fear.
Cowherd (kow'herd), *n.* one who tends cows in the field.
Cowhide (kow'hid), *n.* the skin of a cow; a whip; —*v.* to whip roughly.
Cowl (kowl), *n.* a monk's hood, or habit.
Cowpox (kow'poks), *n.* the vaccine disease.
Coxcomb (koks'kōm), *n.* a fop; a red flower.
Coxcombry (koks'kōm-re), *n.* the manners of a fop.
Coy (koy), *a.* reserved; modest; bashful.
Coyish (koy'ish), *a.* somewhat shy; reserved.
Coyly (koy'le), *ad.* with reserve; shyly.
Coyness (koy'nes), *n.* not willing to be familiar.
Cozen (kuz'n), *v.* to cheat.
Cozenage (kuz'n-āj), *n.* fraud in bargaining.
Crab (krab), *n.* a shell-fish; a wild apple; a sign of the zodiac; a morose person.
Crabbed (krab'ed), *a.* peevish; sour; austere; perplexed.
Crabbedness (krab'ed-nes), *n.* peevishness; crossness.
Crack (krak), *n.* a sudden noise; a fissure; —*v.* to break into chinks.
Crack-brained (krak'brānd), *a.* crazed; insane.
Cracker (krak'er), *n.* firework; a hard biscuit.
Crackle (krak'l), *v.* to make sharp noises.
Crackling (krak'ling), *n.* the noise that crackles.
Cradle (krā'dl), *n.* a bed or crib for rocking children; a frame for cutting grain; —*v.* to lay or rock in a cradle; to cut grain with a cradle.
Craft (kraft), *n.* trade; cunning; dexterity; small vessels.
Craftiness (kraft'e-nes), *n.* stratagem; cunning.
Craftsman (krafts'man), *n.* an artificer; a mechanic.
Crafty (kraft'e), *a.* cunning; artful; sly; deceitful.
Crag (krag), *n.* a rough, rugged, steep rock.
Cragged (krag'ed), *a.* rough with rocks; rugged.
Cragginess (krag'e-nes), *n.* roughness; steepness.
Cram (kram), *v.* to stuff or force down.
Crambo (kram'bo), *n.* a play in rhyme.
Cramp (kramp), *n.* a spasm; a piece of iron; —*v.* to affect with spasms; to hinder; to confine.
Crampfish (kramp'fish), *n.* the torpedo.
Cranage (kran'aj), *n.* the dues paid for the use of a crane.
Cranberry (kran'ber-e), *n.* a red acid fruit.
Crampoons (kram-pōōns'), *n. pl.* hooked pieces of iron for raising stones, &c.
Crane (krān), *n.* a large wading bird, with long legs, neck, and bill; a machine for raising and moving heavy goods; a siphon.
Craniognomy (krā-ne-og'no-me), *n.* practical phrenology.
Craniologist (krā-ne-ol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in craniology.
Craniology (krā-ne-ol'o-je), *n.* a treatise on the skull.
Craniometry (krā-ne-om'e-tre), *n.* the art of measuring skulls.

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Cranium (krā'ne-um), *n.* the skull.
Crank (krank), *n.* the end of an axis bent and used to give rotary motion; anything bent or turned; a conceit in speech; —*a.* bold; stout; easily overset.
Crankness (krank'nes), *n.* liability to be overset.
Crannied (kran'id), *a.* full of chinks, or fissures.
Cranny (kran'e), *n.* a crevice; a fissure; a crack.
Crape (krāp), *n.* a thin woven stuff used in mourning.
Crash (krash), *v.* to make a clattering noise; —*n.* a loud noise, as of things breaking.
Crashing (krash'ing), *n.* a violent mixed sound.
Crasis (krā'sis), *n.* healthy constitution of the blood; the union of two vowels in one syllable.
Crass (kras), *a.* thick; gross.
Crassament (kras'a-ment), *n.* the thick part or clot of blood.
Crassitude (kras'e-tūd), *n.* grossness; coarseness.
Crate (krāt), *n.* a wicker basket for earthenware.
Crater (krā'ter), *n.* the mouth or vent of a volcano.
Craunch (kranch), *v.* to crush with the teeth; to chew with a noise.
Cravat (kra-vat'), *n.* a neckcloth for men.
Crave (krāv), *v.* to ask earnestly; to long for; to beseech.
Craven (krā'vn), *n.* a recreant; one cowardly base; —*a.* spiritless; faint-hearted.
Craving (krāv'ing), *a.* longing for; —*n.* vehement desire.
Craw (kraw), *n.* the crop, or first stomach, of fowls.
Crawfish (kraw'fish), **Crayfish** (krā'fish), } *n.* a shell-fish of the same genus as the lobster.
Crawl (krawl), *v.* to creep or move slowly.
Crayon (krā'on), *n.* a colored pencil; a drawing; —*v.* to sketch with a crayon.
Craze (krāz), *v.* to impair or weaken the mind.
Craziness (krāz'e-nes), *n.* derangement of mind; weakness of intellect.
Crazy (krā'ze), *a.* mentally deranged; broken; feeble; weak.
Creak (krēk), *v.* to make a grating sound.
Cream (krēm), *n.* the oily part of milk; the best part of anything; —*v.* to yield or take off cream.
Creamy (krēm'e), *a.* full of cream; luscious; rich.
Crease (krēs), *n.* a wrinkle; a mark or fold; —*v.* to mark by folding.
Create (kre-āt'), *v.* to bring into being; to form anew; to bring forth; to beget.
Creation (kre-ā'shun), *n.* the act of creating; the universe; the world.
Creative (kre-ā'tiv), *a.* able or having the power to create.
Creator (kre-ā'ter), *n.* one who or that which creates, produces, or causes to exist; the Supreme Being.
Creature (krēt'yūr), *n.* a being or thing created; a dependent or tool; a brute.
Credence (krē'dens), *n.* belief.
Credenda (kre-den'da), *n. pl.* things to be believed; articles of faith.
Credentials (kre-den'shalz), *n. pl.* testimonials.
Credibility (kred-e-bil'e-te), *n.* claim to belief; probability.
Credible (kred'e-bl), *a.* worthy of belief.
Credibly (kred'e-ble), *ad.* in a credible manner.
Credit (kred'it), *n.* belief, or trust; sale on trust; reputation; —*v.* to do honor to; to place to the credit of; to believe; to trust; to confide in.
Creditable (kred'it-a-bl), *a.* trustworthy; reputable.
Creditably (kred'it-a-ble), *ad.* without disgrace.
Creditor (kred'it-er), *n.* one to whom a debt is due.
Credulity (kre-dū'le-te), *n.* easiness of belief.
Credulous (kred'ū-lus), *a.* apt to believe; easily deceived.
Creed (krēd), *n.* belief; form or confession of belief.
Creek (krēk), *n.* a small inlet of water; a small river or brook.
Creeky (krēk'e), *a.* containing creeks; winding.
Creel (krēl), *n.* a fish-basket.
Creep (krēp), *v.* to move slowly, as a worm; to trail.
Cremate (kre-māt'), *v.* to burn and reduce to the smallest possible quantity of ashes a dead human body.
Cremation (kre-mā'shun), *n.* the burning of dead bodies.
Crenate (kre'nāt), *a.* notched.
Crenature (kren'a-tūr), *n.* a notch in a leaf or style.
Crenelated (kren-el-ā'ted), *a.* having loopholes; an indented moulding.
Creole (krē'ōl,) *n.* a native of the West Indies or Spanish America, but of European ancestors; any one born near the tropics.
Creosote (krē'o-sōt), *n.* an oily colorless liquid, distilled from wood-tar.
Crepitate (krep'e-tāt), *v.* to snap or crackle, as salt in fire.
Crepitation (krep-e-tā'shun), *n.* a sharp crackling sound.
Crepance (krē'pans), **Crepane** (krē'pān), } *n.* cut or scratch in a horse's leg.
Crepuscular (kre-pus'ku-ler), *a.* pertaining to twilight; glimmering.
Crescent (kres'ent), *a.* increasing; growing; —*n.* an increasing moon; the symbol of the Turkish power.
Cress (kres), *n.* a salad plant.
Cresset (kres'et), *n.* a light set upon a beacon.
Crest (krest), *n.* a plume of feathers; comb; pride; spirit.
Crested (krest'ed), *a.* wearing a crest.
Crest-fallen (krest'fawl-n), *a.* dejected; spiritless.
Cretaceous (kre-tā'shus), *a.* composed of chalk; chalky.
Cretin (krē'tin), *n.* a deformed idiot, common in the low valleys of the Alps.
Cretinism (krē'tin-izm), *n.* a kind of idiocy.
Crevasse (kre-vas'), *n.* a cleft by which a glacier is divided; a breach in the embankment of a river.
Crevice (krev'is), *n.* a small crack; a rent; an opening.
Crew (kroo), *n.* a ship's company; a set.
Crewel (krōō'el), *n.* a ball of two-threaded worsted yarn.
Crib (krib), *n.* a manger; a rack; a stall; frame for a child's bed; —*v.* to steal; to cramp, or confine.

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Cribbage (krib'aj), *n.* the name of a game at cards.
Crick (krik), *n.* a spasm or cramp of the back or neck.
Cricket (krik'et), *n.* a small insect; a game; a low seat.
Cricoid (kri'koyd), *a.* like a ring.
Crier (kri'er), *n.* one who cries or proclaims.
Crime (krim), *n.* a violation of law; iniquity.
Criminal (krim'e-nal), *a.* guilty of a crime; — *n.* one guilty of a crime; a felon.
Criminality (krim-e-nal'e-te), *n.* being criminal; guiltiness.
Criminate (krim'e-nāt), *v.* to charge with crime.
Crimination (krim-e-nā'shun), *n.* accusation; censure.
Crimp (krimp), *a.* that easily crumbles; brittle; — *n.* one who entraps sailors; — *v.* to catch; to curl.
Crimple (krimp'l), *v.* to lay in plaits; to curl.
Crimson (krim'zn), *n.* a deep red color; — *a.* having a deep red color; — *v.* to tinge with red; to blush.
Cringe (krinj), *n.* a low bow; — *v.* to bow with servility; to flatter; to fawn.
Crinite (kri'nit), *a.* having the appearance of a tuft of hair.
Crinkle (krink'l), *v.* to bend in turns; — *n.* a fold.
Crinoline (krin'o-lin), *n.* a hooped petticoat.
Cripple (krip'l), *n.* a lame person; — *v.* to make lame.
Crisis (kri'sis), *n.* a critical time; the decisive moment.
Crisp (krisp), *v.* to curl; to make brittle.
Crispy (krisp'e), *a.* brittle; short; curled; brisk.
Criterion (kri-tē're-un), *n.* a standard of judgment.
Critic (krit'ik), *n.* one skilled in criticism; a fault-finder.
Critical (krit'ik-al), *a.* relating to criticism; momentous.
Criticalness (krit'ik-al-nes), *n.* exactness; nicety; accuracy.
Criticise (krit'e-siz), *v.* to examine and judge.
Criticism (krit'e-sizm), *n.* the act of judging well; critical remarks.
Critique (kre-tēk'), *n.* a critical examination of a work of literature or art.
Croak (krōk), *n.* a cry of a frog; — *v.* to utter a rough sound; to forebode evil.
Croaker (krōk'er), *n.* one who murmurs.
Croceous (krō'shus), *a.* like saffron; yellow.
Crochet (kro-shā'), *n.* fancy needlework or knitting; — *v.* to do fancy needlework.
Crock (krok), *n.* an earthern pot; soot on kettles, &c.
Crockery (krok'er-e), *n.* all kinds of earthenware.
Crocodile (krok'o-dil), *n.* a large amphibious animal.
Crocodilian (krok-o-dil'e-an), *a.* pertaining to crocodiles.
Crocus (krō'kus), *n.* an early spring flower; saffron.
Croft (kroft), *n.* a small field near a house.
Cromlech (krom'lek), *n.* an ancient stone monument.
Cromorna (kro-mor'na), *n.* an organ-stop.
Crone (krōn), *n.* an old woman.
Crony (krō'ne), *n.* an intimate companion or familiar friend.
Crook (krook), *n.* anything bent; a bend; — *v.* to bend; to curve.
Crooked (krook'ed), *a.* bent; curved; deceitful.
Crookedness (krook'ed-nes), *n.* bending form; perverseness.
Crop (krop), *n.* the produce of a field of grain, &c.; the craw of a bird; — *v.* to cut short or close; to mow, reap, or gather.
Cropper (krop'er), *n.* a pigeon.
Croquet (kro-kā'), *n.* an out-door game played with balls and mallets.
Crosier (krō'zher), *n.* a bishop's staff.
Cross (kros), *n.* a straight body or mark crossing another; the instrument on which Christ suffered, and thus the symbol of the Christian religion; anything that crosses; misfortune; adversity; — *a.* oblique; peevish; — *v.* to lay athwart; to vex; to cancel.
Cross-bill (kros'bil), *n.* a defendant's bill against the plaintiff; a kind of bird.
Cross-bow (kros'bō), *n.* weapon for shooting arrows.
Cross-examine (kros-egz-am'in), *v.* to question a witness brought forward by the opposite party.
Cross-grained (kros'grānd), *a.* having cross, or irregular, fibers; perverse; troublesome.
Crossing (kros'ing), *pr.* passing over; canceling; — *n.* a place for passing from one side to the other.
Crossness (kros'nes), *n.* peevishness; fretfulness; ill-nature.
Cross-purpose (kros'pur-pos), *n.* a contrary purpose.
Cross-question (kros'kwest-yun), *v.* to cross-examine.
Cross-road (kros'rōd), *n.* a road that crosses another.
Crosswise (kros'wis), *ad.* across.
Crotch (krotsh), *n.* a hook or fork.
Crotchet (krotsh'et), *n.* a musical note; a bracket; a whim.
Croton-bug (krō'ton-bug), *n.* a species of cockroach, so called from the *Croton* water of New York.
Crouch (krowch), *v.* to stoop low; to bend; to cringe.
Croup (kroop), *n.* a throat disease; buttocks of a horse.
Croupier (kroo'pe-er), *n.* vice-chairman at a public dinner.
Crout (krowt), *n.* a kind of pickled cabbage.
Crow (krō), *n.* a bird; an iron lever; the cock's voice; — *v.* to cry as a cock; to boast; to exult.
Crowbar (krō'bar), *n.* an iron bar used as a lever.
Crowd (krowd), *n.* a throng; a mob; — *v.* to press close; to press together; to fill to excess.
Crown (krown), *n.* the top of anything, as of the head, a hat, &c.; the diadem, or state-cap of royalty; a garland; honor; reward; — *v.* to invest with a crown; to adorn; to dignify; to complete; to perfect; to reward.
Crown-glass (krown'glas), *n.* a fine glass for windows.
Crowning (krown'ing), *n.* act of crowning; finishing.
Crucial (kroo'shal), *a.* transverse; like a cross; severe.
Cruciation (kroo-she-ā'shun), *n.* torture; exquisite pain.
Crucible (kroo'se-bl), *n.* a pot for melting metals, ores, &c.
Cruciferous (kroo-sif'er-us), *a.* bearing four petals in the form of a cross.

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Crucifier (kroo'se-fī'er), *n.* a person who crucifies.
Crucifix (kroo'se-fiks), *n.* a little cross with the body of Christ.
Crucifixion (kroo-se-fik'shun), *n.* the act of crucifying; death on the cross, especially that of Christ.
Cruciform (kroo-se-form), *a.* in the form of a cross.
Crucify (kroo'se-fī), *v.* to put to death by nailing to a cross.
Crude (krood), *a.* in a raw state; ill-arranged.
Crudity (krood'e-te), *n.* rawness; unripeness.
Cruel (kroo'el), *a.* inhuman; unfeeling; merciless.
Cruelty (kroo'el-te), *n.* inhumanity; savageness.
Cruet (kroo'et), *n.* a vial for sauces or condiments.
Cruise (krooz), *v.* to rove on the sea; — *n.* act of voyaging for pleasure, practice, or observation.
Cruiser (krooz'er), *n.* a ship of war cruising.
Crumb (krum), *n.* a fragment or particle of bread.
Crumble (krum'bl), *v.* to break or fall into small pieces; to fall to decay.
Crummy (krum'e), *a.* full of crumbs; soft.
Crump (krump), *a.* crooked.
Crumpet (krum'pet), *n.* a kind of cake.
Crumple (krum'pl), *v.* to press in folds or wrinkles.
Crunch (krunsh), *v.* to crush between the teeth.
Crupper (krup'er), *n.* a leather to keep a saddle tight; — *v.* to put a crupper on.
Crural (kroo'ral), *a.* belonging or relating to the leg.
Crusade (kroo-sād'), *n.* a holy war; romantic enterprise.
Crusader (kroo-sā'der), *n.* one engaged in a crusade.
Cruse (krooz), *n.* a small cup or bottle.
Cruset (kroo'set), *n.* a goldsmith's melting-pot.
Crush (krush), *v.* to bruise or break by pressure; to ruin; to subdue; — *n.* a violent collision and bruising; ruin.
Crust (krust), *n.* a hard covering; — *v.* to cover with a hard case.
Crustacea (krus-tā'she-a), *n. pl.* animals with jointed shells, as the lobster, &c.
Crustaceous (krus-tā'shus), *a.* having jointed shells, as the lobster.
Crustated (krus'ta-ted), *a.* covered with a crust.
Crustation (krus-tā'shun), *n.* an adherent crust.
Crustily (krus'te-le), *ad.* peevishly; with surliness.
Crusty (krus'te), *a.* like crust; snappish; ill-tempered.
Crutch (krutsh), *n.* a staff for cripples; — *v.* to support on crutches.
Cry (krī), *v.* to call; to weep; to proclaim; to lament; — *n.* a bawling; outcry; yell; a weeping; clamor.
Cryolite (krī'o-lit), *n.* a mineral of Greenland; ore of aluminum.
Cryophorous (krī-of'er-us), *n.* an instrument for freezing water.
Crypt (kript), *n.* a cell under a church.
Cryptic (krip'tik), *a.* hidden; secret; unseen.
Cryptogamia (krip-to-gā'me-a), *n.* a division of the vegetable kingdom.
Cryptography (krip-tog'ra-fe), *n.* art of writing in secret characters.
Crystal (kris'tal), *n.* a solid, transparent body; — *a.* consisting of crystal; clear; transparent.
Crystalline (kris'tal-in), *a.* consisting of crystal.
Crystallization (kris-tal-e-zā'shun), *n.* the act or process of being formed into crystals.
Crystallize (kris'tal-īz), *v.* to cause to form into crystals.
Crystallography (kris-tal-log'ra-fe), *n.* the science of crystallization.
Ctenoid (tē'noid), *a.* comb-shaped.
Cub (kub), *n.* the young of the bear, lion, &c.
Cubation (ku-bā'shun), *n.* a reclining; act of lying down.
Cubature (kū'ba-tūr), *n.* the finding of the cubic contents of a body.
Cube (kūb), *n.* a solid body with six equal sides; the third power of a root.
Cubeb (kū'beb), *n.* a small spicy berry.
Cubic (kū'bik), *a.* formed like a cube.
Cubiform (kū'be-form), *a.* in form of a cube.
Cubit (kū'bit), *n.* the fore-arm; the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the forefinger.
Cubital (kū'bit-al), *a.* the length or measure of a cubit.
Cuboid (kū'boyd), } *a.* having nearly the
Cuboidal (kū-boyd'al), } form of a cube.
Cuckold (kuk'old), *n.* husband of an adulteress.
Cuckoo (kook'ōō), *n.* a kind of bird, whose name is derived from its note.
Cucullate (kū'kul-āt), } *a.* formed like, or
Cucullated (kū'kul-ā-ted), } covered with, a hood.
Cucumber (kū'kum-ber), *n.* a garden plant.
Cucurbit (ku-kur'bit), *n.* a chemical vessel.
Cucurbitaceous (ku-ker-be-tā'shus), *a.* resembling a cucumber or gourd.
Cud (kud), *n.* a portion of food, or a quid chewed.
Cudbear (kud'bār), *n.* a plant from which a purple or violet dye is obtained.
Cuddle (kud'dl), *v.* to lie close and snug; to fondle.
Cuddy (kud'de), *n.* a ship's cabin.
Cudgel (kud'jel), *n.* a thick stick; — *v.* to beat with a stick.
Cue (kū), *n.* the end or tail of a thing; a hint; humor; rod used for billiards.
Cuisine (kwe-zēn'), *n.* the cooking department; the kitchen.
Cuff (kuf'), *n.* a blow; part of a sleeve; — *v.* to strike with the fist.
Cuirass (kwe-ras'), *n.* a breastplate for defense.
Cuirassier (kwe-ras-sēr'), *n.* a soldier in armor.
Culinary (kū'le-na-re), *a.* belonging to the kitchen or cookery.
Cull (kul), *v.* to select from others.
Cullender (kul'en-der), *n.* a strainer.
Cullion (kul'yun), *n.* a mean fellow; a wretch.
Culm (kulm), *n.* the stem of grasses; a kind of coal.
Culminate (kul'me-nāt), *v.* to be in the meridian.
Culmination (kul-me-nā'shun), *n.* rise of a planet to its meridian; reaching the highest point.
Culpable (kul'pa-bl), *a.* faulty; blamable; criminal.
Culpability (kul-pa-bil'e-te), *n.* state of being culpable; guilt.

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Culpably (kul'pa-ble), *ad.* with blame; with guilt.
Culprit (kul'prit), *n.* one arraigned for crime; a criminal.
Cultivate (kul'te-vāt), *v.* to till; to improve; to study.
Cultivation (kul-te-vā'shun), *n.* tillage of land; culture; refinement.
Cultivator (kul'te-vā-ter), *n.* one who tills.
Culture (kult'yūr), *n.* act of cultivating; — *v.* to cultivate or improve.
Culvert (kul'vert), *n.* an arched passage-way.
Cumber (kum'ber), *v.* to clog; to burden; to embarrass.
Cumbersome (kum'ber-sum), *a.* troublesome; burdensome.
Cumbrance (kum'brans), *n.* a burden; a clog; a load.
Cumbrous (kum'brus), *a.* unwieldly; heavy; oppressive.
Cumin (kum'in), *n.* a plant with aromatic bitter seed.
Cumulate (kū'mu-lāt'), *v.* to heap together.
Cumulative (kū'mu-la-tiv), *a.* increasing by additions.
Cuneal (kū'ne-al), **Cuneate** (kū'ne-āt), **Cuneated** (kū'ne-ā-ted), *a.* having the form of a wedge.
Cuneiform (kū'ne-e-form), *a.* wedge-shaped.
Cunning (kun'ing), *a.* artful; crafty; skillful; — *n.* art; skill; craft; shrewdness.
Cup (kup), *n.* a drinking vessel; — *v.* to bleed by scarifying and a cupping-glass.
Cupboard (kub'urd), *n.* a case with shelves for dishes, &c.
Cupel (kū'pel), *n.* small cup-like vessel used in refining metals.
Cupellation (kū-pel-lā'shun), *n.* the process of refining metals.
Cupidity (ku-pid'e-te), *n.* inordinate desire of wealth or power; greediness.
Cupriferous (ku-prif'er-us), *a.* yielding copper; containing copper ore.
Cupola (kū'pō-la), *n.* a dome; an arched roof.
Cupreous (kū'pre-us), *a.* of or like copper; coppery.
Cur (kur), *n.* a degenerate dog; a worthless, snappish fellow.
Curable (kūr'a-bl), *a.* that may be cured.
Curacy (kū'ra-se), *n.* office or employment of a curate.
Curate (ku'rāt), *n.* an officiating clergyman, under a rector.
Curative (kūr'a-tiv), *a.* tending or having the power to cure.
Curator (ku-ra'ter), *n.* a guardian or trustee.
Curb (kurb), *v.* to restrain; to check; — *n.* part of a bridle; restraint; hindrance.
Curd (kurd), *n.* the coagulated, or thickened part of milk.
Curdle (kur'dl), *v.* to coagulate; to cause to thicken.
Cure (kūr), *n.* remedy; a healing; care of souls; — *v.* to restore to health; to salt, pickle, or dry.
Curfew (kur'fū), *n.* a bell rung at night, as a signal to put out all fires and lights, in feudal times in England; evening.
Curiosity (kū-re-os'e-te), *n.* inquisitiveness; a rarity.
Curioso (kū-re-ō'zo), *n.* a collector of rare and curious articles.
Curious (kū're-us), *a.* desirous of information; singular.
Curl (kurl), *n.* a ringlet of hair; — *v.* to bend into ringlets.
Curliness (kurl'e-nes), *n.* state of being curly.
Curly (kurl'e), *a.* curled.
Curmudgeon (kur-mud'jun), *n.* a miser; a niggard.
Currant (kur'ant), *n.* the name of a shrub and its fruit.
Currency (kur'en-se), *n.* circulation; current money; paper passing for money.
Current (kur'ent), *a.* circulating; common; passable; general; — *n.* a stream; general course or tendency.
Currently (kur'ent-le), *ad.* general reception; commonly.
Curricle (kur'e-kl), *n.* a chaise of two wheels drawn by two horses.
Curriculum (kur-rik'ū-lum), *n.* the course of study at a university.
Currier (kur'e-er), *n.* a dresser of leather.
Currish (kur'ish), *a.* like a dog; snappish; quarrelsome.
Curry (kur'e), *v.* to rub and clean; to dress leather; to prepare with curry; — *n.* a kind of sauce.
Currycomb (kur'e-kōm), *n.* a comb to dress horses with.
Curse (kurs), *v.* to wish evil to; to swear; — *n.* a bad wish; execration; torment.
Cursed (kurst), *pr.* execrated; abominable.
Cursed (kurs'ed), *a.* under a curse; vexatious; hateful; detestable.
Cursive (kur'siv), *a.* flowing easily; rapid.
Cursorily (kur'so-re-le), *ad.* hastily; rapidly.
Cursory (kur'so-re), *a.* hasty; slight; superficial.
Curt (kurt), *a.* short; concise.
Curtail (kur-tāl), *v.* to abridge; to cut short; to diminish.
Curtain (kur'tin), *n.* a part of a bed, window, or fortification; — *v.* to inclose by means of a curtain.
Curtate (ker'tāt), *a.* distance of a planet from the sun.
Curtesy (kert'se), **Curtsy** *n.* a female's act of reverence or respect.
Curtly (kurt'le), *ad.* shortly; concisely.
Curvated (kur'va-ted), *a.* bent; curved; crooked.
Curvature (kur'va-tūr), *n.* a curve, or bending.
Curve (kurv), *a.* curved; bent round; — *n.* anything bent; an arch; — *v.* to inflect; to bend; to make circular.
Curvet (ker'vet), *n.* the prancings of a horse; — *v.* to frisk; to leap or bound.
Curvicaudate (ker-ve-kaw'dāt), *a.* having a curved tail.
Curvilinear (kur-ve-lin'e-ar), *a.* consisting of curved lines.
Curvirostal (ker-ve-ros'tral), *a.* having a crooked beak.
Curvity (kur've-te), *n.* a bent or bowed state.
Cushat (koosh'at), the ringdove or wood-pigeon.
Cushion (kush'un), *n.* a pillow to sit on; — *v.* to furnish with cushions.
Cusp (kusp), *n.* the horn of the new moon; a point.
Cuspidate (kus'pe-dāt), **Cuspidated** (kus'pe-dā-ted), *a.* having a sharp end like a spear.
Custard (kus'terd), *n.* a mixture of milk, eggs, &c.
Custodian (kus-tō'de-an), *n.* one who has the guardianship of property; a keeper or guardian.
Custody (kus'to-de), *n.* a keeping or guarding; imprisonment; confinement.

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Custom (kus'tum), *n.* habitual practice; usage; trade.
Customary (kus'tum-a-re), *a.* according to custom.
Customer (kus'tum-er), *n.* a buyer of goods at a shop.
Custom-house (kus'tum-hous), *n.* the house where duties are paid.
Customs (kus'tumz), *n. pl.* duties on goods imported or exported.
Cut (kut), *v.* to sever; to carve; to hew; to chop; to affect deeply; — *n.* a cleft, or gash; a slice; a carving, or engraving.
Cutaneous (ku-tā'ne-us), *a.* pertaining to the skin.
Cute (kūt), *a.* clever; sharp,
Cuticle (kū'te-kl), *n.* the outer skin; scarf-skin.
Cuticular (ku-tik'ū-ler), *a.* no deeper than the skin.
Cutlass (kut'las), *n.* a broadsword used by seamen.
Cutler (kut'ler), *n.* a maker of knives, &c.
Cutlery (kut'ler-e), *n.* knives and other edged instruments in general.
Cutlet (kut'let), *n.* a small slice of meat for cooking.
Cutter (kut'ter), *n.* an instrument that cuts; a small boat used by ships of war; a swift sailing vessel with one mast and a straight running bowsprit; a one-horse sleigh.
Cutting (kut'ing), *a.* severe; keen; — *n.* a piece cut off.
Cutwater (kut'waw-ter), *n.* the fore part of a ship's prow.
Cyanic (si-an'ik), *a.* relating to blue; applied to a series of colors having blue as their type.
Cyanite (si'a-nīt), *n.* an azure blue gem.
Cyanometer (si-a-nom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the density of the blueness in the sky or ocean.
Cyanotype (si-an'o-tīp), *n.* a process of taking photographs in Prussian blue.
Cyathiform (si-ath'e-form), *a.* shaped like a cup.
Cycle (si'kl), *n.* a circle; a round of time; revolution.
Cyclic (sik'lik), **Cyclical** (sik'lik-al), } *n.* pertaining to a cycle or circle.
Cyclograph (si-klo-graf), *n.* an instrument for describing the arcs of very large circles.
Cycloid (si'kloid), *n.* a kind of geometrical curve.
Cycloidal (si-kloid'al), *a.* pertaining to a cycloid.
Cyclometry (si-klom'e-tre), *n.* the art of measuring circles.
Cyclone (si'klōn), *n.* a rotatory storm or hurricane of extended circuit.
Cyclopean (si-klo-pē'an), *a.* pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; gigantic; terrific.
Cyclopedia } (si-klo-pē'de-a), *n.* a book of
Cyclopædia } universal knowledge.
Cygnet (sig'net), *n.* a young swan.
Cylinder (sil'in-der), *n.* a long circular body of uniform diameter; a roller.
Cylindrical (se-lin'drik-al), *a.* like a cylinder.
Cylindriform (se-lin'dre-form), *a.* in the form of a cylinder.
Cylindroid (sil'in-droyd), *n.* a cylinder with elliptical ends.
Cymbal (sim'bal), *n.* a hollow brass musical instrument, beaten together in pairs.
Cymbiform (sim'be-form), *a.* boat-shaped.
Cymophanous (se-mof'a-nus), *a.* having a wavy, floating light.
Cynic (sin'ik), *n.* a morose, surly man; a misanthrope.
Cynical (sin'ik-al), *a.* surly; snarling.
Cynicism (sin'e-sizm), *n.* austerity; churlishness.
Cynosure (sin'o-shoor), *n.* the pole star; a guide; a center of attraction.
Cypress (sī'pres), *n.* an evergreen tree.
Cyprian (sip're-an), *a.* relating to Cyprus; — *n.* a lewd woman.
Cyriologic (sir-e-o-loj'ik), *a.* pertaining to capital letters.
Cyst (sist), *n.* a bag in animals with morbific matter.
Cystotomy (sis-tot'-o-me), *n.* the act or art of opening encysted tumors.
Cytherean (sith-e-rē'an), *a.* pertaining to the goddess Venus.
Cytoblast (sī'to-blast), *n.* the nucleus of animal and vegetable cells.
Czar (zär), *n.* title of the emperor of Russia.
Czarina (za-rē'na), *n.* title of the empress of Russia.
Czarowitz (zär'o-wits), *n.* title of the eldest son of the emperor of Russia.

D.

D is the fourth letter of the alphabet. It has but one sound, and is never quiescent in English words.
Dab (dab), *v.* to strike gently with something soft or moist; to slap; — *n.* a sudden blow; a lump of something moist; a flatfish.
Dabble (dab'bl), *v.* to play in water; to splash; to meddle.
Dabbler (dab'bler), *n.* a superficial meddler.
Dabster (dab'ster), *n.* one who is dexterous; an expert.
Dace (dās), *n.* a small fresh-water fish.
Dactyl (dak'til), *n.* a poetical foot of three syllables, the first long and the other two short.
Dactylioglyph (dak-til'e-o-glif), *n.* the name of the engraver on a finger-ring or gem.
Dactyliography (dak-til-e-og'ra-fe), *n.* the art of engraving gems.
Dactylology (dak-til-ol'o-je), *n.* the art of communicating ideas by the fingers.
Dad (dad), **Daddy** (dad'e), } *n.* a term for father, used by children.
Daddle (dad'l) *v.* to walk unsteadily, as a child; to waddle.
Daft (daft), *a.* insane; stupid.
Daffodil (daf'o-dil), *n.* a flower of the lily tribe.
Dagger (dag'er), *n.* a mark [†] of reference in printing; a short sword.
Daggle (dag'l), *v.* to trail in dirt or mire.
Daguerreotype (da-ger'o-tīp), *n.* a picture taken on metal by means of sunlight.
Dahlia (dāl'ya), *n.* a plant bearing large beautiful flowers, of various colors.
Daily (dā'lē), *a.* being every day; — *ad.* every day.
Daintiness (dān'te-nes), *n.* nicety in taste; delicacy.
Dainty (dān'te), *a.* pleasing to the taste; delicate; elegant; nice; fastidious; — *n.* a delicacy.

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Dairy (dā're), *n.* the place where milk is kept and converted into butter or cheese.
Dais (dā'is), *n.* a raised floor at the upper end of a dining-room; a raised seat.
Daisy (dā'ze), *n.* a well-known flower.
Dale (dāl), *n.* a space between hills; a vale.
Dalliance (dal'le-ans), *n.* act of fondness; toying.
Dally (dal'le), *v.* to delay; to trifle; to fondle; to play.
Dam (dam), *n.* a mother, applied to animals; a bank to confine water; — *v.* to confine or restrain water by dams.
Damage (dam'āj), *n.* injury; hurt; — *v.* to injure; to hurt.
Damask (dam'ask), *n.* silk woven with flowers; — *v.* to weave into flowered work.
Dame (dām), *n.* the mistress of a family or school; a matron.
Damn (dam), *v.* to sentence to eternal misery; to condemn; to curse.
Damnable (dam'na-bl), *a.* deserving damnation; hateful; pernicious; odious.
Damnably (dam'na-ble), *ad.* deserving damnation.
Damnation (dam-nā'shun), *n.* sentence to eternal punishment.
Damnatory (dam'na-to-re), *a.* tending to condemn.
Damnific (dam'ne-fi'ik), *a.* causing loss; injurious.
Damnify (dam'ne-fi), *v.* to inflict damage on any one; to injure; to impair.
Damp (damp), *a.* in a state between dry and wet; moist; humid; — *n.* moist air; fog; dejection; — *v.* to moisten; to dispirit; to discourage.
Damper (damp'er), *n.* a valve to stop air; that which damps or checks.
Dampness (damp'nes), *n.* humidity; moisture.
Damps (damps), *n. pl.* noxious exhalations.
Damsel (dam'zel), *n.* a young maiden; a girl.
Damson (dam'zn), *n.* a small, black plum.
Dance (dans), *v.* to move with measured steps to music; to leap and frisk about; — *n.* a measured stepping to music.
Dancer (dans'er), *n.* one who dances.
Dandelion (dan'de-li-on), *n.* a plant with a naked hollow stalk.
Dandle (dan'dl), *v.* to shake on the knee; to fondle; to amuse.
Dandruff (dan'druf), *n.* a scaly scurf on the head.
Dandy (dan'de), *n.* a fop.
Dandyism (dan'de-izm), *n.* peculiarities of a dandy.
Dane (dān), *n.* a native of Denmark.
Danger (dān'jer), *n.* exposure to evil, or risk; peril.
Dangerous (dān'jer-us), *a.* full of hazard; unsafe.
Dangle (dang'gl), *v.* to hang loose and swinging.
Dangler (dang'gler), *n.* one who hangs about women.
Danish (dān'ish), *a.* pertaining to the Danes; —*n.* the language of the Danes.
Dank (dank), *a.* very humid; close and damp.
Dapper (dap'er), *a.* little; active; brisk; neat.
Dapple (dap'l), *a.* of various colors; marked with spots; — *v.* to mark or variegate with spots.
Dappled (dap'ld), *a.* spotted by various colors.
Dare (dār), *v.* to have courage; to venture; to defy; to provoke.
Daring (dār'ing), *a.* bold; courageous; fearless; — *n.* boldness, or a bold act.
Daringly (dār'ing-le), *ad.* boldly; audaciously.
Dark (dārk), *a.* without light; obscure; secret; — *n.* gloom.
Darken (dārk'n), *v.* to deprive of light; to obscure; to stupefy; to grow dark.
Darkly (dārk'le), *ad.* in a dark manner; obscurely; blindly.
Darkness (dārk'nes), *n.* void of light; state of ignorance.
Darksome (dārk'sum), *a.* rather dark; gloomy.
Darling (dār'ling), *a.* dearly beloved; — *n.* a much loved one; a favorite.
Darn (dārn), *v.* to mend rents in clothes.
Darnel (dār'nel), *n.* a weed.
Dart (dārt), *n.* a pointed weapon; — *v.* to fly, as a dart; to send or shoot forth rapidly.
Darter (dārt'er), *n.* one who darts; a Brazilian bird.
Dash (dash), *v.* to strike suddenly or violently against; to blot out; — *n.* a violent striking; a blow; a mark [—] in writing or printing.
Dashing (dash'ing), *a.* bold; showy; spirited.
Dastard (das'tard), *n.* a cowardly fellow; a poltroon.
Data (dā'ta), *n. pl.* facts given and admitted, from which other facts may be deduced.
Date (dāt), *n.* a stipulated time; the time of an event; an addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day, when it was executed; the fruit of the date-tree; — *v.* to note, fix, or write, the time of any event.
Dative (dā'tiv), *n.* the third case of Latin nouns.
Datum-line (dā'tum-lin), *n.* the base-line from which surface levels are reckoned.
Daub (dawb), *v.* to smear; to paint roughly or coarsely.
Dauby (dawb'e), *a.* slimy.
Daughter (daw'ter), *n.* a female child; female offspring.
Daunt (dawnt), *v.* to repress by fear of danger.
Dauntless (dawnt'les), *a.* fearless; unappalled; bold.
Dauntlessness (dawnt'les-nes), *n.* fearlessness; intrepidity.
Dauphin (daw'fin), *n.* title of the eldest son of the king of France.
Davits (dā'vits), *n. pl.* the projecting iron beams on the side or stern of a vessel, from which a boat is suspended.
Dawdle (daw'dl), *v.* to trifle and waste time.
Dawn (dawn), *v.* to begin to grow light; — *n.* break of day; first rise; beginning.
Day (dā), *n.* the time from sunrise to sunset; a period of twenty-four hours.
Day-book (dā'book), *n.* a journal of accounts.
Daybreak (dā'brak), *n.* dawn.
Daylight (dā'lit), *n.* the light of the sun.
Daysman (dāz'man), *n.* an umpire; a mediator.
Day-spring (dā'spring), *n.* the dawn of light.
Daystar (dā'stär), *n.* the morning star.
Daze (dāz), *v.* to dazzle.
Dazzle (daz'l), *v.* to overpower with light; to surprise with brilliancy or splendor.
Deacon (dē'kn), *n.* a church officer; an overseer.
Deaconship (dē'kn-ship), *n.* the office of a deacon.
Dead (ded), *a.* destitute of life; useless, dull;

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cold and cheerless; without vegetation; — *n.* perfect stillness; silence.

Deaden (ded'n), *v.* to weaken; to make lifeless; to blunt.

Dead-lift (ded'lift), *n.* a heavy weight or burden.

Dead-light (ded'lit), *n.* a wooden shutter for a cabin window.

Deadly (ded'le), *a.* mortal.

Deadness (ded'nes), *n.* state of being destitute of life, vigor, or activity.

Deaf (def), *a.* without the sense of hearing; inattentive.

Deafen (def'n), *v.* to make deaf; to render impervious to sound; to stun.

Deafness (def'nes), *n.* inability to hear.

Deal (dēl), *n.* a part; quantity; act of dividing cards; boards, &c.; — *v.* to distribute; to trade; to transact.

Dealer (dēl'er), *n.* a trader.

Dean (dēn), *n.* the second dignitary of a diocese.

Dear (dēr), *a.* costly; scarce; of high value; beloved; — *n.* one beloved.

Dearly (dēr'le), *ad.* at a high price.

Dearness (dēr'nes), *n.* fondness; scarcity; high price.

Dearth (derth), *n.* scarcity; want; famine; barrenness.

Death (deth), *n.* the extinction of life.

Death-bed (deth'bed), *n.* the bed on which a person dies.

Deathless (deth'les), *a.* immortal.

Death-like (deth'lik), *a.* resembling death.

Death-warrant (deth'wor-ant), *n.* an order for an execution.

Debar (de-bär'), *a,* to hinder; to cut off; to exclude.

Debark (de-bärk'), *v.* to land from a ship or boat.

Debarkation (de-bar-kā'shun), *n.* act of landing from a ship.

Debase (de-bās'), *v.* to lessen; to adulterate; to vitiate.

Debasement (de-bās'ment), *n.* degradation; act of debasing.

Debasing (de-bās'ing), *a.* tending to lower, or degrade.

Debatable (de-bāt'a-bl), *a.* disputable.

Debate (de-bāt'), *v.* to dispute; to discuss; to deliberate; — *n.* public discussion.

Debater (de-bāt'er), *n.* one who debates; a disputer.

Debauch (de-bawch'), *n.* excess in eating and drinking; — *v.* to corrupt; to vitiate.

Debauchee (deb-o-shē), *n.* a drunkard; a rake; a libertine.

Debauchery (de-bawch'er-e), *n.* habitual lewdness.

Debenture (de-bent'ūr), *n.* a writing as evidence of a debt.

Debilitate (de-bil'e-tāt), *v.* to render weak; to enfeeble.

Debilitation (de-bil-e-tā'shun), *n.* a weakening; relaxation.

Debility (de-bil'e-te), *n.* weakness; languor; feebleness.

Debit (deb'it), *n.* an entry on the debtor [Dr.] side of an account; — *v.* to charge with debt.

Debonair (deb-o-nār'), *a.* elegant; well-bred; gay.

Debouch (de-bōōsh'), *v.* to march out of a narrow place, a wood, or a defile, as troops.

Debouchure (de-bōō'shūr), *n.* the mouth of a river or strait.

Débris (dā-brē'), *n.* ruins; rubbish; fragment of rocks.

Debt (det), *n.* what one owes another; obligation; liability.

Debtor (det'er), *n.* one who owes to another.

Début (dā-bōō'), *n.* entrance; a first appearance.

Decade (dek'ād), *n.* the sum or number of ten.

Decadence (de-kā'dens), **Decadency** (de-kā'den-se), } *n.* state of decay.

Decadent (de-kā'dent), *a.* decaying.

Decagon (dek'a-gon), *n.* a figure of ten sides and ten angles.

Decahedral (dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* having ten sides.

Decahedron (dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure with ten sides.

Decaliter (dek-a-lē'tr), *n.* a French measure of capacity of ten liters.

Decalogue (dek'a-log), *n.* the ten commandments.

Decameter (de-kam'e-ter), *n.* a French measure of length, — nearly eleven English yards.

Decamp (de-kamp'), *v.* to remove from a camp; to depart hastily; to walk or move off.

Decampment (de-kamp'ment), *n.* departure from a camp.

Decangular (dek-ang'gū-ler), *a.* having ten angles.

Decant (de-kant'), *v.* to gently pour off or out.

Decanter (de-kan'ter), *n.* a glass vessel; an ornamental bottle.

Decapitate (de-kap'e-tāt), *v.* to cut off the head.

Decapitation (de-kap-e-tā'shun), *v.* act of beheading.

Decapod (dek'a-pod), *n.* an animal having ten feet; — *a.* having ten feet.

Decarbonize (de-kär'bon-īz), *v.* to deprive of carbon.

Decastich (dek'a-stik), *n.* a poem consisting of ten lines.

Decastyle (dek'a-stil), *n.* a portico with ten pillars in front.

Decay (de-kā), *n.* a falling off; a decline; — *v.* to decline; to wither.

Decease (de-sēs), *n.* departure from life; death; — *v.* to cease to live; to die.

Deceased (de-sēst'), *a.* ceasing to live; dead.

Deceit (de-sēt'), *n.* deception; fraud; trick; device.

Deceitful (de-sēt'ful), *a.* tending to deceive or mislead; fraudulent; insincere.

Deceivable (de-sēv'a-bl), *a.* that may be deceived; exposed to imposture.

Deceive (de-sēv'), *v.* to mislead; to cause to err; to impose on; to cheat.

Deceiver (de-sēv'er), *n.* one that misleads; an impostor.

December (de-sem'ber), *n.* the last month of the year.

Decempeda (de-sem'pe-da), *n.* a ten-foot rod or measure.

Decempedal (de-sem'pe-dal), *a.* ten feet in length.

Decemvir (de-sem'vir), *n.* an ancient Roman magistrate.

Decency (dē'sen-se), *n.* propriety; decorum; modesty.

Decennary (de-sen'na-re), *n.* a period of ten years.

Decennial (de-sen'e-al), *a.* lasting for ten years; happening every ten years.

Decennoval (de-sen'no-val), **Decennovary** (de-sen'no-va-re), } *a.* pertaining to the number nineteen.

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Decent (dē'sent), *a.* suitable; becoming; modest.
Decently (dē'sent-le), *ad.* in a fit and proper manner.
Deceptible (de-sep'-ti-bl), *a.* that may be deceived.
Deception (de-sep'shun), *n.* act of misleading; cheat; fraud.
Deceptive (de-sep'tiv), *a.* tending to mislead; deceitful; false.
Decerption (de-serp'shun), *n.* a plucking off.
Decide (de-sid'), *v.* to determine; to finish; to settle.
Decided (de-sid'ed), *a.* clear; unequivocal; resolute.
Decidedly (de-sid'-ed-le), *ad.* in a decided, determined way.
Decidence (des'e-dens), *n.* act of falling off; downfall.
Deciduous (de-sid'ū-us), *a.* falling in autumn.
Decimal (des'e-mal), *a.* numbered by tens; — *n.* a tenth.
Decimate (des'e-māt), *v.* to take one in every ten.
Decimation (des-e-mā'shun), *n.* a selection from every tenth.
Decipher (de-sī'fer), *v.* to read ciphers; to unfold; to unravel; to explain.
Decipherable (de-sī'fer-a-bl), *a.* that may have its meaning ascertained.
Decision (de-sizh'un), *n.* determination; final judgment or opinion.
Decisive (de-sī'siv), *a.* final; conclusive; positive.
Decisively (de-sī'siv-le), *ad.* conclusively; positively.
Deck (dek), *v.* to dress; to adorn; to embellish; — *n.* the floor of a ship; a pack of playing-cards.
Declaim (de-klām), *v.* to speak with force and zeal; to harangue; to inveigh.
Declaimer (de-klām'er), *n.* one who declaims.
Declamation (dek-la-mā'shun), *n.* a harangue.
Declamatory (de-klam'a-to-re), *a.* appealing to the passions; bombastic.
Declaration (dek-la-rā'shun), *n.* that which is declared; affirmation; proclamation.
Declarative (de-klar'a-tiv), *a.* that declares; explanatory.
Declaratory (de-klar'a-to-re), *a.* making clear, or manifest.
Declare (de-klār'), *v.* to make known; to tell explicitly and plainly; to affirm; to assert.
Declension (de-klen'shun), *n.* tendency to fall; decay; descent; variation of nouns.
Declinable (de-klīn'-a-bl), *a.* that may be declined.
Declinate (dek'le-nāt), *a.* directed downward from its base.
Declination (dek-le-nā'shun), *n.* deviation; falling to a worse state or condition; in astronomy, the distance from the celestial equator.
Declinature (de-klin'a-tūr), *n.* act of declining, or refusing.
Decline (de-klīn'), *v.* to fail; to deviate; to bend down; to avoid; to change the termination of a noun, &c.; to decay; to shun; to refuse; — *n.* decay; diminution.
Declivitous (de-kliv'e-tous), *a.* sloping.
Declivity (de-kliv'e-te), *n.* inclination downward.
Decoct (de-kokt'), *v.* to boil; to digest.
Decoction (de-kok'shun), *n.* extract made by boiling.
Decocture (de-kok'tūr), *n.* an extract obtained by boiling.
Decollate (de-kol'lāt), *v.* to sever the neck; to behead.
Decolor (de-kul'ur), } *v.* to deprive of
Decolorize (de-kul'ur-īz), } color; to bleach.
Decoloration (de-kul-ur-ā'shun), *n.* loss or absence of color.
Decollation (dek-ol-lā'shun), *n.* act of beheading.
Decompose (de-kom-pōz'), *v.* to resolve into original elements; to rot or decay.
Decomposite (de-kom-poz'it), *a.* having a common base; — *n.* anything decompounded.
Decomposition (de-kom-po-zish'un), *n.* act of reducing a body into its original elements; putrescence; decay; analysis.
Decompound (de-kom-pound'), *v.* to compound things already compounded.
Decorate (dek'o-rāt), *v.* to beautify; to adorn; to embellish.
Decoration (dek-o-rā'shun), *n.* ornament; embellishment.
Decorative (dek'o-ra-tiv), *a.* adorning.
Decorous (dek'o-rus), *a.* becoming; decent; proper.
Decorously (dek'o-rus-le), *ad.* in a becoming manner.
Decorticate (de-kor'te-kāt), *v.* to strip off bark; to peel.
Decorum (de-kō'rum), *n.* propriety of conduct.
Decoy (de-koy'), *v.* to allure into a snare or trap; to entice; to entrap; — *n.* anything intended to lure into a snare.
Decrease (de-krēs'), *v.* to grow or make less; — *n.* a becoming less; decay.
Decree (de-krē'), *v.* to determine judicially; to fix or appoint; — *n.* an edict; a law.
Decrement (dek're-ment), *n.* decrease, waste.
Decrepit (de-krep'it), *a.* infirm by age, wasted.
Decrepitate (de-krep'e-tāt), *v.* to roast in heat with a crackling noise.
Decrepitude (de-krep'e-tūd), *n.* worn out with age.
Decretal (de-krē'tal), *a.* pertaining to, or containing a decree; — *n.* a decree or edict; a book containing decrees of the Pope.
Decretive (de-krē'tiv), *a.* having the force of a decree.
Decretory (dek're-to-re), *a.* judicial; established by decree.
Decrial (de-krī'al), *n.* a crying down; clamorous censure.
Decry (de-krī'), *v.* to cry down; to condemn; to blame.
Decumbence (de-kum'bens), } *n.* the act
Decumbency (de-kum'ben-se), } or posture of lying down.
Decumbent (de-kum'bent), *a.* declined, or bending down.
Decumbiture (de-kum'be-tūr), *n.* confinement to a sick-bed.
Decuple (dek'ū-pl), *n.* a number ten times repeated; — *a.* tenfold; — *v.* to make tenfold.
Decurrent (de-kur'rent), *a.* running or extending downward.
Decussate (de-kus'āt), *v.* to intersect at acute angles.
Decussation (de-kus-sā'shun), *n.* the act of crossing in the form of an X.

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Decussative (de-kus'sa-tiv), *a.* formed as a cross.
Dedecorous (de-dek'o-rus), *a.* disgraceful; unbecoming.
Detentition (de-den-tish'un), *n.* the shedding of teeth.
Dedicate (ded'e-kāt), *v.* to consecrate; to set apart.
Dedication (ded-e-kā'shun), *n.* consecration; an address to a patron.
Dedicator (ded'e-kā-ter), *n.* one who dedicates.
Dedicatory (ded-e-kāt'o-re), *a.* composing or constituting a dedication; complimental.
Deduce (de-dūs'), *v.* to draw from; to infer.
Deducement (de-dūs'ment), *n.* the thing deduced; inference.
Deducible (de-dū'se-bl), *a.* that may be inferred; inferable.
Deduct (de-dukt'), *v.* to take from; to subtract.
Deduction (de-duk'shun), *n.* an abatement; subtraction.
Deductive (de-duk'tiv), *a.* that may be deduced.
Deed (dēd), *n.* an action; exploit; a writing to transfer real estate;—*v.* to convey by deed.
Deedless (dēd'les), *a.* without action or exploits.
Deem (dēm), *v.* to think; to judge; to conclude.
Deep (dēp), *a.* extending far downward; not easily fathomed; profound; artful; intricate; secret;—*n.* that which is profound or incomprehensible; the sea or ocean.
Deepen (dēp'n), *v.* to grow or make more deep; to darken.
Deer (dēr), *n.* a ruminant quadruped of several species, as the stag, reindeer, &c.
Deface (de-fās'), *v.* to disfigure; to erase; to mar.
Defacement (de-fās'ment), *n.* injury to the surface.
De facto (de fak'to), *ad.* actually; in fact; in reality; existing.
Defalcate (de-fal'kāt), *v.* to take away; to deduct.
Defalcation (de-fal-kā'shun), *n.* diminution; fraudulent deficiency in money matters.
Defalcator (de-fal'kā-ter), *n.* one who embezzles money in his care.
Defamation (def-a-mā'shun), *n.* slander; calumny.
Defamatory (de-fam'a-to-re), *a.* calumnious; slanderous.
Defame (de-fām'), *v.* to speak evil of; to slander.
Defamer (de-fām'er), *n.* one that slanders.
Default (de-fawlt'), *n.* neglect to do what law or duty requires; omission; a failure;—*v.* to fail to appear in court when called upon; to fail through neglect of duty.
Defaulter (de-fawlt'er), *n.* one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care.
Defeasance (de-fē'zans), *n.* the act of rendering null.
Defeasible (de-fē'ze-bl), *a.* that may be annulled.
Defeat (de-fēt'), *v.* to frustrate; to overcome; to baffle;—*n.* an overthrow; frustration; non-success.
Defecate (def'e-kāt), *v.* to purify; to refine; to clarify.
Defecation (def-e-kā'shun), *n.* purification from dregs.
Defect (de-fekt'), *n.* imperfection; fault; blemish.
Defection (de-fek'shun), *n.* a falling away from duty.
Defective (de-fek'tiv), *a.* full of defects; imperfect.
Defense (de-fens'), *n.* protection from injury or danger; security; vindication.
Defenseless (de-fens'les), *a.* without means of warding off danger, injury, or assault.
Defend (de-fend'), *v.* to guard, or protect; to resist; to oppose.
Defendable (de-fend'a-bl), *a.* that may be defended.
Defendant (de-fend'ant), *n.* a defender; one who is accused, or sued.
Defender (de-fend'er), *n.* one who protects or vindicates.
Defensible (de-fen'se-bl), *a.* that may be defended.
Defensive (de-fen'siv), *a.* adapted to protect.
Defer (de-fer'), *v.* to put off; to delay; to submit in opinion.
Deference (def'er-ens), *n.* respect to another.
Deferential (def-er-en'shal), *a.* expressing deference.
Defiance (de-fī'ans), *n.* a challenge as to fight; contempt of danger, or opposition.
Deficiency (de-fish'en-se), *n.* defect or failure; imperfection.
Deficient (de-fish'ent), *a.* defective; wanting; imperfect.
Deficit (def'e-sit), *n.* want; deficiency.
Defile (de-fil'), *n.* a narrow passage;—*v.* to pollute or corrupt; to make impure; to march off.
Defilement (de-fil'ment), *n.* foulness; corruption; pollution.
Definable (de-fin'a-bl), *a.* that may be defined.
Define (de-fin'), *v.* to limit; to explain; to determine.
Definite (def'e-nit), *a.* having distinct limits; fixed; exact.
Definitely (def'e-nit-le), *ad.* precisely; in a definite manner.
Definiteness (def'e-nit-nes), *n.* certainty of extent or of signification.
Definition (def-e-nish'un), *n.* a description or explanation.
Definitive (de-fin'e-tiv), *a.* determinate; final.
Deflagrable (de-flā'gra-bl), *a.* combustible.
Deflagrate (def'la-grāt), *v.* to burn rapidly; to consume.
Deflagration (def-la-grā'shun), *n.* a consuming by fire.
Deflagrator (def-la-grā'tor), *n.* a galvanic instrument for producing combustion.
Deflect (de-flekt'), *v.* to turn aside; to swerve.
Deflection (de-flek'shun), *n.* the act or turning down or aside.
Deflexed (de-flekst'), *a.* bent downward in a continuous curve.
Deflorate (de-flōr'āt), *a.* having lost its blossoms, as a plant.
Defloration (def-lo-rā'shun), *n.* the act of deflouring.
Deflour (de-flour'), *v.* to ravish; to deprive of grace and beauty.
Defluxion (de-fluk'shun), *n.* a flowing down of humors.
Defoliation (de-fō-le-ā'shun), *n.* the falling of leaves.
Deforce (de-fōrs'), *v.* to keep possession of an estate unlawfully.

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Deform (de-form'), *v.* to mar; to disfigure in form.
Deformation (def-or-mā'shun), *n.* act of disfiguring or defacing.
Deformity (de-form'e-te), *n.* unnatural shape or form.
Defraud (de-frawd'), *v.* to cheat; to withhold wrongfully.
Defrauder (de-frawd'er), *n.* one who defrauds; a cheat.
Defray (de-frā'), *v.* to settle or pay, as expenses.
Defrayment (de-frā'ment), *n.* settlement.
Deft (deft), *a.* neat; handsome; dexterous.
Defunct (de-funkt'), *a.* deceased; dead; — *n.* a dead person.
Defy (de-fī'), *v.* to dare; to challenge; to brave.
Degeneracy (de-jen'er-a-se), *n.* decline in good qualities; growing worse.
Degenerate (de-jen'er-āt), *a.* having declined in moral worth; base; mean; fallen; — *v.* to decline in moral worth.
Degeneration (de-jen-er-ā'shun), *n.* a growing worse.
Deglutinate (de-gloo'te-nāt), *v.* to unglue.
Deglutition (deg-lu-tish'un), *n.* act or power of swallowing.
Degradation (deg-ra-dā'shun), *n.* a depriving of rank or office; baseness.
Degrade (de-grād), *v.* to deprive of rank or office.
Degree (de-grē'), *n.* a step; position; rank; extent; a mark of distinction conferred by universities; the 360th part of a circle.
Dehisce (de-his'), *v.* to open, as the capsules of plants.
Deification (de-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* the act of deifying.
Deify (dē'e-fī), *v.* to exalt to the rank of a god.
Deign (dān), *v.* to condescend; to think worthy; to grant.
Deism (dēizm), *n.* the creed of a deist.
Deist (dē'ist), *n.* one who believes in a God, but not in revelation.
Deistical (dē-is'te-kal), *a.* pertaining to deism.
Deity (dē'e-te), *n.* the Supreme Being; the Creator; God.
Deject (de-jekt), *v.* to dispirit; to discourage.
Dejected (de-jekt'ed), *a.* cast down; dispirited.
Dejection (de-jek'shun), *n.* depression; lowness of spirits.
Dejectory (de-jek'to-re), *a.* having power to cast down.
Déjeuné } (dā-shu'nā), *n.* breakfast or
Déjeuner } lunch.
De jure (de jū're), *a.* by right; of right; by law.
Delation (de-lā'shun), *n.* act of charging with crime.
Delay (de-lā'), *v.* to put off; to postpone; to detain; — *n.* hindrance; detention.
Dele (dē'le), *v.* erase; blot out; remove.
Delectable (de-lek'ta-bl), *a.* delightful; pleasing.
Delectation (de-lek-tā'shun), *n.* great pleasure or delight.
Delegate (del'e-gāt), *v.* to send as a representative; to intrust; — *n.* a deputy; commissioner.
Delegation (del-e-gā'shun), *n.* the act of delegating; persons delegated.
Deleterious (del-e-tē're-us), *a.* destructive; deadly; baneful.
Deletion (de-lē'shun), *n.* the act of blotting out or erasing.
Delf (delf), *n.* a kind of earthenware.
Deliberate (de-lib'er-āt), *v.* to consider, reflect, or examine; — *a.* slow in determining.
Deliberately (de-lib'er-āt-le), *ad.* slowly; cautiously.
Deliberation (de-lib-er-ā'shun), *n.* mature reflection.
Deliberative (de-lib'er-a-tiv), *a.* having the power to deliberate.
Delicacy (del'e-ka-se), *n.* nicety of form or texture; elegance; tenderness of feeling; nice discrimination; a dainty.
Delicate (del'e-kat), *a.* refined; considerate; polite; pleasing to the taste; feeble.
Delicately (del'e-kat-le), *ad.* in a pleasing or dainty manner.
Delicious (de-lish'us), *a.* sweet or grateful to the senses; charming; exquisite; delightful.
Delight (de-lit'), *n.* a high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; — *v.* to give pleasure; to please highly.
Delightful (de-lit'ful), *a.* giving delight; very pleasing.
Delightfully (de-lit'ful-le), *ad.* charmingly.
Delightsome (de-lit'sum), *a.* very pleasing.
Delineament (de-lin'e-a-ment), *n.* a delineation.
Delineate (de-lin'e-āt), *v.* to sketch or design; to portray.
Delineation (de-lin-e-ā'shun), *n.* drawing an outline.
Delinquency (de-lin'kwen-se), *n.* failure in duty; a crime.
Delinquent (de-lin'kwent), *n.* one who fails in his duty.
Deliquate (del'e-kwāt), *v.* to melt; to be dissolved.
Deliquation (del-e-kwā'shun), *n.* the act or state of melting.
Deliquesce (del-e-kwes'), *v.* to melt, and become liquid.
Deliquescence (del-e-kwes'ens), *n.* a becoming liquid, or melting in the air.
Deliquium (de-lik'we-um), *n.* a melting in the air; failure of power; a fainting.
Delirious (de-lir'e-us), *a.* disordered in mind; raving.
Delirium (de-lir'e-um), *n.* strong excitement of mind.
Delitescent (del-e-tes'ent), *a.* lying hid; concealed.
Deliver (de-liv'er), *v.* to free; to save; to release; to utter.
Deliverance (de-liv'er-ans), *n.* act of freeing; freedom.
Deliverer (de-liv'er-er), *n.* one who delivers.
Delivery (de-liv'er-e), *n.* release from restraint or danger; a giving up; manner of speaking in public; childbirth.
Dell (del), *n.* a small, deep, narrow valley.
Delta (del'ta), *n.* the Greek letter [Δ]; any tract of land between the diverging mouths of a river.
Deltoid (del'toyd), *n.* resembling a delta; triangular.
Deludable (de-lūd'a-bl), *a.* that may be deceived.
Delude (de-lūd'), *v.* to impose upon; to deceive; to mislead.
Deluge (del'ūj), *n.* a great flood; an inundation; — *v.* to inundate; to overflow; to drown.
Delusion (de-lū'shun), *n.* act of deluding; deception; false belief; error.

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Delusive (de-lū'siv), *a.* tending to deceive, or mislead.
Delve (delv), *v.* to dig with a spade.
Demagnetize (de-mag'ne-tīz), *v.* to deprive of magnetic power.
Demagog (dem'a-gog), *n.* a leader of the people; a popular orator.
Demain (de-mān'), *n.* estate in lands; a domain.
Demand (de-mand'), *v.* to claim; to ask earnestly or authoritatively;—*n.* a claim; an asking by authority; earnest inquiry.
Demandant (de-mand'ant), *n.* the plaintiff in an action.
Demarcation } (de-mar-kā'shun), *n.* act of
Demarkation } setting a limit; a division; a fixed limit.
Demean (de-mēn'), *v.* to behave; to conduct; to debase.
Demeanor (de-mēn'er), *n.* behavior; bearing; deportment.
Dementate (de-men'tāt), *v.* to deprive of reason.
Demented (de-men'ted), *a.* crazy; mad; infatuated.
Dementia (de-men'she-a), *n.* a form of insanity.
Demerit (de-mer'it), *n.* fault; crime; guilt.
Demersion (de-mer'shun), *n.* act of drowning, or plunging.
Demi (dem'e), *a.* a prefix, signifying *half*.
Demigod (dem'e-god), *n.* a fabulous hero, half divine.
Demijohn (dem'e-jon), *n.* a large bottle inclosed in wicker-work.
Demirep (dem'e-rep), *n.* a woman of doubtful character.
Demi-semi-quaver (dem'e-sem'e-kwā'ver), *n.* the shortest musical note.
Demission (de-mish'un), *n.* degradation; humiliation.
Demise (de-mīz'), *n.* death; decease; a release; —*v.* to convey or lease; to bequeath by will.
Democracy (de-mok'ra-se), *n.* government by the people.
Democrat (dem'o-krat), *n.* one who adheres to democracy.
Democratic (dem-o-krat'ik), *a.* pertaining to democracy.
Demolish (de-mol'ish), *v.* to destroy; to raze; to ruin.
Demolition (dem-o-lish'un), *n.* act of overthrowing; destruction; ruin.
Demon (dē'mon), *n.* an evil spirit; a bad genius.
Demonetize (de-mun'e-tīz), *v.* to deprive of standard value, as money.
Demonetization (de-mun-e-ti-zā'shun), *n.* the act of depriving money of standard value.
Demoniac (de-mō'ne-ak), *n.* one possessed by an evil spirit.
Demoniac (de-mō'ne-ak), } *a.* pertain-
Demoniacal (de-mo-nī'ak-al), } ing to or produced by demons.
Demonism (dē'mon-izm), *n.* belief in demons.
Demonology (de-mon-ol'o-je), *n.* a discourse on evil spirits.
Demonstrable (de-mon'stra-bl), *a.* admitting of proof.
Demonstrate (dem'on-strāt), *v.* to point out clearly; to prove with certainty.
Demonstration (dem-on-strā'shun), *n.* proof beyond doubt; expression by outward signs.
Demonstrative (de-mon'stra-tiv), *a.* making evident; conclusive; certain.
Demonstrator (dem'on-strā-ter), *n.* one who demonstrates, or shows.
Demoralization (de-mor-al-i-zā'shun), *n.* corruption or subversion of morals.
Demoralize (de-mor'al-iz), *v.* to corrupt or lessen the moral qualities.
Demotic (de-mot'ik), *a.* pertaining to the people; popular.
Demulcent (de-mul'sent), *a.* softening; assuaging.
Demur (de-mur'), *v.* to hesitate; to object; to scruple; —*n.* a pause; a scruple; hesitation.
Demure (de-mūr'), *a.* affectedly modest; bashful.
Demurely (de-mūr'le), *ad.* with much reserve.
Demureness (de-mūr'nes), *n.* soberness; affected modesty.
Demurrage (de-mur'āj), *n.* an allowance for the detention of a vessel in port.
Demurrer (de-mur'er), *n.* one who demurs; an exception in an action at law, for the decision of the court.
Demy (de-mī'), *n.* a size of paper, about 22 by 18 inches.
Den (den), *n.* a cave; the lair of a wild beast.
Denationalize (de-nash'un-al-iz), *v.* to deprive of national rights.
Dendriform (den'dre-form), *a.* resembling a tree or shrub.
Dendrology (den-drol'o-je), *n.* the natural history of trees.
Dendrometer (den-drom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring trees.
Deniable (de-nī'a-bl), *a.* that may be denied.
Denial (de-nī'al), *n.* a refusal; a contradiction; a rebuff.
Denizen (den'e-zn), *n.* one admitted to rights of citizenship; an inhabitant.
Denominate (de-nom'e-nāt), *v.* to name; to designate.
Denomination (de-nom-e-nā'shun), *n.* a name or title; a sect.
Denominational (de-nom-e-nā'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to a denomination.
Denominative (de-nom'e-na-tiv), *a.* giving a name.
Denominator (de-nom'e-nā-ter), *n.* the giver of a name; the number placed below the line in vulgar fractions.
Denotable (de-nō'ta-bl), *a.* capable of being denoted.
Denotation (den-o-tā'shun), *n.* the act of denoting.
Denote (de-nōt'), *v.* to indicate; to show; to signify; to mean.
Denouement (de-nōō-mong), *n.* development of a series of events; final scene.
Denounce (de-nouns'), *v.* to accuse; to threaten.
Denouncement (de-nouns'ment), *n.* declaration of a threat.
Dense (dens), *a.* crowded; closely pressed together; compact.
Density (den'se-te), *n.* a closeness of parts; thickness.
Dent (dent), *n.* a mark made by a blow; a gap or notch; —*v.* to make a mark by a blow.
Dental (den'tal), *a.* pertaining to the teeth.
Denticle (den'te-kl), *n.* a small tooth or projecting point.
Dentiform (den'te-form), *n.* shaped like a tooth.
Dentifrice (den'te-fris), *n.* a powder for cleaning teeth.

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Dentist (den'tist), *n.* one who cures diseases of the teeth.
Dentistry (den'tis-tre), *n.* the profession of a dentist.
Dentition (den-tish'un), *n.* the cutting or growing of teeth.
Denude (de-nūd'), *v.* to make naked; to uncover; to strip.
Denudation (den-ū-dā'shun), *n.* the laying bare by removal.
Denunciation (de-nun-she-ā'shun), *n.* declaration of a threat; a public menace.
Denunciator (de-nun-she-ā'ter), *n.* one who threatens.
Denunciatory (de-nun'she-ā-to-re), *a.* threatening; accusing.
Deny (de-nī'), *v.* to contradict; to disown; to refuse; to withhold.
Deodorization (de-ō-der-i-zā'shun), *n.* act of depriving of smell.
Deodorize (de-ō'der-iz), *v.* to free from bad smells.
Deodorizer (de-ō'der-iz-er), *n.* a disinfectant.
Deoxidate (de-oks'e-dāt), } *v.* to deprive of
Deoxidize (de-oks'e-diz), } oxygen.
Depart (de-pärt), *v.* to go from; to forsake; to die.
Department (de-pärt'ment), *n.* a separate room or office; a branch of business; a division of territory.
Departure (de-pärt'ūr), *n.* a going away; decease.
Depasture (de-pas'tūr), *v.* to graze; to feed; to eat up.
Depend (de-pend'), *v.* to hang from; to rely on; to trust.
Dependence (de-pend'ens), *n.* reliance; trust; connection.
Dependent (de-pend'ent), *a.* relying on; subordinate; — *n.* one sustained by another.
Dephlogisticate (de-flo-jis'te-kāt), *v.* to deprive of phlogiston.
Depict (de-pikt'), *v.* to represent; to paint; to describe minutely.
Depilation (dep-e-lā'shun), *n.* act of pulling hair off.
Depilatory (de-pil'a-to-re), *a.* taking hair off; — *n.* an application for taking hair off.
Deplete (de-plēt'), *v.* to reduce in quantity by taking away.
Depletion (de-plē'shun), *n.* a blood-letting; an emptying.
Deplorable (de-plōr'a-bl), *a.* sad; lamentable; grievous.
Deplorably (de-plōr'a-ble), *ad.* lamentably; miserably.
Deplore (de-plōr'), *v.* to bewail; to lament; to mourn.
Deploy (de-ploy'), *v.* to extend in line, as a body of troops.
Deployment (de-ploy'ment), *n.* the opening up of a body of men in order to extend their front.
Deplume (de-plūm'), *v.* to deprive of feathers.
Depolarize (de-pō'ler-iz), *v.* to deprive of polarity.
Depone (de-pōn'), *v.* to testify in court; to depose.
Deponent (de-pō'nent), *n.* one who testifies on oath; a witness.
Depopulate (de-pop'ū-lāt), *v.* to deprive of inhabitants.
Depopulation (de-pop-ū-lā'shun), *n.* destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.
Deport (de-port'), *v.* to carry away; to transport; to exile.
Deportation (de-por-tā'shun), *n.* act of deporting; transportation; banishment.
Deportment (de-pōrt'ment), *n.* mode of acting; conduct.
Deposable (de-pōz'a-bl), *a.* that may be deprived of office.
Depose (de-pōz'), *v.* to degrade; to dethrone; to bear witness on oath.
Deposit (de-poz'it), *v.* to lay up or past; to intrust; to place; — *n.* that which is laid down or aside; anything intrusted.
Depository (de-poz'e-ta-re), *n.* one with whom anything is intrusted.
Deposition (dep-o-zish'un), *n.* act of deposing; evidence given in court; sediment.
Depositor (de-poz'e-ter), *n.* one who deposits.
Depository (de-poz'e-to-re), *n.* a place for depositing.
Depot (de'pō), *n.* a place of deposit; a railroad station; a storehouse.
Depravation (dep-ra-vā'shun), *n.* act of depraving.
Deprave (de-prāv'), *v.* to corrupt; to vitiate; to distort.
Depraved (de-prāvd'), *a.* made worse; vile.
Depravity (de-prav'e-te), *n.* corruption; wickedness.
Deprecate (dep're-kāt), *v.* to pray deliverance from.
Deprecation (dep-re-kā'shun), *n.* act of deprecating.
Deprecative (dep're-kā-tiv), } *a.* tending
Deprecatory (dep're-kā-to-re), } to avert evil.
Depreciate (de-prē'she-āt), *v.* to decline in value; to undervalue; to disparage.
Depreciation (de-prē-she-ā'shun), *n.* act of depreciating.
Depreciative (de-prē'she-a-tiv), } *a.* tend-
Depreciatory (de-prē'she-a-to-re), } ing to depreciate; undervaluing.
Depredate (dep're-dāt), *v.* to rob; to plunder; to pillage.
Depredation (dep-re-dā'shun), *n.* act of plundering or spoiling.
Depredator (dep're-dā-ter), *n.* a robber; a plunderer.
Depress (de-pres'), *v.* to sink; to humble; to lower in value.
Depression (de-presh'un), *n.* dejection; low state; a falling or sinking; a hollow.
Depressive (de-pres'iv), *a.* able or tending to depress.
Deprivation (dep-re-vā'shun), *n.* a taking away; loss; bereavement.
Deprive (de-priv'), *v.* to dispossess; to take from; to bereave.
Depth (depth), *n.* deepness; below the surface.
Depulsion (de-pul'shun), *n.* a driving away.
Depurate (dep'u-rāt), *v.* to purify; to cleanse.
Depuration (dep-u-rā'shun), *n.* freeing from impurities.
Deputation (dep-u-tā'shun), *n.* persons authorized to act for others.
Depute (de-pūt'), *v.* to send by appointment.
Deputed (de-pū'ted), *a.* authorized; sent.
Deputy (dep'u-te), *n.* a person appointed to act for another.
Derange (de-rānj'), *v.* to disorder; to confuse; to disturb.
Deranged (de-rānjd'), *a.* delirious.
Derangement (de-rānj'ment), *n.* insane disorder.

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Derelict (der'e-likt), *n.* anything forsaken or abandoned; — *a.* abandoned; relinquished; left.
Dereliction (der-e-lik'shun), *n.* a forsaking; desertion.
Deride (de-rid'), *v.* to laugh at in contempt; to mock.
Deridingly (de-rī'ding-le), *ad.* in derision.
Derision (de-rizh'un), *n.* mockery; contempt; ridicule; scorn.
Derisive (de-rī'siv), *a.* mocking; ridiculing; scoffing.
Derivation (der-e-vā'shun), *n.* act of deriving; deduction; tracing a word to its root.
Derivative (de-riv'a-tiv), *a.* derived; not original; — *n.* a word derived from its root; that which is derived.
Derive (de-rīv'), *v.* to deduce from its root or source.
Derm (derm), **Derma** (der'ma), **Dermal** (der'mal), *n.* the true skin. *a.* pertaining to the skin.
Dermatology (der-ma-tol'o-je), *n.* a treatise on the skin.
Dermoid (der'moyd), **Dermatoid** (der'ma-toyd), *a.* resembling the skin.
Dernier (der'ne-er), *a.* the last; only one left.
Derogate (der'o-gāt), *v.* to disparage; to detract; to take from.
Derogation (der-o-gā'shun), *n.* a detracting; depreciation.
Derogatory (de-rog'a-to-re), *a.* detracting; injurious.
Derrick (der'rik), *n.* a crane for raising heavy weights.
Dervis (der'vis), **Dervish** (der'vish), *n.* a Turkish monk.
Descant (des-kant'), *v.* to sing in parts; to comment.
Descant (des'kant), *n.* a song or tune in parts; a discourse.
Descend (de-send'), *v.* to go down; to fall upon or invade.
Descendant (de-sen'dant), *n.* an offspring; an issue.
Descendent (de-sen'dent), *a.* falling; proceeding from an ancestor.
Descension (de-sen'shun), *n.* act of falling or sinking.
Descent (de-sent'), *n.* a falling or coming down; declivity.
Describable (de-skrī'ba-bl), *a.* that may be described.
Describe (de-skrīb'), *v.* to represent by words or figures.
Describer (de-skrī'ber), *n.* one who describes.
Descrier (de-skrī'er), *n.* one who descries.
Description (de-skrip'shun), *n.* act of describing.
Descriptive (de-skrip'tiv), *a.* that describes.
Descry (de-skrī'), *v.* to detect at a distance; to espy.
Desecrate (des'e-krāt), *v.* to divert from a sacred purpose.
Desecration (des-e-krā'shun), *n.* the profaning of anything sacred.
Desert (de-zert'), *n.* merit; reward; — *v.* to forsake; to abandon; to run away; to leave entirely.
Desert (dez'ert), *a.* solitary; — *n.* a wilderness.
Deserter (de-zert'er), *n.* one who quits a service without permission.
Desertion (de-zer'shun), *n.* act of abandoning a person or country, &c.
Deserve (de-zerv'), *v.* to be worthy of; to merit.
Deserved (de-zervd'), *a.* merited.
Deshabille (des-ha-bil'), *n.* an undress; a careless toilet.
Desiccate (des'ik-kāt), *v.* to dry up; to become dry.
Desiccation (des-ik'kā'shun), *n.* the act of making dry.
Desiccative (des-ik'ka-tiv), *a.* having the power to dry.
Desiderate (de-sid'er-āt), *v.* to earnestly wish for.
Desiderative (de-sid'er-a-tiv), *a.* expressing or denoting desire.
Desideratum (de-sid-e-rā'tum), *n.* anything desired or wanted.
Design (de-zin'), *v.* to project; to intend; to stamp; to sketch; — *n.* a purpose; intention; a plan; a scheme; a project.
Designment (de-sin'ment), *n.* a sketch; delineation; purpose.
Designate (des'ig-nāt), *v.* to mark out or show; to name.
Designation (des-ig-nā'shun), *n.* a showing or pointing out; name; title.
Designer (de-zin'er), *n.* a contriver; a drawer.
Designing (de-zīn-ing), *a.* artful; insidious; deceitful.
Desirable (de-zīr'a-bl), *a.* that may be wished for.
Desire (de-zīr'), *n.* eagerness to obtain; — *v.* to wish for; to ask; to entreat; to request.
Desirous (de-zīr'us), *a.* full of desire; longing after.
Desist (de-sist'), *v.* to forbear; to cease; to stop; to discontinue.
Desistance (de-sis'tans), *n.* act of desisting; cessation.
Desk (desk), *n.* an inclined table for writing; a pulpit.
Desmography (des-mog'ra-fe), *n.* a description of the ligaments of the body.
Desmology (des-mol'o-je), *n.* anatomy of the tendons and ligaments.
Desolate (des'o-lāt), *v.* to ravage; to ruin; — *a.* laid waste; uninhabited; solitary; comfortless.
Desolation (des-o-lā'shun), *n.* act of laying waste; ruin.
Desolatory (des'o-la-to-re), *a.* causing desolation.
Despair (de-spār'), *n.* loss of hope; desperation; — *v.* to be utterly without hope; to despond.
Despatch (de-spatsh'), *n.* quick execution; act of sending away in haste; — *v.* to send away; to execute hastily.
Desperado (des-pe-rā'do), *n.* a reckless, furious man; a madman.
Desperate (des'per-at), *a.* having no hope; reckless.
Desperation (des-pe-rā'shun), *n.* despair; fury.
Despicable (des'pik-a-bl), *a.* contemptible; worthless.
Despicableness (des'pik-a-bl-nes), *n.* extreme meanness; sordidness.
Despise (de-spīz'), *v.* to look down upon with contempt; to scorn; to disdain.
Despite (de-spīt'), *n.* violent hatred or malice; defiance.
Despiteful (de-spīt'ful), *a.* malicious; scornful.
Despoil (de-spoil'), *v.* to plunder; to spoil; to rob.
Despoiler (de-spoil'er), *n.* one who despoils.

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Despoliation (de-spō-le-ā'shun), *n.* a stripping or robbing.
Despond (de-spond'), *v.* to lose courage, or hope.
Despondence (de-spon'dens), **Despondency** (de-spon'den-se), *n.* state of being without hope; dejection.
Despondent (de-spon'dent), *a.* despairing; hopeless.
Despot (des'pot), *n.* an absolute prince; a tyrant.
Despotic (des-pot'ik), **Despotical** (des-pot'e-kal), *a.* absolute in authority.
Despotism (des'pot-izm), *n.* absolute power; cruelty.
Despumate (des'pu-māt), *v.* to froth; to throw off foam.
Desquamate (des'kwa-māt), *v.* to peal off as scales.
Desquamation (des-kwa-mā'shun), *n.* the separation of the skin in scales.
Dessert (dez-zert'), *n.* service of fruit, &c., after meat.
Destination (des-te-nā'shun), *n.* the purpose for which anything is appointed; the end; ultimate design.
Destine (des'tin), *v.* to ordain; to fix; to doom; to appoint.
Destiny (des'te-ne), *n.* unavoidable fate; lot; necessity.
Destitute (des'te-tūt), *a.* wanting; friendless.
Destitution (des'te-tū'shun), *n.* want; poverty.
Destroy (de-stroy'), *v.* to overturn; to demolish; to ruin.
Destructible (de-struk'te-bl), *a.* that may be destroyed.
Destruction (de-struk'shun), *n.* ruin; eternal death.
Destructive (de-struk'tiv), *a.* ruinous; wasteful; deadly.
Destructiveness (de-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* the quality of destroying.
Desudation (des-ū-dā'shun), *n.* a profuse sweating; an eruption.
Desuetude (des'we-tūd), *n.* disuse of a custom or practice.
Desultoriness (des'ul-tō-re-nes), *n.* a passing from one thing to another without order or method.
Desultory (des'ul-to-re), *a.* loose; unconnected; hasty.
Detach (de-tach'), *v.* to take from; to separate; to disunite; to withdraw.
Detached (de-tacht'), *a.* separated; sent away.
Detachment (de-tach'ment), *n.* troops or ships sent from the main body.
Detail (dē'tāl), *n.* a minute or particular account.
Detail (de-tāl'), *v.* to relate minutely or distinctly; to give particulars.
Detain (de-tān'), *v.* to withhold; to keep in custody.
Detainer (de-tān'er), *n.* one that detains.
Detect (de-tekt'), *v.* to find out; to discover.
Detectable (de-tek'ta-bl), *a.* that may be found out.
Detection (de-tek'shun), *n.* act of finding out; discovery.
Detective (de-tek'tiv), *n.* a policeman whose duty is to act secretly; — *a.* that detects or discovers.
Detention (de-ten'shun), *n.* the act of detaining; restraint.
Deter (de-ter'), *v.* to frighten from; to prevent; to hinder.
Deterge (de-terj'), *v.* to cleanse by wiping.
Detergent (de-ter'jent), *a.* cleansing; — *n.* that which cleanses.
Deteriorate (de-tē're-o-rāt), *v.* to impair; to become worse.
Deterioration (de-te-re-o-rā'shun), *n.* act of becoming or making worse.
Determent (de-ter'ment), *n.* that which deters or hinders.
Determinable (de-ter'me-na-bl), *a.* that may be determined.
Determinate (de-ter'me-nāt), *a.* limited; definite; fixed.
Determination (de-ter-me-nā'shun), *n.* resolution; firm; end; purpose; decision.
Determinative (de-ter'me-na-tiv), *a.* that limits or bounds.
Determine (de-ter'min), *v.* to decide; to resolve; to settle.
Determined (de-ter'mind), *a.* having a fixed purpose; resolute.
Deterrent (de-ter'ent), *a.* having the power or tendency to deter; — *n.* that which deters.
Detersion (de-ter'shun), *n.* act of cleansing, as a sore.
Detersive (de-ter'siv), *a.* having power to cleanse.
Detest (de-test'), *v.* to abhor; to hate extremely; to abominate.
Detestable (de-test'a-bl), *a.* extremely hateful; abominable.
Detestation (de-tes-tā'shun), *n.* abhorrence; intense hatred.
Dethrone (de-thrōn'), *v.* to divest of royalty; to depose.
Dethronement (de-thrōn'ment), *n.* act of dethroning.
Detinue (det'e-nū), *n.* a kind of writ or action to recover goods.
Detonate (det'o-nāt), *v.* to cause to explode.
Detonation (det-o-nā'shun), *n.* a sudden explosion.
Detort (de-tort'), *v.* to twist or wind; to pervert.
Detortion (de-tor'shun), *n.* a turning or wresting; a perversion.
Detour (de-tōōr), *n.* a roundabout, a circuitous way.
Detract (de-trakt'), *v.* to lessen; to slander; to traduce.
Detraction (de-trak'shun), *n.* slander; defamation.
Detractive (de-trak'tiv), *a.* apt or tending to lessen reputation, worth, or estimation.
Detractor (de-trak'ter), *n.* one who detracts; a slanderer.
Detriment (det're-ment), *n.* loss; damage; injury.
Detrimental (det-re-ment'al), *a.* causing loss; hurtful.
Detrital (de-trī'tal), *a.* composed of detritus.
Detrition (de-trish'un), *n.* the act of wearing away.
Detrude (de-trūd'), *v.* to thrust or push down with force.
Detrusion (de-trū'zhun), *n.* act of thrusting down.
Detruncate (de-trunk'āt), *v.* to lop; to shorten by cutting.
Deuce (dūs), *n.* a card or die with two spots; a demon.
Deuterogamy (dū-ter-og'a-me), *n.* a second marriage.
Deuteronomy (dū-ter-on'o-me), *n.* the fifth book of Moses.

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Devastate (dev'as-tāt), *v.* to lay waste; to destroy; to ravage.
Devastation (dev-as-ta'shun), *n.* waste; havoc; destruction; ruin; desolation.
Develop (de-vel'up), *v.* to unfold; to lay open; to disclose.
Development (de-vel'up-ment), *n.* gradual unfolding.
Devexity (de-veks'e-te), *n.* a bending forward.
Deviate (dē've-āt), *v.* to wander; to err; to go astray.
Deviation (dē-ve-ā'shun), *n.* a turning aside; an error.
Device (de-vīs'), *n.* scheme; stratagem; emblem; contrivance.
Devil (dev'il), *n.* the evil spirit, Satan; — *v.* to grill with pepper.
Devilish (dev'il-ish), *a.* wicked; fiendish.
Devisable (de-vīz'a-bl), *a.* that may be contrived.
Devious (dē've-us), *a.* going astray.
Devise (de-vīz'), *v.* to contrive; to bequeath; — *n.* a will.
Devisee (dev-e-zē'), *n.* the person to whom a thing is bequeathed.
Devisor (de-vīz'er), *n.* one who gives by will.
Devoid (de-void'), *a.* void; empty; destitute; vacant.
Devolution (dev-o-lū'shun), *n.* removing from one person to another.
Devolve (de-volv'), *v.* to roll down; to fall by succession; to hand down; to flow.
Devote (de-vōt'), *v.* to set apart; to doom; to execrate; to appropriate by vow.
Devoted (de-vō'ted), *a.* ardent; zealous.
Devotedness (de-vō'ted-nes), *n.* a devoted state.
Devotee (dev-o-tē'), *n.* one devoted; a bigot.
Devotion (de-vō'shun), *n.* religious worship; ardor.
Devotional (de-vō'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to devotion.
Devour (de-vowr'), *v.* to eat ravenously; to consume.
Devout (de-vowt'), *a.* pious; sincere; devoted to religion.
Devoutly (de-vowt'le), *ad.* piously; religiously.
Dew (dū), *n.* moisture deposited on the earth.
Dewlap (dū'lap), *n.* the flesh under an ox's throat.
Dewy (dū'e), *a.* like dew; moist with dew.
Dexter (deks'ter), *a.* on the right hand side; right.
Dexterity (deks-ter'e-te), *n.* skill and activity; expertness.
Dexterous (deks'ter-us), *a.* expert; ready; skillful.
Dexterously (deks'ter-us-le), *ad.* with skill or adroitness.
Dextral (deks'tral), *a.* right, as opposed to left.
Dextrorsal (deks-tror'sal), *a.* rising spirally from right to left.
Diabetes (dī-a-bē'tēz), *n.* a disease causing an excessive discharge of urine.
Diabetic (dī-a-bet'ik), *a.* pertaining to diabetes.
Diablery (de-ab'ler-e), *n.* devilry, sorcery or incantation.
Diabolic (dī-a-bol'ik), **Diabolical** (dī-a-bol'ik-al), *a.* devilish; atrocious.
Diabolism (dī-ab'o-lizm), *n.* actions of the devil; possession by the devil.
Diacaustic (dī-a-kawz'tik), *a.* pertaining to cures formed by refraction.
Diachylon (dī-ak'e-lon), *n.* a kind of adhesive plaster.
Diachyma (dī-a-kī'ma), *n.* the circular tissue of leaves.
Diaconal (dī-ak'on-al), *a.* pertaining to a deacon.
Diaconate (dī-ak'o-nāt), *n.* the office of a deacon.
Diacoustics (dī-a-kows'tiks), *n.* the science of the properties of sound.
Diacritic (dī-a-krit'ik), **Diacritical** (dī-a-krit'ik-al), *a.* that separates or distinguishes.
Diadem (dī'a-dem), *n.* a crown denoting royalty.
Diadrom (dī'a-drom), *n.* a course or passing.
Diæresis (dī-er'e-sis), *n.* separation, as of one syllable into two; the mark [··] placed over the latter of two vowels to show that they are to be pronounced separately.
Diagnosis (dī-ag-nō'sis), *n.* the art of distinguishing disease.
Diagnostic (dī-ag-nos'tik), *a.* symptomatic; characteristic.
Diagnosticate (dī-ag-nos'te-kāt), *v.* to determine a disease by its symptoms.
Diagonal (dī-ag'o-nal), *n.* a right line drawn from angle to angle.
Diagonally (dī-ag'o-nal-le), *ad.* in a diagonal direction.
Diagram (dī'a-gram), *n.* a mathematical plan; a figure.
Diagraph (dī'a-graf), *n.* an instrument used in perspective drawing.
Diagraphic (dī-a-graf'ik), **Diagraphical** (dī-a-graf'ik-al), *a.* descriptive.
Diagraphics (dī-a-graf'iks), *n. pl.* the art of designing or drawing.
Dial (dī'al), *n.* an instrument for measuring time by the sun's shadow.
Dialage (dī'al-lāj), *n.* a mineral.
Dialage (dī-al'la-je), *n.* a figure of speech.
Dialect (dī'a-lekt), *n.* a peculiar form of speech.
Dialectic (dī-a-lek'tik), **Dialectical** (dī-a-lek'tik-al), *a.* pertaining to dialect or discourse; logical,
Dialectician (dī-a-lek-tish'an), *n.* a reasoner; a logician.
Dialectics (dī-a-lek'tiks), *n. pl.* the art of reasoning.
Dialist (dī'al-ist), *n.* a constructor of dials.
Dialing (dī'al-ing), *n.* art of constructing dials.
Dialogist (dī-al'o-jist), *n.* a speaker in or writer of a dialogue.
Dialogne (dī'a-log), *n.* discourse between two or more persons.
Dialogistic (dī-al-o-jis'tik), *a.* having the form of a dialogue.
Dialogize (dī-al'o-jīz), *v.* to discourse in dialogue.
Diameter (dī-am'e-ter), *n.* a straight line passing through the center of a circle.
Diametrical (dī-a-met'rik-al), *a.* straight; direct.
Diamond (dī'a-mund), *n.* a stone of the most precious kind.
Diandria (dī-an'dre-a), *n.* a plant having two stems.
Diapason (dī-a-pā'zon), *n.* an octave in music; concord.
Diaper (dī'a-per), *n.* figured linen; a napkin; — *v.* to variegate or figure cloth.
Diaphanous (dī-af'an-us), *a.* pellucid; transparent; very clear.

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Diaphonics (dī-a-fon'iks), *n. pl.* the doctrine of refracted sound.
Diaphoretic (dī-a-fo-ret'ik), *a.* exciting perspiration.
Diaphragm (dī'a-fram), *n.* the midriff.
Diarian (di-ā're-an), *a.* pertaining to a diary; daily.
Diarist (dī'a-rist) *n.* one who keeps a diary.
Diarrhœa (di-ăr-rē'a), *n.* unusual evacuation by stool.
Diarrhetic (dī-ar-ret'ik), *a.* producing diarrhœa.
Diary (dī'a-re), *n.* account of daily events.
Diastole (di-as'to-le), *n.* dilatation of the heart; making a short syllable long.
Diathermal (dī-a-ther'mal), *a.* allowing rays of heat to pass.
Diathesis (dī-ath'e-sis), *n.* a state of body predisposing to certain diseases.
Diathermanous (dī-a-ther'ma-nus), *a.* having the property of transmitting radiant heat.
Diatonic (dī-a-ton'ik), *a.* in the ordinary scale, by tones and semitones.
Diatribe (dī'a-trib), *n.* a continued discourse or disputation; an invective harangue.
Dibble (dib'l), *n.* a tool for planting seeds or roots.
Dibbler (dib'ler), *n.* one who makes holes in the ground.
Dice (dis), *n.* small cubes used in play.
Dicephalous (de-sef'a-lus), *a.* having two heads.
Dichlamydeous (dik-la-mid'e-us), *a.* having two coverings.
Dichotomize (dī-kot'o-miz), *v.* to cut or divide into two parts.
Dichotomy (dī-kot'o-me), *n.* division or distribution by pairs.
Dichroism (dik'ro-izm), *n.* the property of exhibiting two or more colors when viewed in different directions.
Dichromatic (dik-ro-mat'ik), *a.* exhibiting two or more colors.
Dickey } (dik'e), *n.* a seat behind a coach;
Dicky } a movable shirt front.
Dicotyledon (dī-kot-e-lē'don), *n.* a plant having two seed lobes.
Dictate (dik'tāt), *v.* to tell what to write; to order; to suggest; —*n.* suggestion; hint.
Dictation (dik-tā'shun), *n.* act of dictating; an order.
Dictator (dik-tā'ter), *n.* one invested with unlimited power.
Dictatorial (dik-ta-tō're-al), *a.* absolute; unlimited; dogmatical.
Dictatorship (dik-tā'ter-ship), *n.* office of a dictator.
Diction (dik'shun), *n.* manner of speaking; expressing; style.
Dictionary (dik'shun-a-re), *n.* a book of words explained in alphabetical order.
Didactic (di-dak'tik), *a.* giving instruction.
Didactyl (di-dak'til), *a.* having two toes.
Didactylous (di-dak'te-lus), *a.* having two fingers or toes.
Didelphoid (di-del'foyd), *a.* having two wombs.
Didymous (did'e-mus), *a.* growing in pairs or twins.
Die (dī), *v.* to lose life; to expire; to perish; to wither; to languish.
Die (dī), *n.* a small cube, a stamp; hazard.
Diet (dī'et), *n.* food; an assembly of princes; —*v.* to supply with food; to eat by rule.
Dietary (dī'et-a-re), *n.* course or order of diet.
Dietetic (dī-e-tet'ik), *a.* relating to diet.
Dietetics (dī-e-tet'iks), *n. pl.* the science pertaining to food.
Differ (dif'fer), *v.* to be unlike; to vary; to disagree; to contend.
Difference (dif'fer-ens), *n.* distinction; disagreement.
Different (dif'fer-ent), *a.* unlike; distinct; dissimilar.
Differential (dif-fer-en'shal), *a.* pertaining to a quantity or difference; infinitely small.
Differentiate (dif-fer-en'she-āt), *v.* to find the differential of.
Difficult (dif'fe-kult), *a.* not easy; hard to be done.
Difficulty (dif'fi-kul-te), *n.* that which is hard to be done.
Diffidence (dif'fe-dens), *n.* want of confidence; modest; reserve; distrust of one's self.
Diffident (dif'fe-dent), *a.* distrustful; modest; timid; bashful.
Diffinitive (dif-fin'e-tiv), *a.* final; conclusive.
Diffract (dif-frakt'), *v.* to separate into parts, as light.
Diffuse (dif-fūs'), *v.* to pour out; to spread; to circulate.
Diffuse (dif-fūs'), *a.* copious; full; widely spread.
Diffusely (dif-fūs'le), *ad.* widely; copiously; fully.
Diffusion (dif-fū'zhun), *n.* a spreading or scattering abroad; extension; dispersion.
Diffusive (dif-fū'ziv), *a.* that spreads widely.
Dig (dig), *v.* to open or turn up with a spade; to excavate; —*n.* a thrust; a poke.
Digest (dī'jest), *n.* a compilation, abridgment or summary of laws.
Digest (de-jest'), *v.* to dissolve food in the stomach; to think over; to arrange.
Digestible (de-jest'e-bl), *a.* capable of being digested.
Digestion (de-jest'yun), *n.* act of digesting; arrangement.
Digestive (de-jes'tiv), *a.* tending to cause digestion.
Digit (dij'it), *n.* three-fourths of an inch; the 12th of the diameter of the sun or moon; any number under ten.
Digital (dij'e-tal), *a.* pertaining to a digit or finger.
Digitalis (dij-e-tā'lis), *n.* the plant fox-glove.
Diglyph (dī'glif), *n.* a projecting face in architecture.
Dignified (dig'ne-fid), *a.* noble; exalted; grave; lofty.
Dignify (dig'ne-fi), *v.* to invest with honor; to exalt.
Dignitary (dig'ne-ta-re), *n.* a dignified clergyman.
Dignity (dig'ne-te), *n.* nobleness or elevation of mind; grandeur of mien; preferment; high office.
Digraph (dī'graf), *n.* two vowels with only one sound.
Digress (de-gres'), *v.* to go from the main point or subject; to introduce unnecessary matter.
Digression (de-gresh'un), *n.* act of digressing; a deviation.
Digressive (de-gres'iv), *a.* leaving the subject.
Dihedral (di-hē'dral), *a.* having two sides or surfaces.
Dihedron (di-hē'dron), *n.* a figure having two sides or surfaces.

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Dike (dīk), *n.* a ditch; a mound raised to prevent inundation.
Dilacerate (de-las'er-āt), *v.* to tear; to rend.
Dilapidate (de-lap'e-dāt), *v.* to fall into decay; to go to ruin.
Dilapidated (de-lap'e-dā-ted), *a.* suffered to go to ruin.
Dilapidation (de-lap-e-dā'shun), *n.* destruction; decay.
Dilatability (de-lāt-a-bil'e-te), *n.* admitting expansion.
Dilatable (de-lāt'a-bl), *a.* that may be dilated.
Dilatation (dil-a-tā'shun), *n.* act of expanding.
Dilate (de-lāt'), *v.* to expand; to extend; to enlarge.
Dilatory (dil'a-tor-e), *a.* tending to delay; slow; tardy.
Dilatorily (dil'a-to-re-le), *ad.* in a slow or tardy manner.
Dilemma (de-lem'ma), *n.* a state of perplexity how to decide.
Dilettante (dil-et-tan'te), *n.* an admirer of the fine arts.
Diligence (dil'e-jens), *n.* steady application; industry.
Diligent (dil'e-jent), *a.* constant and earnest in application; industrious.
Diligently (dil'e-jent-le), *ad.* with assiduity.
Diluent (dil'ū-ent), *a.* making weaker by admixture.
Dilute (de-lūt'), *v.* to weaken or make thinner; —*n.* that which dilutes.
Dilution (de-lū'shun), *n.* act of making thin or more.
Diluvial (de-lū've-al), } *a.* relating to Noah's
Diluvian (de-lū-ve-an), } flood.
Diluvium (de-lū've-um), *n.* a deposit of clay or earth caused by a flood.
Dim (dim), *a.* not clear; obscure; vague; —*v.* to make less bright; to cloud; to obscure.
Dime (dīm), *n.* a U. S. coin, equal to one-tenth of a dollar.
Dimension (de-men'shun), *n.* size; extent; bulk.
Dimerous (dim'er-us), *a.* having parts arranged in twos.
Dimeter (dim'e-ter), *a.* having two poetical measures, each of two feet.
Diminish (de-min'ish), *v.* to lessen; to make or become less; to abate; to subside.
Diminuendo (de-min-u-en'do), *n.* the gradual lessening of the sound from loud to soft.
Diminution (dim-e-nū'shun), *n.* the act of lessening or making smaller; decrease.
Diminutive (de-min'ū-tiv), *a.* small; little; contracted; —*n.* a word expressing a little thing of the kind.
Dimissory (dim'is-sor-e), *a.* dismissing to another jurisdiction.
Dimity (dim'e-te), *n.* a kind of cotton cloth, ribbed.
Dimly (dim'le), *ad.* obscurely.
Dimness (dim'nes), *n.* want of brightness; dulness of sight.
Dimorphism (di-mor'fism), *n.* the property of crystallizing in two forms.
Dimorphic (di-mor'fik), } *a.* having the
Dimorphous (di-mor'fus), } property of dimorphism.
Dimple (dim'pl), *n.* a small natural depression on the face; —*v.* to form dimples.
Din (din), *v.* to stun or confuse with noise; —*n.* a loud continued noise.
Dine (din), *v.* to take dinner; to give a dinner to.
Dinginess (din'je-nes), *n.* a dark, dusky hue.
Dingle (ding'gl), *n.* a hollow between hills; a glen.
Dingy (din'je), *a.* dusky; dull; brown; soiled; foul.
Dinner (din'ner), *n.* the chief meal; an entertainment.
Dint (dint), *n.* power exerted; mark by a blow; —*v.* to mark by a blow.
Diocesan (dī-os'e-san), *a.* of or belonging to a diocese; —*n.* a bishop.
Diocese (dī'o-sēs), *n.* a bishop's jurisdiction.
Dioptric (di-op'trik), } *a.* pertaining to
Dioptrical (di-op'trik-al), } dioptrics.
Dioptrics (di-op'triks), *n. pl.* the science of refracted light.
Diorama (dī-o-rā'ma), *n.* exhibition of paintings, varied by a change of light.
Dioramic (dī-o-ram'ik), *a.* pertaining to diorama.
Dip (dip), *v.* to plunge; to ladle; —*n.* inclination downward; depression; a sloping.
Dipetalous (di-pet'a-lus), *a.* having two petals.
Diphtheria (dif-thē're-a), *n.* a disease of the throat and fauces.
Diphtheritic (dif-the-rit'ik), *a.* relating to diphtheria; tough.
Diphthong (dif'thong), *n.* two vowel sounds pronounced as one.
Diphyllous (dī-fil'lus), *a.* having two leaves.
Diploma (de-plō'ma), *n.* a deed of privilege.
Diplomacy (de-plō'ma-se), *n.* the art of negotiating; political skill.
Diplomatic (dip-lo-mat'ik), *a.* pertaining to diplomacy.
Diplomatics (dip-lo-mat'iks), *n. pl.* the science of deciphering ancient writings.
Diplomatist (de-plō'mat-ist), *n.* one skilled in diplomacy.
Dipper (dip'per), *n.* one who dips; a ladle.
Dipsomania (dip-so-mā'ne-a), *n.* a propensity to drunkenness.
Dipteral (dip'ter-al), } *a.* having two wings.
Dipterous (dip'ter-us), }
Dire (dīr), *a.* dreadful; sad.
Direct (de-rekt'), *a.* straight; right; plain; open; —*v.* to order; to guide; to regulate.
Direction (de-rek'shun), *n.* guidance; order; aim; the name, address, &c., on a letter.
Directly (de-rekt'le), *ad.* immediately; in a straight line.
Directness (de-rekt'nes), *n.* straightness.
Director (de-rek'ter), *n.* a superintendent; a manager.
Directorial (de-rek-tō're-al), *a.* pertaining to direction.
Directory (de-rek'tor-e), *n.* a rule to direct; book containing directions; a guide-book; —*a.* guiding; instructing.
Direful (dīr'ful), *a.* dreadful; terrible; dismal.
Dirge (derj), *n.* a funeral hymn; a song expressive of grief.
Dirk (derk), *n.* a kind of dagger.
Dirt (dert), *n.* earth or mud; any foul or filthy thing; —*v.* to make foul or unclean.
Dirtiness (dert'e-nes), *n.* nastiness; foulness.
Dirty (dert'e), *a.* foul; nasty; base; mean; —*v.* to make foul or unclean; to soil.
Disability (dis-a-bil'e-te), *n.* want of strength or ability.
Disable (dis-ā'bl), *v.* to deprive of power; to disqualify.
Disabuse (dis-a-būz'), *v.* to free from mistake.

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Disadvantage (dis-ad-van'tāj), *n.* loss; injury; hurt.
Disadvantageous (dis-ad-van-tā'jus), *a.* unfavorable; injurious; prejudicial.
Disadvantageously (dis-ad-van-tā'jus-le), *ad.* with loss.
Disaffect (dis-af-fekt'), *v.* to alienate affection.
Disaffected (dis-af-fekt'ed), *a.* having the affections alienated.
Disaffection (dis-af-fek'shun), *n.* want of affection.
Disaffirm (dis-af-ferm'), *v.* to contradict; to deny.
Disagree (dis-a-grē'), *v.* not to agree; to differ; to dissent.
Disagreeable (dis-a-grē'a-bl), *a.* unpleasant; offensive.
Disagreeably (dis-a-grē'a-ble), *ad.* offensively.
Disagreement (dis-a-grē'ment), *n.* difference; dispute.
Disallow (dis-al-low'), *v.* to disprove; to reject.
Disallowable (dis-al-low'a-bl), *a.* not allowable.
Disallowance (dis-al-low'ans), *n.* refusal to admit or permit; rejection.
Disanimate (dis-an'e-māt), *v.* to deprive of spirit.
Disannex (dis-an-neks'), *v.* to separate or disunite.
Disannul (dis-an-nul'), *v.* to render null or void.
Disannulment (dis-an-nul'ment), *n.* act of making void.
Disappear (dis-ap-pēr'), *v.* to vanish from view; to hide.
Disappearance (dis-ap-pēr'ans), *n.* withdrawing from sight.
Disappoint (dis-ap-point'), *v.* to defeat expectation.
Disappointment (dis-ap-point'ment), *n.* defeat or failure of expectation.
Disapprobation (dis-ap-pro-bā'shun), *n.* disapproval.
Disapproval (dis-ap-prōōv'al), *n.* dislike.
Disapprove (dis-ap-prōōv'), *v.* to dislike; to censure; to reject.
Disarm (dis-ärm'), *v.* to deprive of arms; to quell.
Disarmament (dis-är'ma-ment), *n.* act of disarming, applied to states.
Disarrange (dis-ar-rānj'), *v.* to disorder; to displace.
Disarrangement (dis-är-rānj'ment), *n.* disorder; confusion.
Disarray (dis-ar-rā'), *v.* to undress; to overthrow; — *n.* disorder; undress; confusion.
Disassociate (dis-as-sō'she-āt), *v.* to disunite.
Disaster (diz-as'ter), *n.* a sudden misfortune.
Disastrous (diz-as'trus), *a.* unpropitious; calamitous.
Disavow (dis-a-vow'), *v.* to disown; to deny; to reject.
Disavowal (dis-a-vow'al), *n.* a denial; a disowning.
Disband (dis-band'), *v.* to dismiss, as from military service; to scatter or disperse.
Disbandment (dis-band'ment), *n.* act of breaking up or dismissing.
Disbar (dis-bär'), *v.* to deprive a lawyer of his right to plead.
Disbelief (dis-bē-lēf'), *n.* denial of belief; skepticism.
Disbelieve (dis-bē-lēv'), *v.* to refuse belief or credit to.
Disbeliever (dis-bē-lē'ver), *n.* one who does not believe.
Disbud (dis-bud'), *v.* to deprive of buds or shoots.
Disburden (dis-bur'dn), *v.* to unburden; to unload.
Disburse (dis-burs'), *v.* to expend or lay out money.
Disbursement (dis-burs'ment), *n.* act of disbursing; expenditure.
Disburser (dis-burs'er), *n.* one who disburses money.
Disc } (disk), *n.* the face of a round plate or
Disk } body.
Disciform (dis'i-form), } *a.* in the form of a
Discoid (dis'koyd), } disc.
Discard (dis-kärd'), *v.* to dismiss; to cast off; to reject.
Discern (dis-sern'), *v.* to see; to perceive; to distinguish.
Discernible (dis-sern'e-bl), *a.* that may be seen.
Discerning (dis-sern'ing), *a.* acute; judicious; sharp-sighted.
Discernment (dis-sern'ment), *n.* the act of seeing.
Discharge (dis-charj'), *v.* to dismiss; to unload; to absolve; to fire; — *n.* an unloading; acquittance; dismissal.
Disciple (dis-sī-pl), *n.* a learner; an adherent; a scholar, or follower.
Discipleship (dis-sī'pl-ship), *n.* state of a disciple.
Disciplinarian (dis-se-plin-ā're-an), *n.* one who keeps strict discipline.
Disciplinary (dis'se-plin-ar-e), *a.* intended for discipline.
Discipline (dis'se-plin), *n.* instruction and government; — *v.* to instruct; to govern; to chastise.
Disclaim (dis-klām'), *v.* to disown; to reject.
Disclose (dis-klōz'), *v.* to bring to light; to reveal.
Disclosure (dis-klō'zhūr), *n.* revealing; discovering.
Discolor (dis-kul'er), *v.* to tinge or change color.
Discoloration (dis-kul-er-ā'shun), *n.* alteration of color; a staining.
Discolored (dis-kul'erd), *a.* altered in color.
Discomfit (dis-kum'fit), *v.* to route or defeat; to balk.
Discomfiture (dis-kum'fit-ūr), *n.* defeat; overthrow.
Discomfort (dis-kum'fert), *n.* uneasiness; pain; grief; — *v.* to make uneasy; to pain.
Discommode (dis-kom-mōd'), *v.* to put to inconvenience.
Discompose (dis-kom-pōz'), *v.* to ruffle; to agitate.
Discomposure (dis-kom-pō'zhur), *n.* disorder; agitation.
Disconcert (dis-kon-sert'), *v.* to interrupt or unsettle the mind.
Disconformable (dis-kon-form'a-bl), *a.* wanting agreement.
Disconformity (dis-kon-form'e-te), *n.* want of agreement.
Disconnect (dis-kon-nekt'), *v.* to disunite; to separate or disjoint.
Disconnection (dis-kon-nek'shun), *n.* separation.
Disconsolate (dis-kon'so-lāt), *a.* without comfort.

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Disconsolation (dis-kon-so-lā'shun), *n.* want of comfort.
Discontent (dis-kon-tent'), *n.* dissatisfaction; uneasiness.
Discontented (dis-kon-tent'ed), *a.* uneasy in mind.
Discontentment (dis-kon-tent'ment), *n.* inquietude.
Discontinuance (dis-kon-tin'ū-ans), *n.* cessation.
Discontinue (dis-kon-tin'ū), *v.* to leave off; to stop.
Discontinuity (dis-kon-tin-ū'e-te), *n.* disunion of parts.
Discord (dis'kord), *n.* disagreement; dissonance.
Discordance (dis-kord'ans), } *n.* disagree-
Discordancy (dis-kor'dan-se), } ment.
Discordant (dis-kord'ant), *a.* unharmonious; harsh.
Discount (dis'kount), *n.* deduction; allowance; abatement.
Discount (dis-kount'), *v.* to allow discount; to advance money on.
Discountable (dis-kount'a-bl), *a.* that may be discounted.
Discountenance (dis-koun'te-nans), *v.* to discourage;—*n.* cold treatment; disfavor.
Discourage (dis-kur'āj), *v.* to dishearten; to dissuade.
Discouragement (dis-kur'aj-ment), *n.* that which discourages; dejection.
Discourse (dis-kōrs'), *n.* conversation; sermon; a treatise;—*v.* to converse, or talk; to reason.
Discourteous (dis-kurt'yus), *a.* uncivil; rude; impolite.
Discourtesy (dis-kurt'e-se), *n.* incivility; rudeness.
Discover (dis-kuv'er), *v.* to find out; to espy; to disclose.
Discoverable (dis-kuv'er-a-bl), *a.* that may be discovered.
Discoverer (dis-kuv'er-er), *n.* one who discovers.
Discovery (dis-kuv'er-e), *n.* the act of finding out.
Discredit (dis-kred'it), *n.* bad credit; ill-repute;—*v.* to refuse credit to; not to believe.
Discreditable (dis-kred'it-a-bl), *a.* disreputable.
Discreet (dis-krēt), *a.* prudent; cautious; judicious.
Discreetly (dis-krēt'le), *ad.* prudently; wisely.
Discreetness (dis-krēt'nes, } *n.* discretion;
Discrepance (dis-krep'ans), } prudence.
Discrepancy (dis-krep'an-se), *n.* disagreement; contrariety.
Discrepant (dis-krep'ant), *a.* disagreeing; contrary.
Discrete (dis-krēt'), *a.* distinct; disjoined.
Discretion (dis-kresh'un), *n.* prudence; judiciousness.
Discretionary (dis-kresh'un-ar-e), *a.* left to discretion; unrestrained.
Discretive (dis-krē'tiv), *a.* serving to distinguish.
Discriminate (dis-krim'e-nāt), *v.* to distinguish; to separate.
Discriminating (dis-krim'e-nā-ting), *a.* that discriminates.
Discrimination (dis-krim-i-nā'shun), *n.* act of distinguishing.
Discriminative (dis-krim'e-na-tiv), *a.* that marks a difference; characteristic.
Discriminator (dis-krim'e-nā-tor), *n.* one who makes a distinction.
Discriminatory (dis-krim-e-nā'tor-e), *a.* that makes the mark of distinction.
Discursion (dis-kur'shun), *n.* act of running to and fro.
Discursive (dis-kur'siv), *a.* roving; irregular.
Discursively (dis-kur'siv-le), *ad.* in an irregular manner.
Discus (dis'kus), *n.* a quoit; a disk.
Discuss (dis-kus'), *v.* to examine by debate.
Discussion (dis-kush'un), *n.* act of discussing; a debate.
Discussive (dis-kus'siv), *a.* serving for discussion.
Disdain (dis-dān'), *n.* contempt; scorn;—*v.* to scorn; to despise; to contemn.
Disdainful (dis-dān'ful), *a.* expressing disdain.
Disdainfully (dis-dān'ful-le), *ad.* with scorn or contempt.
Disdainfulness (dis-dān'ful-nes), *n.* haughty scorn.
Disease (dis-ēz'), *n.* distemper; malady; sickness;—*v.* to afflict with disease.
Disembark (dis-em-bärk'), *v.* to land; to go on shore.
Disembarkation (dis-em-bär-kā'shun), }
Disembarkment (dis-em-bärk'ment), } *n.* a landing from a ship.
Disembellish (dis-em-bel'lish), *v.* to deprive of decorations.
Disembodied (dis-em-bod'ēd), *a.* divested of body.
Disembody (dis-em-bod'e), *v.* to free from a body.
Disembogue (dis-em-bōg'), *v.* to discharge into an ocean or lake.
Disemboguement (dis-em-bōg'ment), *n.* discharge of waters into an ocean or lake.
Disembowel (dis-em-bow'el), *v.* to take out the bowels.
Disembroil (dis-em-broyl'), *v.* to free from confusion.
Disenable (dis-en-ā'bl), *v.* to deprive of ability.
Disenchant (dis-en-chant'), *v.* to free from fascination or delusion.
Disencumber (dis-en-kum'ber), *v.* to free from impediments.
Disengage (dis-en-gāj'), *v.* to free; to loose; to separate.
Disengagement (dis-en-gāj'ment), *n.* a setting free.
Disennoble (dis-en-nō'bl), *v.* to deprive of that which ennobles.
Disenroll (dis-en-rōl'), *v.* to erase from a list or roll.
Disentail (dis'en-tāl'), *v.* to free land, &c., from the law of entail.
Disentangle (dis-en-tang'gl), *v.* to loose; to unravel.
Disenthral (dis-en-thrawl'), *v.* to rescue from oppression.
Disenthrallment (dis-en-thrawl'ment), *n.* liberation from bondage.
Disenthrone (dis-en-thrōn'), *v.* to dethrone.
Disentitle (dis-en-tī'tl), *v.* to deprive of title or claim.
Disentomb (dis-en-toom'), *v.* to take out of a tomb.
Disentrance (dis-en-trans'), *v.* to awaken from a trance.
Disestablish (dis-es-tab'lish), *v.* to unsettle; to overthrow.
Disesteem (dis-es-tēm'), *n.* disregard;—*v.* to dislike.

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Disfavor (dis-fā'ver), *n.* not countenanced; dislike.
Disfiguration (dis-fig-ū-rā'shun), } *n.* act of
Disfigurement (dis-fig'ūr-ment), } disfiguring.
Disfigure (dis-fig'ūr), *v.* to spoil the beauty of; to deform.
Disfranchise (dis-fran'chiz), *v.* to deprive of the privileges of a citizen.
Disfranchisement (dis-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* a deprivation of privileges.
Disgarnish (dis-gär'nish), *v.* to strip of ornament.
Disgorge (dis-gorj'), *v.* to vomit; to eject; to discharge; to give up unwillingly.
Disgorgement (dis-gorj'ment), *n.* giving up unwillingly.
Disgrace (dis-grās'), *n.* shame; disfavor; dishonor; — *v.* to dishonor.
Disgraceful (dis-grās'ful), *a.* shameful; dishonorable.
Disgracefully (dis-grās'ful-le), *ad.* shamefully; ignominiously; basely.
Disguise (dis-giz'), *n.* a dress to conceal; a mask; false appearance or show; — *v.* to conceal or dissemble.
Disguised (dis-gizd'), *a.* disfigured.
Disguisement (dis-giz'ment), *n.* dress of concealment.
Disgust (dis-gust'), *n.* loathing; strong dislike; aversion; — *v.* to excite aversion to; to displease.
Disgustful (dis-gust'ful), *a.* exciting aversion; nauseous.
Disgusting (dis-gust'ing), *a.* offending the taste; odious.
Dish (dish), *n.* a vessel in which food is served; food in a dish; — *v.* to put in a dish.
Dishearten (dis-härt'n), *v.* to discourage; to deject.
Dishabille (dis-a-bil'), *n.* undress; loose dress.
Dishonest (dis-on'est), *a.* wanting integrity; addicted to fraud.
Dishonestly (dis-on'est-le), *ad.* knavishly; insincerely.
Dishonesty (dis-on'est-e), *n.* want of honesty or integrity; a disposition to cheat.
Dishonor (dis-on'er), *n.* reproach; disgrace; — *v.* to disgrace; to degrade; to refuse the payment of.
Dishonorable (dis-on'er-a-bl), *a.* shameful; disgraceful; base.
Disinclination (dis-in-kli-nā'shun), *n.* a slight dislike.
Disincline (dis-in-klin'), *v.* to excite dislike.
Disincorporate (dis-in-kor'po-rāt), *v.* to deprive of corporate power.
Disinfect (dis-in-fekt'), *v.* to free from infection.
Disinfectant (dis-in-fek'tant), *n.* anything that destroys the cause of infection.
Disinfection (dis-in-fek'shun), *n.* a cleansing from infection.
Disingenuous (dis-in-jen'ū-us), *a.* illiberal; unfair; without fondness.
Disingenuity (dis-in-je-nū'e-te), *n.* insincerity.
Disinherit (dis-in-her'it), *v.* to deprive of an inheritance.
Disinherison (dis-in-her'e-sun), } *n.* the
Disinheritance (dis-in-her'e-tans), } act of disinheriting.
Disintegrable (dis-in'te-gra-bl), *a.* that may be separated into integral parts.
Disintegrate (dis-in'te-grāt), *v.* to separate into parts.
Disintegration (dis-in-te-grā'shun), *n.* a separation into particles.
Disinter (dis-in-ter'), *v.* to take out of a grave.
Disinterested (dis-in'ter-est-ed), *a.* not moved by selfishness.
Disinterestedness (dis-in-ter-est'ed-nes), *n.* freedom from self-interest.
Disinterment (dis-in-ter'ment), *n.* taking out of a grave.
Disjoin (dis-join'), *v.* to separate; to detach or sever.
Disjoint (dis-joint'), *v.* to separate joints.
Disjointed (dis-joint'ed), *a.* unconnected; out of joint; inconsistent.
Disjunct (dis-jungkt'), *a.* separate; distinct.
Disjunction (dis-jungk'shun), *n.* a parting; disunion.
Disjunctive (dis-jungk'tiv), *a.* that disjoins.
Disk (disk), *n.* face of the sun or a planet.
Dislike (dis-lik'), *n.* absence of love, aversion; — *v.* to disapprove.
Dislikeness (dis-lik'nes), *n.* unlikeness; difference.
Dislimb (dis-lim'), *v.* to tear limb from limb.
Dislocate (dis'lo-kāt), *v.* to displace; to put out of joint.
Dislocated (dis'lo-kā-ted), *a.* put out of joint; displaced.
Dislocation (dis-lo-kā'shun), *n.* a displacing, as of a joint.
Dislodge (dis-loj'), *v.* to drive from a station.
Dislodgment (dis-loj'ment), *n.* act of dislodging.
Disloyal (dis-loy'al), *a.* not true to allegiance; treacherous.
Disloyalty (dis-loy'al-te), *n.* want of allegiance; inconstancy.
Dismal (diz'mal), *a.* dark; doleful; calamitous.
Dismantle (dis-man'tl), *v.* to strip of outworks.
Dismast (dis-mast'), *v.* to deprive of masts.
Dismay (dis-mā'), *v.* to discourage; — *n.* loss of courage and hope.
Dismember (dis-mem'ber), *v.* to cut off a member.
Dismemberment (dis-mem'ber-ment), *n.* separation of a limb; a partition.
Dismiss (dis-mis'), *v.* to send away; to permit to depart.
Dismissal (dis-mis'sal), *n.* a discharge.
Dismission (dis-mish'un), *n.* a sending off or away.
Dismount (dis-mount'), *v.* to alight or throw from a horse, &c.
Disobedient (dis-o-bē'de-ent), *a.* doing what is prohibited.
Disobedience (dis-o-bē-de-ens), *n.* neglect or refusal to obey; refractory.
Disobey (dis-o-bā'), *v.* to break commands.
Disoblige (dis-o-blij'), *v.* to offend; to vex.
Disobliging (dis-o-blij'ing), *a.* not gratifying; unkind.
Disorder (dis-or'der), *n.* confusion; disease; — *v.* to derange; to disturb; to make sick.
Disordered (dis-or'derd), *a.* put out of order; indisposed.
Disorderly (dis-or'der-le), *a.* confused; irregular; lawless.
Disorganization (dis-or-gan-e-zā'shun), *n.* act of disorganizing.
Disorganize (dis-or'gan-iz), *v.* to derange an organized body.

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Disorganizer (dis-or'gan-iz-er), *n.* one who disorganizes.
Disown (dis'ōn), *v.* to deny; to renounce.
Disparage (dis-par'aj), *v.* to match unequally; to decry unduly.
Disparagement (dis-par'aj-ment), *n.* unjust comparison with something inferior.
Disparate (dis-par'at), *a.* unlike; dissimilar.
Disparity (dis-par'e-te), *n.* unlikeness; inequality.
Dispassion (dis-pash'un), *n.* coolness of temper.
Dispassionate (dis-pash'un-at), *a.* cool; calm; collected.
Dispatch (dis-patsh'), *v.* to send away; — *n.* speed; haste.
Dispatchful (dis-patsh'ful), *a.* bent on haste.
Dispel (dis-pel'), *v.* to drive off or away; to disperse.
Dispensable (dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* that may be dispensed.
Dispensary (dis-pen'sa-re), *n.* a place where medicines are dispensed.
Dispensation (dis-pen-sā'shun), *n.* distribution; exemption; system of divine truths and rites.
Dispensatory (dis-pen'sa-to-re), *a.* having the power of granting dispensation; — *n.* a book of medicinal directions.
Dispense (dis-pens'), *v.* to divide out in portions.
Dispenser (dis-pen'ser), *n.* one who dispenses.
Dispeople (dis-pē'pl), *v.* to depopulate.
Dispermous (dis-per'mus), *a.* having two seeds.
Disperse (dis-pers'), *v.* to scatter about; to separate.
Dispersion (dis-per'shun), *n.* act or state of scattering.
Dispersive (dis-per'siv), *a.* tending to scatter.
Dispirit (dis-pir'it), *v.* to discourage; to depress.
Dispiritedness (dis-pir'it-ed-nes), *n.* want of courage; depression of spirits.
Displace (dis-plās), *v.* to put out of place; to disarrange.
Displacement (dis-plās'ment), *n.* act of displacing.
Displant (dis-plant'), *v.* to root out; to remove.
Display (dis-plā'), *v.* to spread out; to open; to exhibit; — *n.* exhibition; ostentatious show.
Displease (dis-plēz'), *v.* to offend; to vex; to disgust.
Displeasing (dis-plēz'ing), *a.* giving offense.
Displeasure (dis-plezh'ūr), *n.* irritation of mind; anger.
Displode (dis-plōd'), *v.* to burst; to explode.
Displosion (dis-plō'zhun), *n.* bursting with noise.
Displosive (dis-plō'siv), *a.* noting displosion.
Disport (dis-pōrt'), *n.* play; diversion; amusement; — *v.* to sport; to play.
Disposable (dis-pō'za-bl), *a.* that may be disposed.
Disposal (dis-pō'zal), *n.* a settling or arranging.
Dispose (dis-pōz'), *v.* to place; to incline; to sell.
Disposer (dis-pō'zer), *n.* one who disposes.
Disposition (dis-po-zish'un), *n.* order; method; temper.
Dispositional (dis-po-zish'un-al), *a.* pertaining to disposition.
Dispossess (dis-po-zes'), *v.* to deprive of possession.
Dispossession (dis-po-zesh'un), *n.* act of depriving.
Dispraise (dis-prāz'), *n.* blame; censure; — *v.* to blame.
Disproof (dis-prōōf'), *n.* proving to be false; refutation.
Disproportion (dis-pro-pōr'shun), *n.* want of proportion, symmetry, or suitableness; — *v.* to join unfitly.
Disproportionable (dis-pro-pōr'shun-a-bl), *a.* not in proportion.
Disproportional (dis-pro-pōr'shun-al), *a.* unequal.
Disproportionate (dis-pro-pōr'shun-at), *a.* not proportioned.
Disproval (dis-prōō'val), *n.* act of disproving.
Disprove (dis-prōōv'), *v.* to show to be false; to confute.
Disputable (dis'pū-ta-bl), *a.* that may be disputed.
Disputant (dis'pū-tant), *n.* one who disputes.
Disputation (dis-pū-tā'shun), *n.* act of disputing; argument; debate; controversy.
Disputatious (dis-pū-tā'shus), *a.* inclined to dispute.
Dispute (dis-pūt'), *v.* to debate; to contend; to argue; — *n.* a debate.
Disqualification (dis-kwol-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* anything which disqualifies.
Disqualify (dis-kwol'e-fi), *v.* to make unfit; to disable.
Disquiet (dis-kwī'et), *v.* to make uneasy or restless; — *n.* restlessness; anxiety.
Disquieting (dis-kwī'et-ing), *a.* tending to disturb the mind.
Disquietude (dis-kwī'e-tūd), *n.* uneasiness; want of peace.
Disquisition (dis-kwe-zish'un), *n.* a formal discourse concerning matters; disputative inquiry.
Disquisitional (dis-kwe-zish'un-al), *a.* pertaining to a disquisition.
Disregard (dis-re-gärd'), *n.* slight notice; neglect; — *v.* to slight; to omit; to regard.
Disregardful (dis-re-gärd'ful), *a.* negligent; needless.
Disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *n.* distaste or dislike; — *v.* to dislike.
Disrepair (dis're-pār'), *n.* state of being out of repair.
Disreputable (dis-rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* disgraceful; shameful.
Disrepute (dis-re-pūt'), *n.* want of esteem; ill character.
Disrespect (dis-re-spekt'), *n.* want of reverence; rudeness.
Disrespectful (dis-re-spekt'ful), *a.* uncivil; rude.
Disrespectfully (dis-re-spekt'ful-le), *ad.* with incivility; irreverently.
Disrobe (dis-rōb'), *v.* to undress; to strip; to uncover.
Disrupt (dis-rupt'), *v.* to rend; to tear asunder.
Disruption (dis-rup'shun), *n.* breaking asunder.
Dissatisfaction (dis-sat'is-fak'shun), *n.* discontent; dislike.
Dissatisfactory (dis-sat-is-fak'tor-e), *a.* causing discontent.
Dissatisfied (dis-sat'is-fīd), *a.* displeased; discontented.
Dissatisfy (dis-sat'is-fi), *v.* to displease; to make discontented.

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Dissect (dis-sekt'), *v.* to divide a body and examine minutely.
Dissectible (dis-sek'te-bl), *a.* that can bear dissection.
Dissection (dis-sek'shun), *n.* the act of dissecting a body.
Dissector (dis-sek'tor), *n.* one who dissects; an anatomist.
Disseize (dis-sēz'), *v.* to dispossess unjustly.
Disseizee (dis-sēz-ē'), *n.* a person dispossessed unlawfully.
Disseizin (dis-sēz'en), *n.* an unlawful dispossessing of lands or tenements.
Dissemblance (dis-sem'blans), *n.* want of resemblance.
Dissemble (dis-sem'bl), *v.* to conceal real views.
Dissembler (dis-sem'bler), *n.* a hypocrite.
Disseminate (dis-sem'e-nāt), *v.* to spread; to sow.
Dissemination (dis-sem-e-nā'shun), *n.* act of spreading, like the sowing of seed.
Disseminative (dis-sem'e-nā-tiv), *a.* tending to disseminate.
Disseminator (dis-sem'e-nā-tor), *n.* a propagator.
Dissension (dis-sen'shun), *n.* discord; contention; disagreement.
Dissent (dis-sent'), *v.* to disagree in opinion; — *n.* disagreement; difference in opinion.
Dissepiment (dis-sep'e-ment), *n.* a partition in an ovary or fruit.
Dissentient (dis-sen'shent), *a.* not agreeing.
Dissentious (dis-sen'shus), *a.* disposed to discord; quarrelsome.
Dissertation (dis-ser-tā'shun), *n.* a discourse; an essay.
Dissertational (dis-ser-tā'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to a dissertation.
Dissertator (dis-ser-tā'tor), *n.* one who writes a dissertation.
Disserve (dis-serv'), *v.* to injure; to hurt; to harm.
Disservice (dis-serv'is), *n.* injury; harm.
Disserviceable (dis-serv'is-a-bl), *a.* hurtful; injurious.
Dissever (dis-sev'er), *v.* to part in two; to separate.
Disseverance (dis-sev'er-ans), } *n.* act
Disseveration (dis-sev-er-ā'shun), } of separating.
Dissidence (dis'se-dens), *n.* discord; disagreement.
Dissident (dis'se-dent), *a.* not agreeing; discordant.
Dissilient (dis-sil'e-ent), *a.* starting asunder.
Dissimilar (dis-sim'e-ler), *a.* unlike; not similar.
Dissimilarity (dis-sim-e-lar'e-te), *n.* unlikeness; want of semblance.
Dissimilitude (dis-se-mil'e-tūd), *n.* want of resemblance.
Dissimulation (dis-sim-ū-lā'shun), *n.* false pretension; a feigning; hypocrisy.
Dissipate (dis'se-pāt), *v.* to scatter completely; to vanish.
Dissipation (dis-se-pā-shun), *n.* waste of property; licentious.
Dissociable (dis-sō'she-a-bl), *a.* not well united or assorted.
Dissocial (dis-sō'shal), *a.* contracted; selfish.
Dissociate (dis-sō'she-āt), *v.* to separate; to part; to disunite.
Dissociation (dis-sō'she-ā'shun), *n.* act of disuniting.
Dissoluble (dis-sol'u-bl), *a.* that may be dissolved.
Dissolute (dis'so-lūt), *a.* loose in morals; profligate.
Dissolutely (dis'so-lūt-le), *ad.* in a loose, immoral manner.
Dissoluteness (dis'so-lūt-nes), *n.* looseness of behavior.
Dissolution (dis-so-lū'shun), *n.* dissolving; death.
Dissolvable (diz-zolv'a-bl), *a.* that may be dissolved.
Dissolve (diz-zolv'), *v.* to melt; to separate.
Dissolvent (diz-zol'vent), *n.* that which dissolves.
Dissonance (dis'so-nans), *n.* discord; harshness.
Dissonant (dis'so-nant), *a.* discordant; inharmonious.
Dissuade (dis-swād'), *v.* to advise against.
Dissuasion (dis-swā'zhun), *n.* advice against something.
Dissuasive (dis-swā'siv), *a.* tending to dissuade; — *n.* reason employed to deter.
Dissyllable (dis-sil'la-bl), *n.* a word of two syllables.
Distaff (dis'taf), *n.* a staff for drawing flax in spinning.
Distain (dis-tān'), *v.* to stain; to blot; to discolor.
Distance (dis'tans), *n.* space or interval between; reserve; — *v.* to place remotely; to leave behind in a race.
Distanced (dis'tanst), *a.* left behind.
Distant (dis'tant), *a.* remote in time or place; reserved.
Distaste (dis-tāst'), *n.* dislike; disgust; — *v.* to dislike.
Distasteful (dis-tāst'ful), *a.* nauseous; offensive; unpleasant.
Distemper (dis-tem'per), *n.* morbid state of the body or mind; ill-humor; disease; — *v.* to disorder; to derange body or mind.
Distemperature (dis-tem'per-a-tūr), *n.* excess of heat or cold or of other qualities; confusion.
Distend (dis-tend'), *v.* to stretch out; to swell.
Distension (dis-ten'shun), *n.* act of swelling or enlarging.
Distich (dis'tik), *n.* two poetic lines, making complete sense.
Distil (dis-til'), *v.* to drop gently; to extract spirit.
Distillation (dis-til-lā'shun), *n.* the act of distilling.
Distillatory (dis-til-lā'ter-e), *a.* pertaining to distillation.
Distiller (dis-til'ler), *n.* one who distils.
Distillery (dis-til'ler-e), *n.* a place where spirits are distilled.
Distinct (dis-tingkt'), *a.* separate; different; well defined.
Distinction (dis-tingk'shun), *n.* difference; superiority.
Distinctive (dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* that marks distinction.
Distinctly (dis-tingkt'le), *ad.* in a plain manner.
Distinctness (dis-tingkt'nes), *n.* clearness; plainness.
Distinguish (dis-ting'gwish), *v.* to note the difference; to signalize.
Distinguishable (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* capable of being distinguished.
Distinguished (dis-ting'gwisht), *a.* eminent; celebrated; conspicuous; illustrious.

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Distort (dis-tort'), *v.* to twist; to writhe.
Distortion (dis-tor'shun), *n.* act of wresting; perversion.
Distract (dis-trakt'), *v.* to draw different ways; to perplex; to confound; to confuse.
Distracted (dis-trak'ted), *a.* deranged; furious; mad.
Distraction (dis-trak'shun), *n.* confusion; perturbation; madness.
Distractive (dis-trak'tiv), *a.* causing perplexity.
Distrain (dis-trān'), *v.* to seize goods for debt.
Distrainable (dis-trān'a-bl), *a.* liable to be distrained.
Distraint (dis-trānt'), *n.* a seizure for debt.
Distress (dis-tres'), *n.* act of distraining goods; extreme pain; anguish; adversity; —*v.* to pain; to afflict; to make miserable.
Distressful (dis-tres'ful), *a.* giving anguish; full of distress.
Distressing (dis-tres'ing), *ppr.* giving severe pain.
Distributable (dis-trib'ū-ta-bl), *a.* that may be distributed.
Distribute (dis-trib'ūt), *v.* to divide among several; to deal or allot.
Distributer (dis-trib'ū-ter), *n.* one who distributes.
Distribution (dis-tre-bū'shun), *n.* act of distributing.
Distributive (dis-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* that distributes.
District (dis'trikt), *n.* a circuit; region; a portion of country; —*v.* to divide into districts.
Distrust (dis-trust'), *v.* to doubt or suspect; —*n.* doubt or suspicion; want of confidence.
Distrustful (dis-trust'ful), *a.* suspicious; doubting.
Disturb (dis-turb'), *v.* to stir; to perplex; to disquiet.
Disturbance (dis-tur'bans), *n.* tumult; agitation; excitement of feeling; disorder.
Disturber (dis-tur'ber), *n.* one who disturbs.
Disunion (dis-ūn'yun), *n.* want of concord or agreement.
Disunite (dis-ū-nīt'), *v.* to separate; to divide.
Disunity (dis-ū'ne-te), *n.* a state of separation.
Disusage (dis-ūz'aj), *n.* neglect of use or practice.
Disuse (dis-ūz'), *v.* to cease to use.
Disuse (dis-ūs'), *n.* want or neglect of use.
Disvalue (dis-val'ū), *v.* to undervalue.
Ditch (dich), *n.* a trench dug in the ground; a moat; —*v.* to trench; to dig a drain.
Ditheism (dī'the-izm), *n.* the doctrine of the existence of two Gods, one good, the other evil.
Ditheist (dī'thē-ist), *n.* one who believes in ditheism.
Dithyrambic (dith-e-ram'bik), *a.* wild; enthusiastic; —*n.* a poem written in a wild strain.
Ditone (dī'tōn), *n.* in music, an interval of two tones.
Ditto (dit'to), *n.* the same as above; the same thing.
Ditty (dit'te), *n.* a sonnet.
Diuretic (dī-ū-ret'ik), *a.* tending to excite the urine.
Diurnal (dī-er'nal), *a.* pertaining to or performed in a day; daily.
Diuturnity (dī-ū-tur'ne-te), *n.* length of time.
Divan (de'van), *n.* in *Turkey*, a council of state; a hall; a kind of sofa.
Divaricate (de-var'e-kāt), *v.* to part in two; to fork.
Divarication (de-var-e-kā'shun), *n.* forking; separation.
Dive (dīv), *v.* to plunge into water; to sink.
Diver (dī'ver), *n.* one who dives; a waterfowl.
Diverge (de-verj'), *v.* to go from one point.
Divergent (de-ver'jent), *a.* receding from each other.
Divers (dī'verz), *a.* various; sundry; many; several.
Diverse (dī'vers, de-vers'), *a.* different; various; unlike.
Diversely (dī'vers-le), *ad.* differently; variously.
Diversifiable (de-ver-se-fī'a-bl), *a.* that may be varied.
Diversification (de-ver-se-fe-kā'shun), *n.* the act of making various; alteration; change.
Diversiform (de-ver'se-form), *a.* of different forms.
Diversify (de-ver'se-fī), *v.* to make different.
Diversion (de-ver'shun), *n.* that which diverts; a turning aside; sport; recreation.
Diversity (de-ver'se-te), *n.* difference; unlikeness; variety.
Divert (de-vert'), *v.* to turn aside; to amuse.
Diverting (de-vert'ing), *a.* pleasing.
Divest (de-vest'), *v.* to strip or deprive of anything.
Divesture (de-ves'tūr), *n.* the act of depriving.
Dividable (de-vī'da-bl), *a.* that may be divided.
Divide (de-vīd'), *v.* to separate or part; to distribute.
Dividend (div'e-dend), *n.* a portion designed to be divided; the number divided.
Divider (de-vī'der), *n.* he or that which divides; —*pl.* compasses.
Divination (div-e-nā'shun), *n.* a prediction; a foretelling.
Divinatory (div-e-nā'ter-e), *a.* having the nature of or connected with divination.
Divine (de-vīn'), *a.* pertaining to God; holy; sacred; —*n.* a clergyman; a theologian; —*v.* to foretell; to predict.
Divinely (de-vīn'le), *ad.* in a divine or godlike manner.
Divineness (de-vīn'nes), *n.* supreme excellence.
Diving-bell (dīv'ing-bel), *n.* a machine in which men can remain under water.
Divinity (de-vin'e-te), *n.* divine nature, or essence; Deity; any god; theology.
Divisibility (de-viz-e-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of being divisible, or separable.
Divisible (de-viz'e-bl), *a.* that may be divided.
Division (de-vizh'un), *n.* act of dividing; a partition; a rule in arithmetic.
Divisional (de-vizh'un-al), *a.* pertaining to division.
Divisive (de-vī'ziv), *a.* causing division or discord.
Divisor (de-vī'zor), *n.* a number that divides.
Divorce (de-vōrs'), *n.* dissolution of marriage; —*v.* to separate married persons.
Divulge (de-vulj'), *v.* to make public; to disclose; to make known; to reveal.
Divulger (de-vul'jer), *n.* he that reveals.
Divulsion (de-vul'shun), *n.* act of plucking off.

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Divulsive (de-vul'siv), *a.* that rends or pulls asunder.
Dizziness (diz'e-nes), *n.* state of being dizzy.
Dizzy (diz'e), *a.* giddy; confused; — *v.* to make giddy.
Do (doo), *v.* to act; to perform; to practice; to execute; to achieve; to finish or end; to succeed; to transact.
Do (dō), *n.* the first or C note in music.
Docible (dō'se-bl, dos'e-bl), *a.* tractable; easy to be taught.
Docile (dō'sil, dos'il), *a.* ready to learn; easily managed.
Docility (dō-sil'e-te), *n.* aptness to be taught.
Docimacy (dos'e-ma-ce), *n.* the art of assaying.
Docimastic (dos-e-mas'tik), *a.* proving by assays.
Docimology (dos-e-mol'o-je), *n.* a treatise on the art of assaying metals, &c.
Dock (dok), *n.* a place for building and repairing ships; a weed; — *v.* to cut short; to curtail; to clip.
Dockage (dok'aj), *n.* a charge for use of a dock.
Docket (dok'et), *n.* a direction tied to goods; a list of cases in court; — *v.* to mark in a list; to indorse.
Dock-yard (dok-yärd), *n.* spaces and warehouses for naval stores.
Doctor (dok'ter), *n.* a title in divinity, law, &c.; a physician; a learned man.
Doctorate (dok'ter-at), *n.* degree or rank of a doctor.
Doctress (dok'tres), *n.* a female physician.
Doctrinal (dok'trin-al), *a.* relating to or containing doctrine.
Doctrine (dok'trin), *n.* whatever is taught; a principle of belief; truths of the gospel; tenet.
Document (dok'ū-ment), *n.* a paper containing information or the proof of anything.
Documental (dok-ū-men'tal), } *a.* consisting in written instructions.
Documentary (dok-ū-men'ta-re), }
Dodecagon (do-dek'a-gon), *n.* a figure of twelve sides.
Dodecahedral (do-dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* having twelve sides.
Dodecahedron (do-dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* a regular solid, having twelve equal sides.
Dodecastyle (do-dek'a-stil), *n.* a portico having twelve columns.
Dodge (doj), *v.* to start aside; to evade; to quibble.
Doe (dō), *n.* a female deer.
Doer (doo'er), *n.* one who acts.
Doff (dof), *v.* to put off; to divest; to take off; to strip.
Dog (dog), *n.* a domestic animal; a term of contempt; — *v.* to follow insidiously.
Dog-days (dog'dāz), *n. pl.* the days when the dog-star rises and sets with the sun, from the end of July to the first of September.
Dogged (dog'ed), *a.* sullen.
Doggedly dog'ed-le), *ad.* sullenly; morosely; obstinately.
Doggerel (dog'er-el), *n.* a low kind of poetry; worthless verses; — *a.* irregular; mean.
Doggish (dog'ish), *a.* snappish; churlish.
Dogma (dog'ma), *n.* an established opinion or tenet.
Dogmatic (dog-mat'ik), } *a.* positive; magisterial.
Dogmatical (dog-mat'ik-al), }
Dogmatics (dog-mat'iks), *n. pl.* doctrinal theology.
Dogmatism (dog'ma-tizm), *n.* a most positive opinion.
Dogmatist (dog'ma-tist), *n.* a confident asserter.
Dogmatize (dog'ma-tiz), *v.* to assert magisterially without proof.
Dogstar (dog'stär), *n.* the bright star called Sirius.
Dogwood (dog'wood), *n.* a shrubby species of Cornus.
Dog-trot (dog'trot), *n.* a gentle, easy trot.
Dolly (dol'e), *n.* a napkin.
Doings (doo'ingz), *n. pl.* actions; things done; behavior.
Doit (doit), *n.* a small piece of Dutch money; a trifle.
Dolabriform (dō-lab're-form), *a.* shaped like an ax.
Dolce (dōl'che), *ad.* in music, softly and sweetly.
Dole (dōl), *n.* dealt out; — *v.* to deal out a gift sparingly.
Doleful (dōl'ful), *a.* expressing grief; sad; dismal.
Dolefulness (dōl'ful-nes), *n.* a dismal state.
Dolesome (dōl'sum), *a.* woeful; gloomy; dismal.
Dolichocephalic (dol-e-kō-sef'a-lik), *a.* long-headed.
Doll (dol), *n.* a girl's toy baby.
Dollar (dol'ler), *n.* a silver coin or note of the U.S., worth 100 cents.
Dolor (dō'lor), *n.* pain; grief; lamentation.
Doloriferous (dol-o-rif'er-us), *a.* producing pain.
Dolorific (dō-ler-if'ik), *a.* causing sorrow or pain.
Dolorous (dō'ler-us), *a.* full of grief or sorrow.
Dolphin (dol'fin), *n.* a genus of cetaceous fish.
Dolphinet (dol'fe-net), *n.* a female dolphin.
Dolt (dōlt), *n.* a dull fellow.
Doltish (dōlt'ish), *a.* stupid.
Domain (dō-mān), *n.* possession; estate; dominion.
Domanial (do-mā'ne-al), *a.* pertaining to a domain.
Dome (dōm), *n.* a roof; a cupola; a house, or building.
Domestic (dō-mes'tik), *a.* pertaining to home or family; not foreign; private; — *n.* a servant.
Domesticate (dō-mes'ti-kāt), *v.* to make domestic; to tame.
Domesticity (do-mes-tis'e-te), *n.* domestic character.
Domicile (dom'e-sil), *n.* a residence; a house; — *v.* to establish a permanent residence.
Domiciliary (dom-e-sil'e-ar-e), *a.* pertaining to a private residence.
Domiciliation (dom-e-sil-e-ā'shun), *n.* permanent residence.
Dominant (dom'e-nant), *a.* having the power or rule; prevailing; — *n.* in music, the note which is fifth from the tonic.
Dominate (dom'e-nāt), *v.* to prevail; to rule; to govern.
Domination (dom-e-nā'shun), *n.* rule; tyranny.
Domineer (dom-i-nēr'), *v.* to rule; to tyrannize over.
Dominical (do-min'ik-al), *a.* noting the Lord's day.
Dominicans (do-min'ik-anz), *n. pl.* an order of monks.
Dominion (do-min'yun), *n.* supreme authority; the country or persons governed.

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Domino (dom'e-nō), *n.* a hood or dress; *pl.* (dom'e-nōz), name of a game.
Don (don), *n.* a Spanish title; — *v.* to put on; to assume.
Donate (dō'nāt), *v.* to give.
Donation (dō-nā'shun), *n.* a gift; present; bounty; grant.
Donative (don'a-tiv), *n.* a gift; a gratuity; — *a.* vested or vesting by donation.
Donee (do-nē'), *n.* one to whom a gift is made.
Donkey (dong'ke), *n.* a ass; a stupid person.
Donor (dō'ner), *n.* one who gives or bestows.
Doodle (dood'l), *n.* a trifler.
Doom (doom), *v.* to sentence; to condemn; — *n.* judgment; fate; ruin; destruction.
Doomsday (doomz'dā), *n.* the day of judgment.
Door (dōr), *n.* an opening into a room or house.
Doric (dor'ik), *a.* an order of architecture; a Grecian dialect.
Dormancy (dor'man-se), *n.* quiescence; sleep.
Dormant (dor'mant), *a.* inactive; sleeping; private.
Dormer (dor'mer), *n.* a window in the roof of a house.
Dormitory (dor'me-tor-e), *n.* a place to sleep in.
Dorsal (dor'sal), *a.* pertaining or belonging to the back.
Dose (dōs), *n.* portion of medicine taken at once; anything nauseous; — *v.* to give a dose.
Dossil (dos'sl), *n.* a pledget or lump of lint.
Dot (dot), *n.* a small point used in writing and printing; — *v.* to make dots.
Dotage (dō'taj), *n.* weakness of mind in old age.
Dotal (dō'tal), *a.* pertaining to dowry or dower.
Dotard (dō'terd), *n.* one whose mind is weakened by age.
Dotation (dō-tā'shun), *n.* an endowment; a dowry or portion.
Dote (dōt), *v.* to be weakly affectionate.
Dotingly (dō'ting-le), *ad.* with silly fondness.
Dotted (dot'ted), *pp.* marked with dots.
Double (dub'l), *a.* two-fold; in pairs; insincere; — *v.* to fold; to increase by adding; to pass round a cape; — *n.* twice the quantity; a trick.
Double-dealing (doub'l-dēl-ing), *n.* fraud; deceit; duplicity.
Doublet (dub'let), *n.* a pair; an inner garment.
Doubloon (dub-loon'), *n.* a Spanish coin, worth sixteen dollars.
Doubly (dub'le), *ad.* with twice the quantity.
Doubt (dout), *v.* to hesitate; to suspect; to distrust; to fear; — *n.* hesitation; suspicion.
Doubtful (dout'ful), *a.* uncertain; undetermined.
Doubtless (dout'les), *ad.* unquestionably; without fear.
Douceur (doo-ser'), *n.* a gift intended to procure favor.
Douche (doosh), *n.* a jet of water directed on a diseased part of the body.
Dough (dō), *n.* unbaked paste.
Doughnut (dō'nut), *n.* a small cake boiled in fat.
Doughty (dow'te), *a.* brave; illustrious; able; strong.
Douse (dous), *v.* to plunge or fall suddenly into water.
Dove (duv), *n.* a pigeon.
Dove-cot (duv'kot), *n.* a shed for pigeons.
Dove-like (duv'lik), *a.* gentle; innocent.
Dovetail (duv'tāl), *n.* a mode of fastening boards in form of a dove's tail; — *v.* to fit one thing into another.
Dowager (dow'a-jer), *n.* a widow with a dowry.
Dowdy (dow'de), *n.* an awkward, slovenly woman.
Dowdyish (dow'de-ish), *a.* like a dowdy.
Dowel (dow'el), *v.* to fasten boards together by pins.
Dower (dow'er), *n.* a wife's portion; a jointure.
Down (down), *prep.* along a descent; — *ad.* below the horizon; on the ground; from early to later times; — *n.* a bank of sand; very soft feathers.
Downcast (down'kast), *a.* dejected.
Downfall (down'fawl), *n.* a fall; ruin; calamity.
Downhill (down'hil), *n.* descent; slope; — *a.* descending easy.
Downright (down'rīt), *a.* open; plain; artless; — *ad.* plainly; honestly.
Downward (down'werd), *a.* moving or tending down from a higher to a lower place.
Downy (down'e), *a.* like down; very soft.
Doxological (doks-o-loj'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to doxology.
Doxologize (doks-ol-o'jīz), *v.* to give glory to God.
Doxology (doks-ol'o-je), *n.* a hymn giving praise to God.
Doze (dōz), *v.* to slumber; to be drowsy; — *n.* a light sleep.
Dozen (duz'n), *a.* or *n.* twelve things.
Dozy (dō'ze), *a.* sleepy; drowsy.
Drab (drab), *n.* an untidy woman; — *a.* of a dun color.
Drabble (drab'l), *v.* to muddy.
Drachm (dram), *n.* one-eighth of an ounce.
Draff (draf), *n.* lees; refuse.
Draffy (draf'e), *a.* worthless.
Draft (draft), *n.* a drawing; order for money; a rough sketch; a detachment; — *v.* to draw; to select; to detach.
Drag (drag), *v.* to pull or carry with force; — *n.* a net; a harrow; any obstacle to progress.
Draggle (drag'l), *v.* to be drawn on the ground.
Dragnet (drag'net), *n.* a net to be drawn along the bottom of a river, &c.
Dragoman (drag'o-man), *n.* an interpreter in the east.
Dragon (drag'un), *n.* a winged serpent; Satan.
Dragoon (dra-goon'). *n.* a horse soldier; — *v.* to persecute or enslave; to harass.
Drain (drān), *n.* a channel for water; — *v.* to empty; to exhaust.
Drainage (drān'aj), *n.* a drawing off.
Drake (drāk), *n.* a male duck.
Dram (dram), *n.* a glass of spirits; eighth of an ounce.
Drama (dram'a), *n.* the action of a play; a play.
Dramatic (dra-mat'ik), **Dramatical** (dra-mat'ik-al), *a.* belonging to the drama.
Dramatist (dram'a-tist), *n.* an author of a dramatic piece.
Dramatize (dram'a-tīz), *v.* to compose like a drama.
Dramaturgy (dram-a-tur'je), *n.* the science and art of dramatic compositions and representations.

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Drape (drāp), *v.* to cover with folds of cloth.
Draper (drā'per), *n.* one who sells or deals in cloths.
Drapery (drā'per-e), *n.* cloth, clothes or garments.
Drastic (dras'tik), *a.* powerful; acting rapidly and violently.
Draught (draft), *n.* act of drawing; act of drinking; quantity drank; delineation.
Draught-horse (draft'hors), *n.* a horse that draws loads.
Draughts (drafts), *n. pl.* a game, played on a checkered board.
Draughtsman (drafts'man), *n.* one who draws plans or designs.
Draw (draw), *v.* to pull; to allure; to sketch; to move; to inhale.
Drawback (draw'bak), *n.* money paid back on goods.
Drawbridge (draw'brij), *n.* a bridge that can be drawn up or down.
Drawee (draw-ē'), *n.* the person on whom a bill is drawn.
Drawer (draw'er), *n.* one who draws; a sliding box in a table;—*pl.* an under garment for the legs.
Drawing (draw'ing), *n.* a delineation; sketch; representation.
Drawing-master (draw'ing-mas-ter), *n.* one who teaches drawing.
Drawing-room (draw'ing-room), *n.* a room for receiving company.
Drawl (drawl), *v.* to lengthen words in speaking.
Dray (drā), *n.* a low, strong cart on wheels.
Dray-horse (drā'hors), *n.* a strong horse used in a dray.
Drayman (drā'man), *n.* a man who attends a dray.
Dread (dred), *n.* great fear; awe; terror;—*a.* exciting great fear or awe;—*v.* to fear greatly.
Dreadful (dred'ful), *a.* inspiring dread; terrible.
Dreadfully (dred'ful-le), *ad.* terribly; frightfully.
Dreadless (dred'les), *a.* fearless; undaunted; bold.
Dream (drēm), *n.* thoughts in sleep; a fancy; a whim;—*v.* to see in a dream.
Dreamer (drēm'er), *n.* one who dreams.
Dream-land (drēm'land), *n.* unreal events; region of fancy.
Dreamless (drēm'les), *a.* having no dreams.
Dreamy (drēm'e), *a.* full of dreams; visionary.
Drear (drēr), } *a.* mournful; dismal;
Dreary (drēr-e), } gloomy; sad.
Dreariness (drēr'e-nes), *n.* gloominess; dulness.
Dredge (drej), *n.* an oyster-net;—*v.* to sprinkle flour; to catch with a dredge.
Dredger (drej'er), *n.* one who or that which dredges.
Dredging-box (drej'ing-boks), *n.* a box for dredging meat.
Dregs (dregz), *n. pl.* lees; refuse; sediment; dross.
Drench (drentsh), *v.* to soak; to wet thoroughly; to purge violently;—a dose for a beast.
Dress (dres), *v.* to clothe; to deck; to prepare food for the table; to cleanse a sore;—*n.* garments; style of dress.
Dresser (dres'er), *n.* a person who dresses; a kitchen table.
Dressing (dres'ing), *n.* manure given to land; an application made to a wound; seasoning or stuffing for food.
Dressing-case (dres'ing-kās), *n.* a box with toilet requisites.
Dressmaker (dres'mā-ker), *n.* one who makes ladies' dresses.
Dressing-room (dres'ing-room), *n.* an apartment for dressing in.
Dressy (dres'se), *a.* showy in or fond of dress.
Dribble (drib'l), *v.* to slaver; to drivel; to let fall in drops.
Dribblet (drib'let), *n.* a small quantity; a small sum.
Drift (drift), *n.* design; a heap of matter driven together;—*v.* to drive into heaps.
Drill (dril), *n.* an instrument for boring holes;—*v.* to bore; to train soldiers.
Drill-plough (dril'plow), *n.* a plough for sowing grains in drills.
Drink (dringk), *v.* to swallow, as a drink;—*n.* a beverage; a draught; a potion.
Drinker (dringk'er), *n.* one who drinks; a tippler.
Drinking (dringk'ing), *n.* act of swallowing liquors; the practice of using liquors to excess.
Drip (drip), *v.* to fall in drops;—*n.* that which falls in drops.
Dripping (drip'ing), *n.* fat from roasting meat.
Dripping-pan (drip'ing-pan), *n.* a pan for the fat of roast meat.
Drive (drīv), *v.* to urge; to compel; to press; to guide or regulate; to rush on;—*n.* a ride or excursion in a carriage; the road passed over.
Drivel (driv'el), *v.* to slaver; to speak like an idiot;—*n.* slaver; spittle.
Driveler (driv'el-er), *n.* a fool; a dotard.
Driver (drīv'er), *n.* one who or that which drives.
Drizzle (driz'l), *v.* to rain in small drops.
Drizzly (driz'le), *a.* shedding a light or fine rain.
Droll (drōl), *a.* comical; odd; merry; humorous.
Drollery (drōl'er-e), *n.* buffoonery; mirth; sportive tricks.
Drollish (drōl'ish), *a.* somewhat droll.
Dromedary (drum'ē-der-e), *n.* the one-hump camel of Arabia.
Drone (drōn), *n.* the male bee; an idler; a humming sound;—*v.* to emit a dull humming sound; to live idly.
Dronish (drō'nish), *a.* idle; lazy.
Droop (drōōp), *v.* to pine; to languish; to grow weak or faint.
Drooping (drōōp'ing), *a.* languishing.
Drop (drop), *n.* a small portion of liquid; a globule of a liquid; a small quantity; an earring; part of a gallows;—*v.* to fall in small particles; to let drops fall; to let fall.
Droplet (drop'let), *n.* a little drop.
Droppings (drop'ings), *n. pl.* that which falls in drops.
Dropsical (drop'se-kal), *a.* inclined to dropsy.
Dropsy (drop'se), *n.* an unnatural collection of water in some part of the body.
Drosky (dros'ke), *n.* a kind of carriage.
Drosometer (drō-som'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for determining the amount of dew deposited.
Dross (dros), *n.* the scum of metals; waste matter; refuse.
Drossiness (dros'se-nes), *n.* foulness; impurity.
Drossless (dros'les), *a.* pure.
Drossy (dros'e), *a.* full of dross; impure; foul.

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Drought (drout), } *n.* dry weather; dry-
Drouth (drouth), } ness; thirst.
Droughty (drout'e), *a.* dry; wanting rain; thirsty.
Drove (drōv), *n.* a number of animals driven in a body.
Drover (drōv'er), *n.* one who drives cattle.
Drown (drown), *v.* to be suffocated in water.
Drowning (drown'ing), *a.* perishing in water; —*n.* act of destroying life by immersion.
Drowse (drowz), *v.* to grow heavy with sleep.
Drowsiness (drow'ze-nes), *n.* sleepiness; dulness.
Drowsy (drow'ze), *a.* sleepy; heavy; dull; sluggish.
Drub (drub), *n.* a thump; a knock; a blow; —*v.* to thrash.
Drubbing (drub'ing), *n.* a sound beating.
Drudge (druj), *v.* to labor in mean offices; to toil; —*n.* a slave; a menial servant.
Drudgery (druj'er-e), *n.* hard and continuous labor; toil.
Drug (drug), *n.* any medicinal substance; a thing of little worth; —*v.* to administer drugs.
Drugget (drug'et), *n.* a coarse kind of woolen stuff.
Druggist (drug'ist), *n.* one who sells drugs.
Druid (droo'id), *n.* an ancient British or Celtic priest.
Druidical (droo-id'ik-al), *a.* of or relating to the Druids.
Druidism (droo'id-izm), *n.* the doctrines, rites, &c., of the Druids.
Drum (drum), *n.* a military instrument; a part of the ear; —*v.* to beat a drum.
Drum-major (drum-mā'jer), *n.* the first or chief drummer.
Drummer (drum'mer), *n.* one who beats a drum.
Drum-stick (drum'stick), *n.* a stick for beating a drum.
Drunk (drungk), *a.* intoxicated with alcohol.
Drunkard (drungk'erd), *n.* one given to excessive use of strong drink.
Drunken (drungk'n), *a.* intoxicated; given to excessive drinking.
Drunkenness (drungk'n-nes), *n.* habitual intemperance.
Drupe (drōōp), *n.* a fruit containing a hard stony kernel, as the plum, cherry, &c.
Drupel (drōō'pel), *n.* a fruit containing many small stony seeds, as the blackberry, raspberry, &c.
Drupaceous (drōō-pā'shus), *a.* producing or pertaining to drupes.
Druse (drōōz), *n.* a cavity in rocks lined with crystals.
Dry (drī), *a.* free from moisture; arid; barren; thirsty; sarcastic; —*v.* to free from moisture.
Dryad (drī'ad), *n.* a wood nymph.
Dry-goods (drī'goods), *n. pl.* woolen and cotton goods.
Dryly (drī'le), *ad.* without moisture; coldly; sarcastically.
Dryness (drī'nes), *n.* aridity; thirst; drought.
Dry-rot (drī-rot), *n.* a decay in wood.
Dry-shod (drī'shod), *a.* without wetting the feet.
Duad (dū'ad), *n.* union of two.
Dual (dū'al), *a.* consisting of two.
Dualism (dū'al-izm), *n.* the doctrine of two Gods, one good, and the other evil.
Dualist (dū'al-ist), *n.* a believer in dualism.
Dualistic (dū-al-is'tik), *a.* consisting of two.
Duality (dū-al'e-te), *n.* state or quality of being two.
Dub (dub), *v.* to confer any dignity.
Dubiety (dū-bī'e-te), *n.* doubtfulness.
Dubious (dū'be-us), *a.* doubtful; uncertain.
Dubitable (dū'bi-ta-bl), *a.* doubtful; uncertain.
Ducal (dū'kal), *a.* pertaining to a duke.
Ducat (duk'at), *n.* a foreign coin.
Duchess (duch'es), *n.* the wife or widow of a duke.
Duchy (duch'e), *n.* the territory of a duke; a dukedom.
Duck (duk), *n.* a water bird; a kind of canvas; —*v.* to dive underwater; to stoop; to bow.
Ducking (duk'ing), *n.* immersion in water.
Duckling (duk'ling), *n.* a young duck.
Duct (dukt), *n.* a tube or pipe for conveying a fluid; a canal.
Ductile (duk'til), *a.* easily led; flexible; yielding.
Ductility (duk-til'e-te), *n.* the quality of being ductile.
Dudgeon (duj'un), *n.* resentment; malice; ill-will.
Duds (dudz), *n. pl.* old rags.
Due (dū), *a.* owed; owing to; exact; proper; —*n.* that which is owed; right; claim.
Duel (dū'el), *n.* a fight between two persons.
Duelist (dū'el-ist), *n.* a fighter in duels.
Duenna (dū-en'na), *n.* an elderly lady; a governess.
Duet (dū-et'), *n.* a piece of music for two.
Dug (dug), *n.* the pap or nipple of a beast.
Duke (dūk), *n.* the highest order of nobility.
Dukedom (dūk'dum), *n.* the territory, title, or quality of a duke.
Dulcet (dul'set), *a.* sweet; melodious; harmonious.
Dulcification (dul-se-fe-kā'shun), *n.* the act of sweetening.
Dulcify (dul'se-fī), *v.* to sweeten; to make sweet.
Dulcimer (dul'se-mer), *n.* a kind of musical instrument.
Dull (dul), *a.* stupid; slow; obscure; blunt; —*v.* to make dull; to blunt; to stupefy.
Dullard (dul'lard), *n.* a blockhead; —*a.* stupid.
Dulness (dul'nes), *n.* state of being dull.
Duly (dū'le), *ad.* properly; fitly; regularly; at the proper time.
Dumb (dum), *a.* mute; unable to utter words; silent.
Dumb-bells (dum'belz), *n.* weights used for exercise.
Dumbly (dum'le), *ad.* without using words.
Dumbness (dum'nes), *n.* incapacity to speak; muteness.
Dumb-show (dum'show), *n.* signs and gestures without words.
Dummy (dum'me), *n.* a dumb person; a sham package in a shop; the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist.
Dumose (dū-mōs'), *a.* bushy; having a shrubby aspect.
Dumpish (dump'ish), *a.* sullen; dull; depressed.
Dumpling (dump'ling), *n.* a round pudding usually cooked by boiling.
Dumps (dumps), *n. pl.* sulkiness; gloominess; low spirits.
Dumpy (dump'e), *a.* short and thick; stout.
Dun (dun), *a.* of a dark brown color; —*n.* a dark color; a clamorous creditor; —*v.* to urge for debt; to call and ask frequently.
Dunce (duns), *n.* a blockhead.
Dung (dung), *n.* excrement of animals; anything filthy; —*v.* to manure with dung.

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Dunghill (dung'hil), *n.* a heap of dung; a dirty, vile abode.
Dungeon (dun'jun), *n.* a close, dark prison; a cell.
Duo (dū'ō), *n.* the number 2; song in two parts.
Duodecimal (dū-ō-des'e-mal), *a.* computing by twelves.
Duodecimo (dū-ō-des'e-mō), *n.* a book having twelve leaves to a sheet.
Duodenum (dū-ō-dē'num), *n.* the first small intestines.
Dupe (dūp), *n.* one easily cheated; —*v.* to cheat; to trick.
Dupery (dū'per-e), *n.* the act or practice of duping.
Duplicate (dū'ple-kāt), *v.* to double; to fold; —*n.* an exact copy; a transcript; —*a.* double; two-fold.
Duplicity (dū-plis'e-te), *n.* double-dealing; deceit.
Durability (dūr-a-bil'e-te), *n.* power of lasting.
Durable (dū-ra-bl), *a.* lasting; continuing long.
Duramen (dū-rā'men), *n.* the inner or heart wood of a tree.
Durance (dū'rans), *n.* imprisonment; custody.
Duration (dū-rā'shun), *n.* length of time.
Dura-mater (dū-ra-mā'ter), *n.* the outer membrane of the brain.
Duress (dū-res'), *n.* imprisonment; restraint of liberty.
Dusk (dusk), *a.* slightly dark; —*n.* tending to darkness.
Duskiness (dus'ke-nes), *n.* approach to darkness.
Dusky (dus'ke), *a.* partially dark; obscure; gloomy; overcast.
Dust (dust), *n.* fine particles of matter; earth; the grave; mortality; a mean condition; —*v.* to free from dust; to sprinkle with powder.
Dusty (dus'te), *a.* covered with dust.
Dutch (dutsh), *a.* pertaining to Holland.
Duteous (dū'te-us), *a.* obedient; fulfilling duty.
Dutiable (dū'te-a-bl), *a.* liable to duty or duties.
Dutiful (dū'te-ful), *a.* obedient; respectful.
Duty (dū'te), *n.* that which is due; military service; obedience; tax; impost; service; business.
Duumvirate (dū'um-ver-āt), *n.* government by two men.
Dwarf (dwawrf), *n.* an animal or plant under the usual size; a diminutive person; —*v.* to hinder from growing.
Dwarfish (dwawrf'ish), *a.* very small; despicable.
Dwell (dwel), *v.* to live in a place; to inhabit; to abide.
Dweller (dwel'ler), *n.* an inhabitant.
Dwelling (dwel'ling), *n.* a place of residence; a habitation.
Dwindle (dwin'dl), *v.* to grow less; to shrink; to degenerate; to lose health.
Dye (dī), *v.* to give a new color; to stain; —*n.* color; tinge; stain; a coloring liquid.
Dyeing (dī'ing), *n.* art of fixing colors in fabrics.
Dyer (dī'er), *n.* one who colors cloths, &c.
Dying (dī'ing), *ppr.* expiring; yielding the last breath.
Dynamic (dī-nam'ik), **Dynamical** (dī-nam'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to dynamics.
Dynamics (dī-nam'iks), *n. pl.* the science which treats of bodies in motion.
Dynamite (din'a-mit), *n.* an explosive agent.
Dynameter (dī-nam'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the power of telescopes.
Dynamometer (dī-na-mom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of men and animals.
Dynastic (dī-nas'tik), **Dynastical** (dī-nas'tik-al), *a.* pertaining to a dynasty.
Dynasty (dī'nas-te), *n.* a race of kings of the same family; sovereignty.
Dysentery (dis'en-ter-e), *n.* a bloody flux.
Dyspepsia (dis-pep'se-a), *n.* indigestion.
Dyspeptic (dis-pep'tik), *a.* afflicted with indigestion.
Dysphagia (dis-fā'ge-a), *n.* difficulty of swallowing.
Dyspnœa (disp-nē'a), *n.* difficulty of breathing.
Dysuria (dis-ū're-a), *n.* a morbid condition of the urine.
Dysæsthesia (dis-ēs-thēz'e-a), *n.* impaired power of feeling.

E.

Each (ēch), *a.* one of two; every; every one separately.
Eager (ē'ger), *a.* ardently desirous; vehement; earnest.
Eagerly (ē'ger-le), *ad.* with ardor; earnestly.
Eagerness (ē'ger-nes), *n.* earnestness; keenness.
Eagle (ē'gl), *n.* a rapacious bird; a military standard; a gold coin of the U.S. worth $10.
Eaglet (ēg'let), *n.* a young eagle.
Ear (ēr), *n.* the organ of hearing; sense of hearing; the faculty of distinguishing sounds; attention; a spike of corn; —*v.* to shoot into ears.
Earl (erl), *n.* a nobleman, ranking between a marquis and a viscount.
Earldom (erl'dum), *n.* the possessions or dignity of an earl.
Earless (ēr'les), *a.* without ears.
Earliness (er'le-nes), *n.* state of being beforehand.
Early (er'le), *a.* in good time or season; —*ad.* soon; betimes.
Earn (ern), *v.* to gain by; to acquire; to merit by service.
Earnest (er'nest), *a.* eager; diligent; —*n.* money advanced.
Earnestness (er'nest-nes), *n.* fixed desire; zeal.
Earnings (ern'ings), *n. pl.* that which is earned; wages.
Ear-ring (ēr'ring), *n.* an ornament hanging from the ear.
Earth (erth), *n.* mould; the world; its inhabitants; dry land; soil; country; —*v.* to burrow; to cover with mould.
Earthen (erth'n), *a.* made of earth or clay; frail.
Earthenware (erth'en-wār), *n.* household utensils made of clay.
Earthling (erth'ling), *n.* an inhabitant of the earth; a mortal.

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Earthly (erth'le), *a.* pertaining to earth; worldly.
Earthquake (erth'kwāk), *n.* vibration of the ground.
Earthwork (erth'work), *n.* a fortification made of earth.
Ear-wax (ēr'waks), *n.* a substance secreted in the ear.
Ear-witness (ēr'wit-nes), *n.* one who testifies what he has heard.
Ease (ēz), *n.* freedom from pain, want, or anxiety; rest; naturalness; — *v.* to free from pain.
Easel (ē'zl), *n.* an artist's frame for his canvas.
Easeless (ēz'les), *a.* wanting rest or quiet.
Easement (ēz'ment), *n.* ease; relief; assistance; support.
Easily (ēz'e-le), *ad.* without difficulty; gently.
Easiness (ēz'e-nes), *n.* at ease; without pain or anxiety.
East (ēst), *n.* the quarter where the sun rises; — *a.* toward the rising sun; eastward.
Easter (ēs'ter), *n.* a festival commemorating Christ's resurrection.
Easterly (ēst'er-le), *a.* pertaining to the east; — *ad.* toward the east; coming from the east.
Eastern (ēst'ern), *a.* living or dwelling in the east; oriental.
Easy (ēz'e), *a.* free from pain; tranquil; not difficult.
Eat (ēt), *v.* to chew and swallow; to take food; to corrode.
Eatable (ēt'a-bl), *n.* that may be eaten; — *n.* anything used as food.
Eating-house (ēt'ing-hous), *n.* a place where ready dressed provisions are sold.
Eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* edges of a roof, overhanging the wall.
Eavesdropper (ēvz'drop-per), *n.* a secret listener.
Ebb (eb), *v.* to flow back; to sink; to decay; — *n.* recess of the tide.
Ebb-tide (eb'tid), *n.* the retiring tide.
Ebon (eb'on), *a.* like ebony.
Ebonize (eb'o-nīz), *v.* to make black.
Ebony (eb'on-e), *n.* a hard, heavy black wood.
Ebriety (e-brī'e-te), *n.* drunkenness; intoxication.
Ebullient (e-bul'yent), *a.* boiling over.
Ebullition (eb-ul-lish'un), *n.* act of boiling up or over.
Eburnean (e-ber'ne-an), *a.* made of ivory.
Ecarté (ā-kär'tā), *n.* a game of cards.
Eccentric (ek-sen'trik), } *a.* deviating
Eccentrical (ek-sen'trik-al), } from the center; irregular; odd; singular.
Eccentricity (ek-sen-tris'e-te), *n.* the being odd or singular; deviation from the center.
Ecclesiastic (ek-klē-se-as'tik), *n.* a clergyman; a divine.
Ecclesiastical (ek-klē-ze-as'tik-al), *a.* of or relating to the church.
Eccroprotic (ek-rō-prot'ik), *a.* promoting discharge from the bowels.
Ecdysis (ek'de-sis), *n.* act of putting off, or moulting.
Echinate (ek'e-nāt), *a.* set with prickles; bristled.
Echo (ek'ō), *n.* a sound reverberated; — *v.* to resound.
Echometry (e kom'e-tre), *n.* the art of measuring the length of sounds.
Eclat (ē-klä'), *n.* splendor; applause; renown.
Eclectic (ek-lek'tik), *a.* selecting or choosing.
Eclecticism (ek-lek'te-sizm), *n.* the principles or doctrines of the eclectics.
Eclipse (e-klips'), *n.* the obscuration of a luminary by another body; — *v.* to darken.
Ecliptic (e-klip'tik), *n.* the apparent path of the sun round the earth.
Eclogue (ek'log), *n.* a pastoral poem; a rural poem.
Economic (ek-o-nom'ik), } *a.* pertaining
Economical (ek-o-nom'ik-al), } to economy; saving; frugal.
Economist (e-kon'o-mist), *n.* one who is economical.
Economize (e-kon'o-mīz), *v.* to manage with economy.
Economy (e-kon'o-me), *n.* careful use of money; judicious management of a house or nation.
Ecstasy (ek'sta-se), *n.* rapture; transport; extreme delight.
Ecstatic (ek-stat'ik), } *a.* transporting;
Ecstatical (ek-stat'ik-al), } delightful.
Ectropium (ek-trō'pe-um), *n.* a disease of the eyelashes.
Ectype (ek'tīp), *n.* a copy or cast from an original.
Ectypography (ek-te-pog'ra-fe), *n.* a method of etching, by which the lines are raised, instead of sunk.
Ecumenic (ek-ū-men'ik), } *a.* general;
Ecumenical (ek-ū-men'ik-al), } universal.
Edacious (e-dā'shus), *a.* eating; greedy; voracious.
Edacity (e-das'e-te), *n.* greediness; rapacity.
Eddy (ed'de), *n.* circular motion of air or water.
Edentated (e-den'tā-ted), *a.* without teeth; deprived of teeth.
Edge (ej), *n.* sharp side; brink; — *v.* to sharpen; to place a border on; to incite.
Edging (ej'ing), *n.* a kind of narrow lace; a border.
Edge-tool (ej'tool), *n.* a sharp or cutting instrument.
Edge-wise (ej'wīz), *ad.* in direction of the edge; sideways.
Edible (ed'e-bl), *a.* fit to be eaten; eatable.
Edict (ē'dikt), *n.* a law; a royal order; a decree.
Edification (ed-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* a building up.
Edifice (ed'e-fis), *n.* a large building; a structure.
Edify (ed'e-fī), *v.* to build up, to instruct; to improve the mind.
Edile (ē'dil), *n.* a Roman magistrate.
Edit (ed'it), *v.* to superintend for publication.
Edition (e-dish'un), *n.* the whole number of copies of a book printed at one time.
Editor (ed'e-ter), *n.* one who prepares a work, &c., for the press.
Editorial (ed-e-tō're-al), *a.* written by an editor.
Educate (ed'ū-kāt), *v.* to bring up; to train; to instruct.
Educator (ed'ū-kā-ter), *n.* an instructor; a teacher.
Education (ed-ū-kā'shun), *n.* instruction; the cultivation of the moral, intellectual, and physical powers.
Educational (ed-ū-kā'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to education.
Educe (e-dūs'), *v.* to bring or draw out; to extract.
Eduction (e-duk'shun), *n.* the act of drawing out.

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Edulcorate (e-dul'ko-rāt), *v.* to free from acids, &c.
Eel (ēl), *n.* a genus of fish.
Efface (ef-fās'), *v.* to deface; to blot out; to wear away.
Effaceable (ef-fās'a-bl), *a.* that may be effaced.
Effect (ef-fekt'), *n.* a thing done; consequence; result; — *pl.* goods; property; — *v.* to produce; to bring to pass; to accomplish.
Effection (ef-fek'shun), *n.* creation or production.
Effective (ef-fek'tiv), *a.* having power to effect; serviceable.
Effectual (ef-fek'tū-al), *a.* producing an effect.
Effectually (ef-fek'tū-al-le), *ad.* with effect.
Effeminacy (ef-fem'e-na-se), *n.* unmanly delicacy.
Effeminate (ef-fem'e-nat), *a.* womanish; unmanly; weak.
Effervesce (ef-fer-ves'), *v.* to boil gently; to froth up.
Effervescence (ef-fer-ves'sens), *n.* natural ebullition, or gentle boiling.
Effervescent (ef-fer-ves'sent), *a.* gently boiling or bubbling.
Effete (ef-fēt'), *a.* barren; weak; worn out; exhausted.
Efficacious (ef-fe-kā'shus), *a.* producing the effect.
Efficaciously (ef-fe-kā'shus-le), *ad.* effectually.
Efficacy (ef'fe-ka-se), *n.* power to produce effects.
Efficiency (ef-fish'en-se), *n.* act of producing effect.
Efficient (ef-fish'ent), *a.* able; competent; producing effect; — *n.* that which produces effects.
Effigy (ef'fe-jē), *n.* a likeness or figure of a person.
Effloresce (ef-flō-res'), *v.* to form minute crystals.
Efflorescence (ef-flo-res'ens), *n.* the being in flower; bloom; redness of the skin.
Efflorescent (ef-flo-res'ent), *a.* forming white dust; shooting out in the form of flowers.
Effluence (ef'flu-ens), *n.* a flowing out.
Effluent (ef'flu-ent), *a.* that which flows from any body or substance.
Effluvium (ef-flu've-um), *n.* exhalations from material bodies; —*pl.* Effluvia.
Efflux (ef'fluks), } *n.* a flowing out or
Effluxion (ef-fluk'shun), } from.
Effort (ef'fort), *n.* exertion; endeavor; strain.
Effrontery (ef-fron'ter-e), *n.* excessive assurance.
Effulge (ef-fulj'), *v.* to shine with splendor.
Effulgence (ef-ful'jens), *n.* great luster or brightness.
Effulgent (ef-ful'jent), *a.* diffusing a flood of light.
Effuse (ef-fūz'), *v.* to pour out; to spill or shed.
Effusive (ef-fū'siv), *a.* flowing abundantly.
Effusion (ef-fū'zhun), *n.* a pouring out; spreading.
Egg (eg), *n.* a body formed in female birds, from which their young is produced.
Eglantine (eg'lan-tin), *n.* the sweet brier.
Egoism (ē'go-izm), *n.* the doctrine of the egoists.
Egoist (ē'go-ist), *n.* one who believes nothing certain but his own existence.
Egotism (ē'go-tism), *n.* self-commendation.
Egotist (ē'go-tist), *n.* magnifying one's self.
Egotistic (ē-go-tis'tik), } *a.* often praising
Egotistical (ē-go-tis'ti-kal), } one's self.
Egotize (ē'go-tīz), *v.* to talk much of one's self.
Egregious (e-grē'je-us), *a.* great; enormous; remarkable.
Egregiously (e-grē'je-us-le), *ad.* enormously; remarkably.
Egress (ē'gres), *n.* going out.
Egression (e-gresh'un), *n.* the act of going out.
Egyptian (e-jip'shan), *n.* a native of Egypt.
Eider (ī'der), *n.* a species of duck,
Eider-down (ī'der-down), *n.* down from the eider duck.
Eight (āt), *a.* twice four.
Eight-fold (āt'fōld), *a.* eight times in number or quantity.
Either (ē'ther), *a.* one or the other; one of two.
Ejaculate (e-jak'ū-lāt), *v.* to throw or shoot out; to utter.
Ejaculation (e-jak-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a short, sudden, exclamation.
Ejaculatory (e-jak'ū-lā-tor-e), *a.* briefly uttered.
Eject (e-jekt'), *v.* to cast out; to discharge; to expel.
Ejection (e-jek'shun), *n.* the act of casting out.
Ejectment (e-jekt'ment), *n.* a writ to cast out of possession.
Eke (ēk), *v.* to increase; to add; to protract; — *ad.* also.
Elaborate (e-lab'o-rāt), *v.* to produce with labor; — *a.* finished with exactness.
Elaborated (e-lab'o-rā-ted), *a.* produced with labor or study.
Elaboration (e-lab-o-rā'shun), *n.* the act of finishing with great care.
Elapse (e-laps'), *v.* to pass away silently; to slip or glide away.
Elastic (e-las'tik), *a.* springing back; springy.
Elasticity (ē-las-tis'e-te), *n.* quality of being elastic; springiness.
Elate (e-lāt'), *a.* flushed with success; exalted; proud; — *v.* to puff up.
Elaterium (el-a-tē're-um), *n.* a substance procured from the wild cucumber.
Elation (e-lā'shun), *n.* haughtiness; arrogance; pride.
Elbow (el'bō), *n.* the bend of the arm; — *v.* to push with the elbow; to encroach on.
Elder (el'der), *a.* older; — *n.* one advanced in life; an ecclesiastical office; a tree.
Elderly (el'der-le), *a.* rather old.
Eldest (el'dest), *a.* oldest; most advanced in years.
Elecampane (el-e-kam-pān'), *n.* a medicinal plant.
Elect (e-lekt'), *v.* to choose or elect for office; — *a.* chosen; — *n.* one chosen or set apart.
Election (e-lek'shun), *n.* the public choice of a person for office; preference.
Electioneer (e-lek-shun-ēr'), *v.* to make interest for a candidate.
Electioneering (e-lek-shun-ēr'ing), *n.* use of efforts to gain an office.
Elective (e-lek'tiv), *a.* depending on choice.
Elector (e-lek'ter), *n.* one who has the right of voting.
Electoral (e-lek'to-ral), *a.* pertaining to elections or electors.
Electric (e-lek'trik), } *a.* pertaining to
Electrical (e-lek'trik-al), } electricity; — *n.*

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any substance capable of exhibiting electricity.

Electric car (e-lek'trik kar), *n.* a coach propelled by electricity on rails.

Electrician (ē-lek-trish'an), *n.* one skilled in electricity.

Electricity (ē-lek-tris'e-te), *n.* the operations of a very subtle fluid.

Electrify (e-lek'tre-fī), *v.* to charge with electricity.

Electrize (e-lek'triz), *v.* to endue with electricity.

Electrode (e-lek'trōd), *n.* direction of an electric current.

Electrolysis (ē-lek-trol'e-sis), *n.* analysis effected by electricity.

Electrometer (ē-lek-trom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for indicating the presence of electricity.

Electroplate (e-lek'trō-plāt), *v.* to cover with a coating of metal by electricity.

Electrotype (e-lek'trō-tip), *n.* an impression obtained by the deposition of a film of metal upon a mould.

Electuary (e-lek'tū-ar-e), *n.* a medicine.

Eleemosynary (el-e-mos'e-nar-e), *a.* living on charity; charitable.

Elegance (el'e-gans), *n.* polish in manners; beauty of diction; gracefulness.

Elegant (el'e-gant), *a.* polished; polite; refined.

Elegantly (el'e-gant-le), *ad.* with elegance.

Elegiac (el-e-ji'ak), **Elegiacal** (el-e-ji'ak-al), } *a.* used in elegy; mournful.

Elegy (el'e-je), *n.* a funereal poem; a song, expressing sorrow.

Element (el'e-ment), *n.* one of the essential parts of anything.

Elemental (el-e-men'tal), *a.* pertaining to elements.

Elementality (el-e-men-tal'e-te), *n.* composition; combination of ingredients.

Elementary (el-e-men'tar-e), *a.* simple; primary.

Elenchus (e-lengk'us), *n.* a vicious or fallacious argument.

Elephant (el'e-fant), *n.* the largest quadruped.

Elephantine (el-e-fan'tin), *a.* very large.

Elevate (el'e-vāt), *v.* to raise to higher position.

Elevation (el-e-vā'shun), *n.* act of raising; exaltation.

Elevator (el-e-vā'ter), *n.* a lifter up.

Eleven (e-lev'n), *a.* one more than ten.

Elf (elf), *n.* an imaginary spirit; —*pl.* elves.

Elicit (e-lis'it), *v.* to draw out; to extract; to deduce.

Elide (e-līd'), *v.* to cut off or suppress a vowel or syllable.

Eligibility (el-e-je-bil'e-te), *n.* fitness to be chosen.

Eligible (el'e-je-bl), *a.* fit to be chosen; suitable.

Eliminate (e-lim'e-nāt), *v.* to set at liberty; to get rid of.

Elimination (e-lim-e-nā'shun), *n.* act of expelling; separation.

Eliquation (el-e-kwā'shun), *n.* separation of substances that melt at different temperatures.

Elision (e-lizh'un), *n.* the cutting off of a vowel.

Elixir (e-liks'er), *n.* a refined spirit.

Elk (elk), *n.* an animal of the deer kind.

Ell (el), *n.* a measure of a yard and a quarter.

Ellipse (el-lips'), *n.* an oval figure bounded by a regular curve.

Ellipsis (el-lips'is), *n.* the omission of a word or phrase.

Elliptic (el-lip'tik), **Elliptical** (el-lip'tik-al), } *a.* having the form of an ellipse; defective; having a part understood.

Elm (elm), *n.* a well-known tree.

Elocution (el-ō-kū'shun), *n.* proper delivery of words.

Elocutionist (el-ō-kū'shun-ist), *n.* one skilled in elocution.

Eloge (e-lōzh'), *n.* eulogy; a panegyric.

Elongate (e-long'gāt), *v.* to draw out; to lengthen.

Elongation (e-long-gā'shun), *n.* act of lengthening.

Elope (e-lōp'), *v.* to run away secretly; to escape privately.

Elopement (e-lōp'ment), *n.* an unallowed departure.

Eloquence (el'ō-kwens), *n.* elegance and appropriateness of language.

Eloquent (el'ō-kwent), *a.* speaking with fluency.

Else (els), *a.* other; besides; —*ad.* otherwise; except.

Elsewhere (els'whār), *ad.* in some other or a different place.

Elucidate (e-lū'si-dāt), *v.* to make clear; to explain.

Elucidation (e-lū-si-dā'shun), *n.* illustration.

Elucidative (e-lū'si-dā-tiv), *a.* making clear.

Elude (e-lūd'), *v.* to escape by artifice; to evade.

Elusion (e-lū'zhun), *n.* escape by artifice; evasion.

Elusive (e-lū'siv), *a.* practicing elusion.

Elusory (e-lū'so-re), *a.* tending to elude or deceive.

Elysian (e-liz'e-an), *a.* very delightful; blissful.

Elysium (e-lizh'e-um), *n.* a place of delight.

Emaciate (e-mā'she-āt), *v.* to lose flesh; to waste; to pine.

Emanate (em'a-nāt), *v.* to flow or proceed from.

Emanation (em-a-nā'shun), *n.* act of flowing from.

Emancipate (e-man'se-pāt), *v.* to free from slavery.

Emancipation (e-man-se-pā'shun), *n.* act of emancipating.

Emancipator (e-man'se-pā-ter), *n.* one who frees from slavery.

Emasculate (e-mas'kū-lāt), *v.* to geld or castrate; to weaken.

Emasculation (e-mas-kū-lā'shun), *n.* act of depriving of virility.

Embalm (em-bām'), *v.* to fill with aromatics.

Embank (em-bangk'), *v.* to defend or protect by a mound.

Embankment (em-bangk'ment), *n.* a mound.

Embargo (em-bär'go), *n.* prohibition from sailing.

Embark (em-bärk), *v.* to enter on board; to engage in any business.

Embarrass (em-bar'ras), *v.* to perplex; to involve.

Embarrassing (em-bar'ras-sing), *a.* tending to perplex or confound.

Embarrassment (em-bar'ras-ment), *n.* perplexity; pecuniary straits.

Embassy (em'bas-se), *n.* the charge or function of an ambassador.

Embattle (em-bat'tl), *v.* to array troops for battle.

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Embay (em-bā'), *v.* to inclose in a bay.
Embed (em-bed'), *v.* to lay deeply in surrounding water.
Embellish (em-bel'lish), *v.* to adorn; to make beautiful.
Embellishment (em-bel'ish-ment), *n.* ornament; decoration.
Embers (em'berz), *n. pl.* hot cinders; ashes with fire.
Embezzle (em-bez'zl), *v.* to steal by breach of trust.
Embezzlement (em-bez'zl-ment), *n.* fraudulent appropriation of what has been intrusted to one.
Embezzler (em-bez'zler), *n.* one who embezzles.
Emblazon (em-blā'zn), *v.* to adorn with figures of heraldry; to adorn with glaring colors.
Emblazonry (em-blā'zn-re), *n.* figures on shields.
Emblem (em'blem), *n.* a picture imaging a truth; a type.
Emblematic (em-ble-mat'ik), } *a.* con-
Emblematical (em-ble-mat'e-kal), } sisting of or containing an emblem.
Embody (em-bod'e), *v.* to form in a body.
Embodiment (em-bod'e-ment), *n.* act of uniting in a whole.
Embolden (em-bold'n), *v.* to give courage to.
Embonpoint (ong-bong-pwong), *n.* plumpness of person.
Emborder (em-bor'der), *v.* to adorn with a border.
Embosom (em-boo'zum), *v.* to caress; to inclose in the midst.
Emboss (em-bos'), *v.* to adorn with raised work.
Embouchure (ong-bōō-shōōr'), *n.* mouth of a river, cannon, &c.; mouth-hole of a wind musical instrument.
Embowel (em-bow'el), *v.* to take out the bowels.
Embower (em-bow'er), *v.* to lodge in a bower.
Embrace (em-brās'), *v.* to inclose in the arms; to admit or receive; —*n.* fond pressure with the arms; a hug.
Embrasure (em-brā'zhūr), *n.* an opening in a wall through which cannons are fired.
Embrocate (em'brō-kāt), *v.* to moisten a diseased part.
Embrocation (em-brō-kā'shun), *n.* moistening a diseased part.
Embroider (em-broi'der), *v.* to adorn with figured needle-work.
Embroidery (em-broi'der-e), *n.* ornamental needle-work.
Embroil (em-broil'), *v.* to disturb; to entangle; to distract.
Embroilment (em-broil'ment), *n.* confusion; strife.
Embryo (em'bre-ō), *n.* the rudiments of an animal or plant; the beginning of anything; —*a.* rudimentary.
Embryology (em-bre-ol'o-je), *n.* the study of the formation of the embryo.
Embryonic (em-bre-on'ik), *a.* pertaining to an embryo; rudimentary.
Embryotomy (em-bre-ot'o-me), *n.* extraction of the fœtus by cutting.
Emendable (e-men'da-bl), *a.* that may be amended.
Emendation (em-en-dā'shun), *n.* correction.
Emendator (em'en-dā-ter), *n.* one who corrects or improves.
Emerald (em'er-ald), *n.* a gem of a green color.
Emerge (e-merj'), *v.* to rise out of water, &c.; to reappear.
Emergency (e-mer'jen-se), *n.* a rising out of; pressing necessity.
Emergent (e-mer'jent), *a.* rising out of; pressing.
Emersion (e-mer'shun), *n.* a rising out of; a fluid.
Emery (em'er-e), *n.* a hard mineral used in polishing.
Emetic (e-met'ik), *a.* that causes vomiting; —*n.* a medicine exciting vomiting.
Emiction (e-mik'shun), *n.* the discharging of urine.
Emigrant (em'e-grant), *n.* one who emigrates.
Emigrate (em'e-grāt), *v.* to leave one country to settle in another.
Emigration (em-e-grā'shun), *n.* removing to another country.
Eminence (em'e-nens), *n.* a rising ground; distinction; a cardinal's title.
Eminent (em'e-nent), *a.* celebrated or conspicuous; high in rank.
Eminently (em'e-nent-le), *ad.* in a high degree.
Emissary (em'is-sar-e), *n.* a secret agent; a spy.
Emission (e-mish'un), *n.* a sending out; an issuing out.
Emit (e-mit'), *v.* to send out; to throw out.
Emmenagogue (em-men'a-gog), *n.* a medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.
Emmet (em'met), *n.* an ant.
Emolliate (e-mol'le-at), *v.* to soften.
Emollient (e-mol'le-ent), *a.* softening, or making supple.
Emollition (em-ol-lish'un), *n.* act of softening or relaxing.
Emolument (e-mol'ū-ment), *n.* profit from office.
Emolumental (e-mol-ū-men'tal), *a.* useful; yielding profit.
Emotion (e-mō'shun), *n.* excitement of the mind.
Empale (em-pāl'), *v.* to fence in with stakes; to put to death on a stake.
Empalement (em-pāl'ment), *n.* act of empaling.
Empark (em-park'), *v.* to inclose in a park.
Emperor (em'per-er), *n.* one ruling an empire.
Emphasis (em'fa-sis), *n.* force or stress of utterance; *pl.* Emphases.
Emphasize (em'fa-siz), *v.* to utter with force.
Emphatic (em-fat'ik), } *a.* forcible; ut-
Emphatical (em-fat'ik-al), } tered with or requiring emphasis.
Emphatically (em fat'ik-al-le), *ad.* with emphasis.
Empire (em'pir), *n.* dominions of an emperor.
Empiric (em-pir'ik), *n.* a pretender to medical skill; a quack.
Empirical (em-pir'e-kal), *a.* used without science.
Empiricism (em-pir'e-sizm), *n.* quackery.
Employ (em-ploy'), *v.* to use; to exercise; —*n.* business.
Employee (em-ploy-ē'), *n.* one who is employed.
Employer (em-ploy'er), *n.* one who employs.
Employment (em-ploy'ment), *n.* business; occupation.

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Emporium (em-pō're-um), *n.* a place of trade; a mart.
Empower (em-pow'er), *v.* to authorize; to enable.
Empress (em'pres), *n.* the consort or wife of an emperor.
Emptiness (emp'te-nes), *n.* vanity; vacuity.
Empty (emp'te), *a.* void; unfurnished; vacant; — *v.* to exhaust; to deprive of contents.
Empurple (em-pur'pl), *v.* to tinge purple.
Empyreal (em-pir'e-al), *a.* pure; vital; ethereal.
Empyrean (em-pe-rē'an), *a.* the highest heaven.
Empyreuma (em-pe-roo'ma), *n.* the smell of or taste of burnt vegetable substances.
Emulate (em'ū-lāt), *v.* to strive to equal or excel.
Emulation (em-ū-lā'shun), *n.* rivalry; effort to equal.
Emulative (em'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* inclined to labor for superiority.
Emulator (em'ū-lā-ter), *n.* one who strives to excel.
Emulous (em'ū-lus), *a.* rivalling; desirous to excel.
Emulsion (e-mul'shun), *n.* a softening medicine.
Emulsive (e-mul'siv), *a.* mollifying; softening.
Enable (en-ā'bl), *v.* to make able; to supply with power.
Enablement (en-ā'bl-ment), *n.* the act of enabling.
Enact (en-akt'), *v.* to decree by law; to perform.
Enactive (en-ak'tiv), *a.* having power to enact.
Enactment (en-akt'ment), *n.* measure or bill passed into a law; the passing of it.
Enactor (en-ak'tor), *n.* one who enacts.
Enallage (en-al'la-jē), *n.* the interchange of one gender, case, &c., for another.
Enamel (en-am'el), *n.* a substance used in enamelling; substance on teeth; — *v.* to coat or paint with enamel.
Enamelling (en-am'el-ing), *n.* the art of laying on enamel.
Enamor (en-am'er), *v.* to inflame with love or desire.
Encamp (en-kamp'), *v.* to pitch tents; to form into a camp.
Encampment (en-kamp'ment), *n.* pitching tents where troops lodge in a camp.
Encaustic (en-kaws'tik), *a.* burnt in or done by heat; — *n.* painting in heated wax.
Encave (en-kāv'), *v.* to hide in a cave or recess.
Enceinte (ang-sangt'), *a.* pregnant.
Encephalic (en-se-fal'ik), *a.* belonging to the head or brain.
Enchain (en-chān'), *v.* to fasten with or bind in a chain.
Enchant (en-chant'), *v.* to charm; to bewitch; to delight.
Enchantingly (en-chant'ing-le), *ad.* in a way to fascinate.
Enchantment (en-chant'ment), *n.* fascination; extreme delight.
Enchantress (en-chan'tres), *n.* a sorceress.
Enchase (en-chās'), *v.* to adorn by embossed works.
Encircle (en-ser'kl), *v.* to inclose by a circle; to surround.
Enclitic (en-klit'ik), *a.* inclining or leaning upon; — *n.* a word joined to the end of another.
Encliner (en-klī'ner), *n.* one who inclines; inclined dial.
Encomiast (en-kō'me-ast), *n.* one who bestows praise.
Encomiastic (en-kō-me-ast'ik), *a.* containing praise.
Encomium (en-kō'me-um), *n.* panegyric; high praise.
Encompass (en-kum'pas), *v.* to encircle in; to inclose.
Encore (ang'kōr), *ad.* a word calling for a repetition of a performance.
Encounter (en-koun'ter), *n.* a sudden meeting; a battle; combat; engagement; — *v.* to meet suddenly; to fight.
Encourage (en-kur'aj), *v.* to inspire with courage.
Encouragement (en-kur'aj-ment), *n.* incitement; support; hope; favor.
Encouraging (en-kur'aj-ing), *n.* inspiring with hope.
Encouragingly (en-kur'aj-ing-le), *ad.* so as to give hope of success.
Encroach (en-krōch'), *v.* to intrude; to trespass.
Encroachment (en-krōch'ment), *n.* unlawful intrusion.
Encumber (en-kum'ber), *v.* to burden with a load.
Encumbrance (en-kum'brans), *n.* a load; burden.
Encyclical (en-sik'lik-al), *a.* sent to many places or persons, as a letter.
Encyclopædia (en-sī-klō-pē'de-a), *n.* a summary of every branch of knowledge.
Encysted (en-sist'ed), *a.* inclosed in a bag, sac, or cyst.
End (end), *n.* extreme point; result; purpose; close; death; — *v.* to finish; to close; to destroy.
Endanger (en-dān'jer), *v.* to expose to injury.
Endear (en-dēr'), *v.* to make dear or beloved.
Endearment (en-dēr'ment), *n.* that which excites or increases affection.
Endeavor (en-dev'er), *n.* effort; trial; attempt; — *v.* to try; to strive.
Endecagon (en-dek'a-gon), *n.* a plain figure having eleven sides and eleven angles.
Endemic (en-dem'ik), *a.* peculiar to a place.
Ending (end'ing), *n.* termination; conclusion.
Endless (end'les), *a.* without end; everlasting.
Endlessly (end'les-le), *ad.* forever; incessantly.
Endogen (en'do-jen), *n.* a plant that grows from within.
Endogenous (en-doj'e-nus), *a.* increasing by internal growth.
Endow (en-dow'), *v.* to give a dowry or marriage portion to; to enrich or provide for.
Endowment (en-dow'ment), *n.* act of endowing; any gift of nature.
Endurable (en-dū'ra-bl), *a.* that may be borne.
Endurance (en-dū'rans), *n.* sufferance; patience.
Endure (en-dūr'), *v.* to bear; to suffer with patience; to undergo.
Endwise (end'wiz), *ad.* on one end; with the end first.
Enema (e-nē'ma), *n.* an injection into the bowels.

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Enemy (en'e-me), *n.* one who hates; a foe; an adversary.
Energetic (en-er-jet'ik), **Energetical** (en-er-jet'ik-al), *a.* active; forcible; effective.
Energize (en'er-jīz), *v.* to operate with vigor.
Energy (en'er-je), *n.* inherent power for work; vigor; action; strength; spirit.
Enervate (e-ner'vāt), *v.* to deprive of strength or courage.
Enfeeble (en-fē'bl), *v.* to weaken; to make feeble.
Enfeeblement (en-fē'bl-ment), *n.* a weakening.
Enfeoff (en-fēf'), *v.* to invest with a fee or estate.
Enfilade (en-fe-lād'), *n.* a straight line; — *v.* to rake with shot or shell the whole length of a line.
Enforce (en-fōrs'), *v.* to put in execution; to compel.
Enforcement (en-fōrs'ment), *n.* compulsion.
Enforcer (en-fōrs'er), *n.* one who carries into effect.
Enfranchise (en-fran'chiz), *v.* to set free; to admit to the privileges of a free citizen.
Enfranchisement (en-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* act of setting free; admission to civil and political rights.
Engage (en-gāj'), *v.* to encounter; to bind; to embark in any business.
Engagement (en-gāj'ment), *n.* a battle; obligation; business; compact.
Engaging (en-gāj'ing), *a.* pleasing; attractive; winning.
Engarrison (en-gar're-son), *v.* to protect by a garrison.
Engender (en-jen'der), *v.* to cause to exist; to produce.
Engine (en'jin), *n.* an instrument of action; machine.
Engineer (en-jin-ēr'), *n.* one skilled in mechanics, and who manages an engine, &c.
Enginery (en'jin-re), *n.* management of engines.
Engird (en-gerd'), *v.* to encompass; to surround.
English (ing'glish), *a.* of or pertaining to England; — *n.* people or language of England.
Engrain (en-grān'), *v.* to dye in grain.
Engrave (en-grāv'), *v.* to cut figures or letters on wood, metal, &c.
Engraver (en-grāv'er), *n.* one who engraves.
Engraving (en-grāv'ing), *n.* the art or act of cutting designs on wood, &c., that which is engraved; a print.
Engross (en-grōs'), *v.* to buy the whole; to write in a fair hand.
Engrosser (en-grōs'er), *n.* a monopolizer; one who writes a fair copy.
Engulf (en-gulf'), *v.* to swallow up; to absorb.
Enhance (en-hans'), *v.* to raise in price; to advance.
Enhancement (en-hans'ment), *n.* increase; rise.
Enhydrous (en-hī'drus), *a.* applied to minerals or crystals containing water.
Enigma (e-nig'ma), *n.* a riddle; obscure expression.
Enigmatic (e-nig-mat'ik), **Enigmatical** (e-nig-mat'ik-al), *a.* darkly expressed; obscure.
Enigmatist (e-nig'ma-tist), *n.* a dealer in enigmas.
Enjoin (en-join'), *v.* to command; to urge upon.
Enjoinment (en-join'ment), *n.* direction; command.
Enjoy (en-joy'), *v.* to feel pleasure; to possess.
Enjoyable (en-joy'a-bl), *a.* that can be possessed with pleasure.
Enjoyment (en-joy'ment), *n.* pleasure; satisfaction; possession with pleasure.
Enkindle (en-kin'dl), *v.* to set on fire; to excite.
Enlarge (en-larj'), *v.* to expand; to increase; to amplify; to extend; to liberate.
Enlargement (en-larj'ment), *n.* increase of size; extension; release.
Enlighten (en-līt'n), *v.* to make clear; to instruct.
Enlightenment (en-līt'n-ment), *n.* state of being enlightened.
Enlist (en-list'), *v.* to enter a name on a list; to enrol.
Enlistment (en-list'ment), *n.* act of enlisting.
Enliven (en-līv'n), *v.* to animate; to make cheerful.
Enmity (en'me-te), *n.* ill-will; hatred; hostility.
Enneagon (en'ne-a-gon), *n.* a figure with nine sides and nine angles.
Ennoble (en-nō'bl), *v.* to make noble; to elevate.
Ennoblement (en-nō'bl-ment), *n.* act of ennobling.
Ennui (ong-wē), *n.* lassitude; languor; mental depression.
Enode (e-nōd'), *a.* in botany, without knots or joints.
Enormity (e-nor'me-te), *n.* great wickedness; atrociousness.
Enormous (e-nor'mus), *a.* more than the common measure.
Enormously (e-nor'mus-le), *ad.* atrociously.
Enough (e-nuf'), *a.* giving content; sufficient; — *n.* sufficiency; — *ad.* sufficiently; fully.
Enrage (en-rāj'), *v.* to irritate; to provoke to fury.
Enrapture (en-rap'tūr), *v.* to transport with pleasure.
Enravish (en-rav'ish), *v.* to transport with delight.
Enravishment (en-rav'ish-ment), *n.* ecstasy of delight.
Enrich (en-rich'), *v.* to make rich; to fertilize.
Enrobe (en-rōb'), *v.* to clothe; to invest; to attire.
Enrol (en-rōl'), *v.* to register.
Enrolment (en-rōl'ment), *n.* a register; a record.
Enroot (en-root'), *v.* to implant deep.
Ensample (en-sam'pl), *n.* an example; a pattern.
Ensanguine (en-sang'gwin), *v.* to stain with blood.
Ensconce (en-skons'), *v.* to cover or protect; to secure.
Ensemble (ong-som'bl), *n.* all parts taken together.
Enshrine (en-shrin'), *v.* to inclose in a covering; to preserve as sacred.
Enshroud (en-shrowd'), *v.* to cover or envelop in a shroud.
Ensiform (en'se-form), *a.* in the form of a sword.
Ensign (en'sin), *n.* a flag; an officer that carries a standard or flag.

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Ensigncy (en'sin-se), *n.* the commission of an ensign.
Enslave (en-slāv'), *v.* to deprive of liberty.
Enslavement (en-slāv'ment), *n.* state of slavery.
Enstamp (en-stamp'), *v.* to mark as with a stamp.
Ensue (en-sū'), *v.* to result from; to succeed.
Ensuing (en-sū'ing), *pp.* next following.
Entablature (en-tab'la-tūr), } *n.* the whole
Entablement (en-tā'bl-ment), } top parts of a column or pillar.
Entail (en-tāl), *n.* an estate entailed; —*v.* to settle an estate inalienably.
Entailment (en-tāl'ment), *n.* act of settling an estate inalienably on an heir.
Entangle (en-tang'gl), *v.* to twist and intermingle; to perplex; to involve in complications.
Entanglement (en-tang'gl-ment), *n.* a disordered state.
Entasia (en-tā'zhe-a), *n.* a vehement straining or stretching.
Entasis (en'ta-sis), *n.* the gradual swelling of a shaft or column.
Entastic (en-tas'tik), *a.* relating to diseases characterized by tonic spasms.
Enter (en'ter), *v.* to go or come into; to join or engage in.
Enteric (en-ter'ik), *a.* belonging to the intestines.
Enterprise (en'ter-prīz), *n.* an undertaking; an attempt.
Enterprising (en'ter-prīz-ing), *a.* bold or resolute to attempt.
Entertain (en-ter-tān'), *v.* to provide with meat and lodging; to amuse.
Entertaining (en-ter-tān'ing), *a.* amusing; pleasing.
Entertainment (en-ter-tān'ment), *n.* amusement; hospitable treatment.
Enthrone (en-thrōn'), *v.* to place on a throne; to exalt.
Enthusiasm (en-thū'ze-azm), *n.* heat of imagination; intense interest; passionate zeal.
Enthusiast (en-thū'ze-ast), *n.* one who loves or admires intensely.
Enthusiastic (en-thū-ze-as'tik), *a.* full of ardor.
Enthymeme (en'the-mēm), *n.* an argument consisting of two propositions.
Entice (en-tis'), *v.* to lead astray; to incite; to allure.
Enticement (en-tis'ment), *n.* the act of alluring.
Enticer (en-tis'er), *n.* one who tempts to evil.
Enticingly (en-tis'ing-le), *ad.* with instigation to evil.
Entire (en-tīr'), *a.* whole; complete; unmingled.
Entirely (en-tīr'le), *ad.* wholly; completely; fully.
Entireness (en-tīr'nes), *n.* wholeness; completeness.
Entitle (en-tī'tl), *v.* to give a right or claim to.
Entity (en'te-te), *n.* being; existence; a real substance.
Entomb (en-toom'), *v.* to put or place in a tomb.
Entomoid (en'to-moyd), *a.* resembling an insect.
Entomologist (en-to-mol'o-jist), *n.* one learned in entomology.
Entomology (en-to-mol'o-je), *n.* the science which treats of insects.
Entomophagous (en-to-mof'a-gus), *a.* insect eating.
Entonic (en-ton'ik), *a.* having great tension or exaggerated action.
Entozoon (en-to-zō-on), *n.* an animal which lives within the bodies of other animals.
Entrails (en'trālz), *n. pl.* the bowels or intestines.
Entrance (en'trans), *n.* power or right to enter the door; the beginning.
Entrance (en-trans'), *v.* to put into a trance.
Entrap (en-trap'), *v.* to trap; to insnare.
Entreat (en-trēt'), *v.* to beg earnestly; to supplicate.
Entreaty (en-trēt'e), *n.* urgent prayer; an earnest petition.
Entree (ong-trā), *n.* entry; access; a course of dishes.
Entropium (en-trō'pe-um), *n.* inversion of the eyelashes.
Entry (en'tre), *n.* an entrance; a passage into; the thing entered or written.
Entwine (en-twin), *v.* to wreathe round.
Entwist (en-twist'), *v.* to twist round.
Enumerate (e-nū'me-rāt), *v.* to number; to count.
Enumerative (e-nū'me-ra-tiv), *a.* counting singly.
Enunciate (e-nun'she-āt), *v.* to declare; to pronounce distinctly.
Enunciation (e-nūn-she-ā'shun), *n.* manner of pronunciation; declaration.
Enunciatory (e-nun'she-ā-to-re), *a.* containing utterance.
Envelop (en-vel'up), *v.* to cover on all sides; to inclose; to hide.
Envelope (en'vel-ōp), *n.* an inclosing cover for a letter.
Envelopment (en-vel'op-ment), *n.* a covering on all sides.
Envenom (en-ven'um), *v.* to poison; to taint with malice.
Enviable (en've-a-bl), *a.* that may excite envy.
Envious (en've-us), *a.* feeling envy; directed by envy.
Environ (en-vī'run), *v.* to hem in; to surround.
Environment (en-vī'run-ment), *n.* surrounding.
Environs (en've-runz), *n. pl.* places that lie around a town or city; suburbs.
Envoy (en'voy), *n.* a minister to a foreign court.
Envoyship (en'voy-ship), *n.* the office of an envoy.
Envy (en've), *v.* to grieve at another's good; to grudge; —*n.* vexation or pain excited by another's prosperity.
Eocene (ē'ō-sēn), *a.* first in time of the three subdivisions of the tertiary formations.
Eolian (ē-ō'le-an), *a.* pertaining to Æolus, or the winds.
Epact (ē'pakt), *n.* the excess of the solar month or year above the lunar.
Epaulement (e-pawl'ment), *n.* a side-work to cover troops in flank.
Epaulet (ep'awl'et), *n.* a shoulder-knot worn by military officers; a badge of office.
Epergne (e-pern'), *n.* an ornamental stand for a dish in the center of a table.
Epha (ē'fa), *n.* a Hebrew measure, a little more than three pecks.
Ephemera (e-fem'e-ra), *n.* that which lasts but a day; an insect that lives only one day.
Ephemeral (e-fem'e-ral), *a.* lasting one day; short-lived.

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Ephemeris (e-fem'e-ris), *n.* an astronomical almanac.
Ephod (ef'od), *n.* a girdle worn by Jewish priests.
Epic (ep'ik), *a.* containing narrative; heroic; —*n.* an heroic or narrative poem.
Epicarp (ep'e-karp), *n.* the outer skin of fruits.
Epicene (ep'e-sēn), *n.* common to both sexes.
Epicure (ep'e-kūr), *n.* one devoted to the luxuries of the table.
Epicurean (ep-e-kū're-an), *a.* given to luxury.
Epicurism (ep'e-kūr-izm), *n.* devotion to dainty living.
Epicycle (ep-e-si'kl), *n.* a little circle whose center is on the circumference of a greater circle.
Epidemic (ep-e-dem'ik), *n.* a disease falling on great numbers.
Epidemical (ep-e-dem'e-kal), *a.* general; affecting numbers.
Epidermal (ep-e-der'mal), } *a.* pertaining
Epidermic (ep-e-der'mik), } to the outer skin.
Epidermis (ep-e-der'mis), *n.* the cuticle or outer skin.
Epigæous (ep-e-je'us), *a.* growing on land.
Epigeal (ep-e-je'al), *a.* above ground.
Epigastric (ep-e-gas'trik), *a.* pertaining to the upper part of the belly.
Epiglottis (ep-e-glot'tis), *n.* a cartilage that covers the glottis.
Epigram (ep'e-gram), *n.* a kind of short pointed poem.
Epigrammatic (ep-e-gram-mat'ik), } *a.*
Epigrammatical (ep-e-gram-mat'ik-al), } like an epigram; concise; pointed; poignant.
Epigrammatist (ep-e-gram'ma-tist), *n.* a writer of epigrams.
Epigraph (ep'e-graf), *n.* an inscription on a building; a citation or motto in a book.
Epilepsy (ep'e-lep-se), *n.* a kind of fit, with convulsions; the falling sickness.
Epileptic (ep-e-lep'tik), *a.* afflicted with falling sickness.
Epilogistic (ep-il-o-jis'tik), *a.* of or like epilogue.
Epilogue (ep'e-log), *n.* a concluding speech.
Epiphany (e-pif'a-ne), *n.* a church festival held on the 6th of January.
Epiphora (e-pif'o-ra), *n.* watery eye.
Epiphysis (e-pif'e-sis), *n.* that which grows on something else.
Episcopacy (e-pis'ko-pa-se), *n.* church government by bishops.
Episcopal (e-pis'ko-pal), *a.* pertaining to bishops.
Episcopalian (e-pis-ko-pā'le-an), *n.* one belonging to the Episcopal church.
Episcopate (e-pis'ko-pāt), *n.* the dignity of a bishop.
Episode (ep'e-sōd), *n.* a separate story; an incident.
Epispastic (ep-e-spas'tik), *a.* drawing; blistering; —*n.* that which acts as a blister.
Episperm (ep'e-sperm), *n.* the outer covering of a seed.
Epistaxis (ep-e-stak'sis), *n.* act or state of bleeding from the nose.
Epistle (e-pis'l), *n.* a letter.
Epistolary (e-pis'to-lar-e), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of letters.
Epistomeus (ep-is-tō'me-us), *a.* spigot-shaped.
Epitaph (ep'e-taf), *n.* an inscription on a tombstone.
Epithet (ep'e-thet), *n.* a word expressing some real quality; a title.
Epitome (e-pit'o-me), *n.* an abridgment; an abstract.
Epitomize (e-pit'o-mīz), *v.* to abridge; to diminish.
Epizootic (ep-e-zo-ot'ik), *a.* applied to diseases prevailing among animals.
Epoch (ep'ok), *n.* a remarkable period of time.
Epode (ep'ōd), *n.* the third or last part of an ode.
Epopee (ep'o-pē), *n.* the subject of an epic poem.
Equability (ē-qwa-bil'e-te), *n.* uniformity; not variable.
Equable (ē'kwa-bl), *a.* equal and uniform at all times.
Equal (ē'kwal), *a.* being of the same magnitude, value, or quality; uniform; —*n.* one of the same rank, age, quality, &c.
Equality (e-kwal'e-te), *n.* likeness; uniformity.
Equalization (ē-kwal-e-zā'shun), *n.* state of equality.
Equalize (ē'kwal-iz), *v.* to make equal.
Equally (ē'kwal-le), *ad.* in the same degree.
Equanimity (ē-kwa-nim'e-te), *n.* evenness of mind.
Equangular (e-kwang'gū-ler), *a.* consisting of equal angles.
Equation (e-kwā'shun), *n.* a bringing to equality.
Equator (e-kwā'tor), *n.* a great circle, equally distant from the poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres.
Equatorial (ē-kwa-tō're-al), *a.* pertaining to the equator.
Equerry (ek'we-re, ek-wer're), *n.* one who has the care of horses.
Equestrian (e-kwes'tre-an), *a.* pertaining to horses, or horsemanship, on horseback.
Equiangular (ē-kwe-ang'gū-lar), *a.* of equal angles.
Equidifferent (ē-kwe-dif'fer-ent), *a.* arithmetically proportional.
Equidistant (ē-kwe-dis'tant), *a.* of the same distance.
Equiform (ē'kwe-form), *a.* having the same form.
Equilateral (ē-kwe-lat'er-al), *a.* having all the sides equal.
Equilibrity (ē-kwe-lib're-te), *n.* equality of weight.
Equilibrium (ē-kwe-lib're-um), *n.* equality of weight, power, or force; level position.
Equine (ē'kwin), *a.* pertaining to horses.
Equinoctial (ē-kwe-nok'shal), *n.* the great circle which the sun describes when days and nights are equal.
Equinox (ē'kwe-noks), *n.* the time when the sun crosses the equator, making the night equal to the day.
Equip (e-kwip'), *v.* to fit out; to dress; to arm.
Equipage (ek'we-pāj), *n.* retinue, as horses, carriages, &c.
Equipment (e-kwip'ment), *n.* act of equipping; things used in equipping.
Equipois (ē'kwe-poiz), *n.* equality of weight; equilibrium.
Equipollent (ē-kwe-pol'lent), *a.* having equal power or force.
Equiponderant (ē-kwe-pon'der-ant), *a.* being of the same weight.

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Equitable (ek'we-ta-bl), *a.* fair; just; giving equal justice; impartial.
Equitably (ek'we-ta-ble), *ad.* with justice.
Equity (ek'we-te), *n.* justice; impartiality; fairness.
Equivalence (e-kwiv'a-lens), *n.* equal worth or value.
Equivalent (e-kwiv'a-lent), *a.* equal in power, value, or effect; — *n.* a thing equal in value or worth.
Equivocal (e-kwiv'o-kal), *a.* of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.
Equivocate (e-kwiv'o-kāt), *v.* to use words of doubtful meaning; to evade.
Equivocation (e-kwiv-o-kā'shun), *n.* act of using doubtful words to mislead.
Equivocator (e-kwiv'o-kā-tor), *n.* one who equivocates.
Equivoke (ek'we-vōk), *n.* an ambiguous expression.
Era (ē'ra), *n.* a series of years reckoned from a particular point; an epoch.
Eradiate (e-rā'de-āt), *v.* to shoot rays.
Eradicate (e-rad'e-kāt), *v.* to extirpate; to destroy.
Eradication (e-rad-e-kā'shun), *n.* act of rooting out.
Eradicative (e-rad'e-ka-tiv), *a.* that cures or destroys thoroughly.
Erasable (e-rās'a-bl), *a.* that may be erased.
Erase (e-rās'), *v.* to rub or scrape out; to efface.
Erasion (e-rā'zhun), } *n.* act of erasing.
Erasure (e-rā'zhūr), }
Ere (ār), *ad.* before; sooner than; — *prep.* before.
Erebus (er'e-bus), *n.* darkness; the region of the dead.
Erect (e-rekt'), *a.* upright; directed upward; hold; — *v.* to set upright; to build; to raise.
Erectile (e-rek'til), *a.* having the property of raising itself.
Erection (e-rek'shun), *n.* act of raising; elevation; building.
Erective (e-rek'tiv), *a.* able or tending to erect.
Erectly (e-rekt'le), *ad.* in an upright position.
Erelong (ār'long), *ad.* before a long time.
Ergot (er'got), *n.* a horny substance on a horse's leg; a diseased condition of grain.
Ermine (er'min), *n.* a species of animal or its fur.
Erode (e-rōd'), *v.* to eat in or away; to corrode.
Erosion (e-rō'shun), *n.* act of eating away.
Erosive (e-rō'siv), *a.* that eats away; corrosive.
Erotic (e-rot'ik), *a.* relating to the passion of love.
Err (er), *v.* to wander; to go astray; to sin; to mistake.
Errand (er'rand), *n.* a message.
Errant (er'rant), *a.* wandering; roving; wild.
Errantry (er'rant-re), *n.* a wandering state.
Erratic (er-rat'ik), *a.* wandering; strange; irregular; queer.
Erratum (er-rā'tum), *n.* error in printing or writing; — *pl.* Errata.
Errhine (er'rin), *a.* affecting the nose; — *n.* what is snuffed up the nose.
Erroneous (er-rō'ne-us), *a.* not conformed to truth.
Erroneously (er-rō'ne-us-le), *ad.* by mistake.
Error (er'ror), *n.* deviation from the truth; blunder; mistake.
Erst (erst), *ad.* at first; long ago; once.
Erubescence (er-ū-bes'sens), *n.* a redness; a blushing.
Erubescent (er-ū-bes'sent), *a.* reddish; flushing.
Eructate (e-ruk'tāt), *v.* to belch.
Erudite (er'ū'dit), *a.* conversant with books; learned.
Erudition (er-ū-dish'un), *n.* knowledge gained by study.
Eruption (e-rup'shun), *n.* a breaking or bursting out; a breaking out of pustules on the skin.
Eruptive (e-rup'tiv), *a.* breaking forth; attended or produced by eruption.
Erysipelas (ir-e-sip'e-las), *n.* an eruptive inflammation of the skin.
Erysipelatous (ir-e-se-pel'a-tus), *a.* of or resembling erysipelas.
Erythema (er-e-the'ma), *a.* superficial redness of the skin.
Escalade (es'ka-lād), *n.* act of scaling of walls.
Escallop (es-kal'lop), *n.* a bivalve shell; inequality of margin.
Escapade (es-ka-pād'), *n.* a trick; an impropriety of speech, or slip of the tongue; gambols of a horse.
Escape (es-kāp), *v.* to avoid; to shun or evade; to become free; — *n.* flight; a getting free.
Escapement (es-kāp'ment), *n.* that part of a watch which regulates its movements.
Escarp (es-karp'), *v.* to form a slope; — *n.* the side of a ditch next the rampart.
Escarpment (es-karp'ment), *n.* the steep side of a hill or rock.
Echalot (esh'a-lot), *n.* a kind of small onion.
Escharotic (es-ka-rot'ik), *a.* caustic; — *n.* a caustic application.
Escheat (es-chēt), *n.* property which falls to the state for want of heirs; — *v.* to be forfeited for want of heirs.
Eschew (es-chōō'), *v.* to shun or avoid; to flee from.
Escort (es'kort), *n.* a body of men to protect.
Escort (es-kort'), *v.* to guard on the way.
Escritoire (es-kre-twor'), *n.* a box with writing instruments.
Esculapian (es-ku-lā'pe-an), *a.* pertaining to the healing art.
Esculent (es'kū-lent), *a.* eatable; good for food.
Escutcheon (es-kuch'un), *n.* a shield on which a coat of arms is represented.
Esophagus (e-sof'a-gus), *n.* the gullet.
Esoteric (es-o-ter'ik), *a.* private; secret; taught to a select few.
Esoterics (es-o-ter'iks), *n. pl.* mysterious or hidden doctrines.
Espalier (es-pal'yer), *n.* a trellis for fruit trees.
Especial (es-pesh'al), *a.* principal; particular.
Especially (es-pesh'al-le), *ad.* chiefly; principally.
Espial (es-pī'al), *n.* the act of spying.
Espionage (es'pe-on-āj), *n.* employment of spies.
Esplanade (es-pla-nād'), *n.* the space between the glacis of a citadel and the houses of the town.
Espousal (es-pouz'al), *a.* relating to espousals; — *n.* adoption; — *n. pl.* a contracting of marriage.
Espouse (es-pouz') *v.* to betroth; to marry.
Espy (es-pī'), *v.* to see at a distance; to spy.

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Esquire (es-kwīr'), *n.* a title of magistrates and gentlemen.
Essay (es-sā'), *v.* to attempt; to try; to endeavor.
Essay (es'sā), *n.* a trial; an effort; short treatise.
Essayist (es'sā-ist), *n.* a writer of essays.
Essence (es'sens), *n.* the nature, substance, or being of a thing; perfume; scent.
Essential (es-sen'shal), *a.* indispensably necessary; important in the highest degree; pure.
Essentiality (es-sen-she-al'e-te), *n.* essential nature or character.
Essentially (es-sen'shal-le), *ad.* in an essential manner.
Establish (es-tab'lish), *v.* to fix or settle firmly; to ratify.
Establishment (es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* fixed state; a household; place of trade; income.
Estate (es-tāt'), *n.* condition; property; a body politic.
Esteem (es-tēm'), *v.* to value highly; to regard.
Esthetic (es-thet'ik), *a.* relating to feeling.
Estimable (es'te-ma-bl), *a.* worthy of esteem or honor.
Estimate (es'te-māt), *v.* to place a value on; to calculate; — *n.* rough calculation; a valuation.
Estimation (es-te-mā'shun), *n.* a reckoning of value; esteem; honor.
Estival (es'te-val), *a.* pertaining to summer.
Estop (es-top'), *v.* to bar.
Estrange (es-trānj'), *v.* to alienate.
Estrangement (es-trānj'ment), *n.* alienation.
Estuary (es'tū-a-re), *n.* an arm of the sea.
Etch (ech), *v.* to engrave by drawing lines through wax and applying nitric acid.
Etching (ech'ing), *n.* the art of etching; an impression from an etched plate.
Eternal (e-ter'nal), *a.* without beginning or ending; — *n.* the attribute of God.
Eternally (e-ter'nal-le), *ad.* perpetually; unchangeably.
Eternity (e-ter'ne-te), *n.* eternal duration.
Eternize (e-ter'niz), *v.* to make eternal; to immortalize.
Etesian (e-tē'zhe-an), *n.* certain periodical winds.
Ether (ē'ther), *n.* the medium fluid supposed to fill all space above the atmosphere; a volatile fluid.
Ethereal (e-thē're-al), *a.* formed of ether; heavenly.
Etherealize (e-thē're-al-iz), *v.* to render ethereal.
Etheriform (e-ther'e-form), *a.* having the form of ether.
Ethic (eth'ik), **Ethical** (eth'e-kal), *a.* relating to morals or manners.
Ethically (eth'e-kal-le), *ad.* according to ethics.
Ethics (eth'iks), *n. pl.* the science which treats of morality.
Ethnic (eth'nik), **Ethnical** (eth'nik-al), *a.* relating to nations or races; heathen.
Ethnography (eth-nog'ra-fe), *n.* a description of the races of the earth.
Ethnology (eth-nol'o-je), *n.* a treatise on nations.
Ethology (eth-ol'o-je), *n.* science of ethics.
Etiolate (ē'te-o-lāt), *v.* to blanch; to become white.
Etiolation (ē-te-ō-lā'shun), *n.* act of becoming white by the absence of the sun.
Etiology (ē-te-ol'o-je), *n.* the science of the causes of disease.
Etiquette (et-e-ket'), *n.* the ceremonial code of polite society.
Etymological (et-e-mo-loj'i-kal), *a.* pertaining to etymology.
Etymologist (et-e-mol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in etymology.
Etymologize (et-e-mol'o-jiz), *v.* to search into the origin and meaning of words.
Etymology (et-e-mol'o-je), *n.* the science that treats of the origin of words.
Etymon (et'e-mon), *n.* an original or primitive word; a root.
Eucharist (ū'kar-ist), *n.* the Lord's supper.
Eulogist (ū'lo-jist), *n.* one who praises or extols another.
Eulogize (ū'lo-jiz), *v.* to praise highly; to extol.
Eulogistic (ū-lo-jis'tik), **Eulogistical** (ū-lo-jis'tik-al), *a.* containing praise; commendatory.
Eulogium (ū-lō'je-um), *n.* praise; commendation; eulogy.
Eulogy (ū'lo-je), *n.* the praise of any one.
Eunuch (ū'nuk), *n.* a castrated man.
Eupepsy (ū-pep'se), *n.* good digestion.
Euphemism (ū'fem-izm), *n.* soft or pleasing term used to express what is disagreeable.
Euphonic (ū-fon'ik), *a.* having an agreeable sound.
Euphonious (ū-fō'ne-us), *a.* pleasing to the ear.
Euphony (ū'fo-ne), *n.* an agreeably sounding enunciation.
Euphuism (ū'fū-izm), *n.* an expression affectedly refined.
European (ū-ro-pē'an), *a.* belonging to Europe; — *n.* a native of Europe.
Eurythmy (ū'rith-me), *n.* just proportion or symmetry in anything.
Euthanasia (ū-than-ā'zhe-a), *n.* an easy, happy death.
Evacuant (e-vak'ū-ant), *n.* a medicine that evacuates.
Evacuate (e-vak'ū-āt), *v.* to empty; to quit.
Evacuation (e-vak-ū-ā'shun), *n.* act of emptying or quitting.
Evade (e-vād'), *v.* to escape artfully; to elude; to equivocate.
Evanescence (ev-an-es'sens), *n.* vanishing; liable to pass away.
Evanescent (ev-an-es'ent), *a.* fleeting; passing away.
Evangelic (ev-an-jel'ik), **Evangelical** (ev-an-jel'ik-al), *a.* according to the doctrines of the gospel; orthodox.
Evangelism (e-van'jel-izm), *n.* act of proclaiming the gospel.
Evangelist (e-van'jel-ist), *n.* a preacher of the gospel.
Evangelize (e-van'jel-iz), *v.* to instruct in the gospel.
Evaporate (e-vap'er-āt), *v.* to fly off in vapor.
Evaporation (e-vap-er-ā'shun), *n.* the changing of a fluid into vapor or steam.
Evasion (e-vā'zhun), *n.* a shift; a subterfuge.
Evasive (e-vā'siv), *a.* using artifice to escape or avoid.
Evasively (e-vā'siv-le), *ad.* by means of evasion.
Eve (ēv), *n.* evening.
Even (ē'vn), *a.* equal; level; uniform; — *v.* to make level or smooth; — *ad.* exactly so; indeed; so much as; still.
Evening (ē'vn-ing), *n.* the close of the day.

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Evenness (ē'vn-nes), *n.* levelness; calmness.
Event (e-vent'), *n.* that which comes and issues.
Eventful (e-vent'ful), *a.* full or fruitful of incidents.
Eventide (ē'vn-tīd), *n.* the tide or time of evening.
Eventual (e-vent'ū-al), *a.* ultimate or final; consequential.
Eventuality (e-vent-ū-al'e-te), *n.* a contingency.
Eventuate (e-vent'ū-āt), *v.* to come out as a result.
Ever (ev'er), *ad.* at any time; always; eternally.
Evergreen (ev'er-grēn), *n.* a plant that remains green all the year.
Everlasting (ev-er-last'ing), *a.* endless; perpetual; eternal.
Evermore (ev'er-mōr), *ad.* always; unendingly.
Every (ev'er-e), *a.* each one of a whole number.
Everywhere (ev'er-e-hwār), *ad.* in every place.
Evict (e-vikt'), *v.* to dispossess judicially.
Eviction (e-vik'shun), *n.* the act of evicting.
Evidence (ev'e-dens), *n.* that which makes evident; proof; witness; — *v.* to show; to prove.
Evident (ev'e-dent), *a.* clear to the mind; plain.
Evidential (ev-e-den'shal), *a.* affording evidence.
Evidently (ev'e-dent-le), *ad.* clearly; obviously.
Evil (ē'vil), *a.* wicked; bad; mischievous; — *n.* calamity; wickedness; depravity; — *ad.* injuriously.
Evince (e-vins'), *v.* to prove; to make plain.
Evincible (e-vin'se-bl), *a.* capable of proof.
Evincive (e-vin'siv), *a.* tending to prove.
Eviscerate (e-vis'ser-āt), *v.* to take out the bowels.
Evoke (e-vōk'), *v.* to call forth; to appeal.
Evolution (ev-o-lū'shun), *n.* gradual working out or development; a series of things unfolded.
Evolutionary (ev-o-lū'shun-ar-e), *a* relating to evolution.
Evolve (e-volv'), *v.* to unfold; to disentangle.
Evulsion (e-vul'shun), *n.* act of tearing out.
Ewe (ū), *n.* a female sheep.
Ewer (ū'er), *n.* a large pitcher for carrying water.
Exacerbate (egz-as'er-bāt), *v.* to exasperate; to irritate.
Exacerbation (egz-as-er-bā'shun), *n.* increased violence in a disease.
Exact (egz-akt'), *a.* very correct or regular; precise; punctual; — *v.* to demand or require; to extort.
Exaction (egz-ak'shun), *n.* act of exacting or extorting.
Exactitude (egz-ak'te-tūd), *n.* exactness; accuracy.
Exactly (egz-akt'le), *ad.* accurately; precisely.
Exactness (egz-akt'nes), *n.* accuracy; regularity.
Exaggerate (egz-aj'er-āt), *v.* to enlarge beyond the truth.
Exaggeration (egz-aj-er-ā'shun), *n.* a telling more than the truth.
Exalt (egz-awlt'), *v.* to raise high; to extol; to magnify.
Exaltation (egz-awl-tā'shun), *n.* elevated state.
Exalted (egz-awl'ted), *a.* dignified; elevated.
Examination (egz-am-e-nā'shun), *n.* the act of examining.
Examine (egz-am'in), *v.* to scrutinize; to test; to question.
Examiner (egz-am'e-ner), *n.* one who examines.
Example (egz-am'pl), *n.* a specimen; pattern; model; copy.
Exasperate (egz-as'per-āt), *v.* to enrage or provoke greatly.
Exasperation (egz-as-per-ā'shun), *n.* extreme degree of anger.
Excavate (eks'ka-vāt), *v.* to scoop or dig out; to hollow.
Excavation (eks-ka-vā'shun), *n.* act of digging out earth.
Exceed (ek-sēd'), *v.* to go beyond; to surpass; to excel.
Exceeding (ek-sēd'ing), *a.* great in extent or duration; very large.
Exceedingly (ek-sēd'ing-le), *ad.* to a very great degree.
Excel (ek-sel'), *v.* to surpass or exceed; to outdo.
Excellence (ek'sel-lens), *n.* any superior quality.
Excellency (ek'sel-len-se), *n.* a title of honor.
Excellent (ek'sel-lent), *a.* of great worth or value.
Except (ek-sept'), *v.* to exclude; to object; to leave out; — *prep.* exclusive of.
Excepting (ek-sept'ing), *ppr.* with exception of; except.
Exception (ek-sep'shun), *n.* exclusion; objection.
Exceptionable (ek-sep'shun-a-bl), *a.* liable to objection.
Exceptional (ek-sep'shun-al), *a.* forming an exception.
Exceptor (ek-sep'ter), *n.* one who objects.
Excerpt (ek-serpt'), *v.* to select parts from any writings; — *n.* a selection or extract.
Excess (ek-ses'), *n.* what is above measure.
Excessive (ek-ses'siv), *a.* being in excess; extreme.
Excessively (ek-ses'siv-le), *ad.* exceedingly; extremely.
Exchange (eks-chānj), *v.* to give one thing for another; — *n.* act of exchanging; barter; balance of money; place where merchants meet.
Exchangeable (eks-chānj'a-bl), *a.* that may be exchanged.
Exchequer (eks-check'er), *n.* a court in England that tries questions of revenue; a treasury.
Excisable (ek-sīz'a-bl), *a.* liable to be taxed.
Excise (ek-sīz'), *n.* a tax or duty levied on goods; — *v.* to lay a duty on goods.
Exciseman (ek-sīz'man), *n.* one who inspects and rates articles liable to duty.
Excision (ek-sizh'un), *n.* extirpation; utter ruin.
Excitability (ek-sīt-a-bil'e-te), *n.* the being easily agitated.
Excitable (ek-sīt'a-bl), *a.* that can be roused into action.
Excite (ek-sīt'), *v.* to stir up; to rouse; to inflame.
Exciting (ek-sīt'ing), *a.* stimulating.
Excitement (ek-sīt'ment), *n.* act of rousing; agitation.
Exclaim (eks-klām'), *v.* to cry out loudly.

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Exclamation (eks-kla-mā'shun), *n.* a loud outcry; the mark (!), denoting emotion.
Exclamative (eks-klam'a-tiv), *a.* containing an exclamation.
Exclamatory (eks-klam'a-to-re), *a.* using exclamation.
Exclude (eks-klūd'), *v.* to shut out; to debar; to prohibit.
Exclusion (eks-klū'zhun), *n.* rejection; exception.
Exclusionist (eks-klū'zhun-ist), *n.* one who would debar another from a right or privilege.
Exclusive (eks-klū'siv), *a.* that excludes.
Exclusively (eks-klū'siv-le), *ad.* to the exclusion of other persons or things.
Exclusiveness (eks-klū'siv-nes), *n.* state of being exclusive.
Excogitate (eks-koj'e-tāt), *v.* to invent or contrive.
Excommunicate (eks-kom-mū'ne-kāt), *v.* to deprive of church privileges.
Excommunication (eks-kom-mū-ne-kā'shun), *n.* an exclusion from the ordinances of the church.
Excoriate (eks-kō're-āt), *v.* to flay; to strip off skin.
Excoriation (eks-kō-re-ā'shun), *n.* act of wearing or rubbing; an abrasion of skin.
Excortication (eks-kor-te-kā'shun), *n.* act of stripping off bark.
Excrement (eks'kre-ment), *n.* matter discharged from an animal body; dung; filth.
Excremental (eks-kre-men'tal), *a.* voided, as excrement.
Excrementitious (eks-kre-men-tish'us), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of excrement.
Excrescence (eks-kres'sens), *n.* growth on any body; a superfluity; a protuberance.
Excrescent (eks-kres'sent), *a.* growing out; superfluous.
Excrete (eks-krēt'), *v.* to eject from the pores.
Excretive (eks-krē'tiv), *a.* able to excrete.
Excretory (eks'krē-tor-e), *n.* a duct that helps to receive and excrete matter.
Excruciate (eks-kroo'she-āt), *v.* to torment; to torture.
Excruciating (eks-kroo'she-āt-ing), *a.* very painful.
Excruciation (eks-kroo-she-ā'shun), *n.* torture.
Exculpate (eks-kul'pāt), *v.* to clear from fault or blame.
Exculpatory (eks-kul'pa-tor-e), *a.* clearing from the charge of a fault.
Excursion (eks-kur'shun), *n.* a ramble; a journey.
Excursionist (eks-kur'shun-ist), *n.* one who travels for pleasure.
Excursive (eks-kur'siv), *a.* wandering; deviating; rambling.
Excusable (eks-kū'sa-bl), *a.* that may be excused.
Excusably (eks-kū'sa-ble), *ad.* in a way to be excused.
Excuse (eks-kūz'), *v.* to pardon; to forgive; to justify.
Excuse (eks-kūs'), *n.* apology; pretext; plea.
Execrable (eks'e-kra-bl), *a.* very hateful; detestable.
Execrably (eks'e-kra-ble), *ad.* cursedly; abominably.
Execrate (eks'e-krāt), *v.* to curse; to detest.
Execration (eks-e-krā'shun), *n.* act of execrating; imprecation of evil.
Execute (eks'e-kūt), *v.* to carry into complete effect; to put to death.
Executioner (eks-e-kū'shun-er), *n.* one who inflicts capital punishment.
Executive (egz-ek'ū-tiv), *a.* designed or fitted to execute; — *n.* the power or authority that carries the laws into effect.
Executor (egz-ek'ū-tor), *n.* a person appointed by a testator to carry out his will.
Executorship (egz-ek'ū-tor-ship), *n.* office of executor.
Executory (egz-ek'u-tor-e), *a.* performing official duties.
Executrix (egz-ek'ū-triks), *n.* a female executor.
Exegesis (eks-e-jē'sis), *n.* a critical explanation, generally of a portion of scripture.
Exegetical (eks-e-jet'ik-al), *a.* expository; explanatory.
Exemplar (egz-em'pler), *n.* copy; pattern; model.
Exemplarily (egs'em-pla-re-le), *ad.* by way of example.
Exemplary (egz'em-pla-re), *a.* worthy of imitation.
Exemplification (egz-em-ple-fe-kā'shun), *n.* an illustration; an example; a copy.
Exemplifier (egz-em'ple-fi-er), *n.* one who exemplifies.
Exemplify (egz-em'ple-fī), *v.* to show by example.
Exempt (egz-emt'), *v.* to free or grant immunity from; — *a.* free; not liable to.
Exemption (egz-emp'shun), *n.* a freedom from; immunity.
Exequies (eks'e-kwēz), *n. pl.* ceremonies or rites at a funeral.
Exequial (eks-ē'kwe-al), *a.* pertaining to funeral rites.
Exercise (eks'er-sīz), *n.* use; discipline; a lesson or task; practice; — *v.* to practice.
Exert (egz-ert'), *v.* to do or perform; to enforce.
Exertion (egz-er'shun), *n.* act of striving or straining; effort.
Exfoliate (eks-fō'le-āt), *v.* to come off in scales.
Exfoliation (eks-fō-le-ā'shun), *n.* scaling off.
Exhalant (eks-hā'lant), *a.* having the quality of evaporation.
Exhalation (eks-ha-lā'shun), *n.* the act of sending forth fluids, as steam or vapor; evaporation; vapor.
Exhale (egz-hāl'), *v.* to send out, as vapor or fume; to evaporate; to emit.
Exhaust (egz-haust'), *v.* to drain; to empty; to tire out.
Exhaustible (egz-haust'e-bl), *a.* that may be exhausted.
Exhaustion (egz-haust'yun), *n.* act of exhausting.
Exhaustless (egz-haust'les), *a.* not to be expended.
Exhibit (egz-hib'it), *v.* to present to view; to show.
Exhibition (eks-he-bish'un), *n.* presentation to view; a public show; a display.
Exhibitory (eks-hib'e-tor-e), *a.* showing; displaying.
Exhilarant (eks-hil'a-rant), *a.* exciting joy; — *n.* that which exhilarates.
Exhilarate (egz-hil'a-rāt), *v.* to make cheerful.
Exhilaration (egz-hil-a-rā'shun), *n.* act of making glad.

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Exhort (egz-hort'), *v.* to advise or persuade.
Exhortation (eks-hor-tā'shun), *n.* good advice; counsel.
Exhortatory (eks-hor'ta-to-re), *a.* tending to exhort.
Exhorter (eks-hor'ter), *n.* one who exhorts.
Exhumation (eks-hū-mā'shun), *n.* a digging from the grave.
Exhume (eks-hūm'), *v.* to disinter.
Exigent (eks'e-jent), *a.* pressing; urgent.
Exigence (eks'e-jens), } *n.* necessity; ur-
Exigency (eks'e-jen-se), } gent need or want.
Exile (eks'il), *n.* banishment; a person banished; — *v.* to banish; to expel.
Exinanition (eks-in-a-nish'un), *n.* an emptying or evacuation; privation; destitution.
Exist (egz-ist'), *v.* to be; to live; to be supported.
Existence (egz-is'tens), *n.* state of being; life.
Existent (egz-is'tent), *a.* having being or life.
Existing (egz-ist'ing), *ppr.* or *a.* state of having life.
Exit (eks'it), *n.* a passage out; departure; death.
Exodus (eks'o-dus), *n.* departure from a place; the second book of the Bible.
Exogens (eks'o-jenz), *n. pl.* a division of the vegetable kingdom, in which plants grow by additions to the outside.
Exonerate (egz-on'er-āt), *v.* to unload or disburden.
Exoneration (egz-on-er-ā'shun), *n.* disburdening.
Exorable (eks'or-a-bl), *a.* capable of being moved by entreaty.
Exorbitance (egz-or'bi-tans), *n.* extravagance; enormity.
Exorbitant (egz-or'bi-tant), *a.* beyond reason; excessive.
Exorcise (eks'or-sīz), *v.* to deliver from the influence of evil spirits.
Exorcism (eks'or-sizm), *n.* act of exorcising.
Exorcist (eks'or-sist), *n.* one who casts out demons.
Exordial (egz-or'de-al), *a.* beginning; introductory.
Exordium (egz-or'de-um), *n.* introductory part of a speech, or composition.
Exortive (egz-or'tiv), *a.* rising; relating to the east.
Exoteric (ek-o-ter'ik), } *a.* common;
Exoterical (eks-o-ter'ik-al), } public; external.
Exotic (egz-ot'ik), *a.* foreign; — *n.* a foreign plant.
Exoticism (egz-ot'e-sizm), *n.* the state of being exotic.
Expand (eks-pand'), *v.* to open; to spread out.
Expanse (eks-pans'), *n.* a wide extent of space or body; the firmament.
Expansibility (eks-pan-se-bil'e-te), *n.* capacity of being expanded.
Expansible (eks-pan'se-bl), *a.* capable of being extended.
Expansion (eks-pan'shun), *n.* act of expanding; extent.
Expansive (eks-pan'siv), *a.* having power to expand.
Expatiate (eks-pā'she-āt), *v.* to enlarge on a subject.
Expatriate (eks-pā'tre-āt), *v.* to banish from one's country.
Expatriation (eks-pā-tre-ā'shun), *n.* banishment; exile.
Expect (eks-pekt'), *v.* to look for or anticipate.
Expectancy (eks-pek'tan-se), *n.* a state of expecting.
Expectant (eks-pek'tant), *a.* waiting; looking for; — *n.* one who is waiting.
Expectation (eks-pek-tā'shun), *n.* a looking or waiting for.
Expectorant (eks-pek'to-rant), *n.* a medicine that promotes discharges from the lungs.
Expectorate (eks-pek'to-rāt), *v.* to spit forth.
Expectoration (eks-pek-to-rā'shun), *n.* act of spitting forth; matter discharged by spitting.
Expectorative (eks-pek'to-ra-tiv), *a.* promoting expectoration.
Expedience (eks-pē'de-ens), } *n.* fitness to
Expediency (eks-pē'de-en-se), } some end.
Expedient (eks-pē'de-ent), *a.* fit; suitable; proper; — *n.* means suitable to an end; device.
Expediently (eks-pē'de-ent-le), *ad.* fitly.
Expedite (eks'pe-dit), *v.* to hasten; to quicken.
Expeditely (eks'pe-dit-le), *adv.* with despatch.
Expedition (eks-pe-dish'un), *n.* speed; haste; quickness; an enterprise; an undertaking.
Expeditionary (eks-pe-dish'un-er-e), *a.* consisting in an expedition.
Expeditious (eks-pe-dish'us), *a.* speedy; hasty; active.
Expeditiously (eks-pe-dish'us-le), *ad.* with haste.
Expel (eks-pel'), *v.* to drive out; to force to leave.
Expend (eks-pend'), *v.* to spend; to use; to lay out.
Expenditure (eks-pen'de-tūr), *n.* act of spending; sum laid out.
Expense (eks-pens'), *n.* money expended; cost; charges.
Expensive (eks-pen'siv), *a.* costly; extravagant; dear.
Expensiveness (eks-pen'siv-nes), *n.* costliness.
Experience (eks-pē're-ens), *n.* personal trial or series of trials; — *v.* to know by trial.
Experiment (eks-per'e-ment), *n.* the trial of anything; — *v.* to make trial.
Experimental (eks-per-e-men'tal), *a.* founded on experiment; real.
Experimentally (eks-per-e-men'tal-le), *ad.* by experience; by trial; really.
Expert (eks-pert'), *a.* skilful; taught by practice.
Expertly (eks-pert'le), *ad.* skilfully.
Explable (eks'pe-a-bl), *a.* that may be expiated.
Expiate (eks'pe-āt), *v.* to atone for a crime; to satisfy.
Expiation (eks-pe-ā'shun), *n.* atonement; satisfaction.
Expiatory (eks-pe-ā'to-re), *n.* that makes expiation.
Expiration (eks-pi-rā'shun), *n.* act of expiring; end; death; exhalation.
Expiratory (eks-pī'ra-to-re), *a.* pertaining to the emission of air from the lungs.
Expire (eks-pīr'), *v.* to breathe out; to die; to exhale; to end.
Expiring (eks-pīr'ing), *a.* dying; uttered at the time of death.
Explain (eks-plān'), *v.* to make plain; to make explanations.
Explainable (eks-plān'a-bl), *a.* that may be explained.

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Explanation (eks-pla-nā'shun), *n.* act of making known or plain.
Explanatory (eks-plan'a-to-re), *a.* serving to explain.
Expletive (eks'ple-tiv), *n.* a word inserted to fill a vacancy; — *a.* filling up; superfluous.
Expletory (eks'ple-tor-e), *a.* serving to fill up.
Explicable (eks'ple-ka-bl), *a.* that can be explained.
Explicate (eks'ple-kāt), *v.* to unfold; to explain.
Explication (eks-ple-kā'shun), *n.* an explanation; a display.
Explicative (eks'ple-kā-tiv), **Explicatory** (eks-ple-kā'to-re), *a.* tending to explain.
Explicit (eks-plis'it), *a.* clear; plain; not ambiguous.
Explicitly (eks-plis'it-le), *ad.* clearly; expressly.
Explicitness (eks-plis'it-nes), *n.* plainness of language.
Explode (eks-plōd'), *v.* to burst with violence and noise; to drive into disrepute.
Exploit (eks-ploit'), *n.* a heroic deed; an achievement.
Exploration (eks-plo-rā'shun), *n.* act of exploring.
Explore (eks-plōr'), *v.* to search; to examine thoroughly.
Exploring (eks-plōr'ing), *ppr.* or *a.* searching; examining.
Explosion (eks-plō'zhun), *n.* a bursting with violence and noise.
Explosive (eks-plō'ziv), *a.* bursting with violence and noise.
Exponent (eks-pō'nent), *n.* a representative; one who expounds the views of another; an index of a power in algebra.
Exponential (eks-po-nen'shal), *a.* pertaining to exponents or certain curves, equations, &c.
Export (eks-pōrt'), *v.* to transport goods from one country to another.
Export (eks'port), *n.* the act of exporting; that which is sent abroad.
Exportable (eks-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* that can be exported.
Exportation (eks-por-tā'shun), *n.* act of sending goods abroad.
Exporter (eks-pōr'ter), *n.* one who exports.
Expose (eks-pōz'), *v.* to lay open; to exhibit.
Exposé (eks-pō-zā'), *n.* a formal recital of facts.
Exposition (eks-po-zish'un), *n.* a public exhibition; an explanation.
Expositor (eks-poz'e-tor), *n.* an expounder or explainer.
Expository (eks-poz'e-to-re), *a.* explanatory.
Expostulate (eks-pos'tū-lāt), *v.* to remonstrate.
Expostulation (eks-pos-tū-lā'shun), *n.* earnest reasoning with.
Expostulatory (eks-pos'tū-lā-to-re), *a.* containing expostulation.
Exposure (eks-pō'zhur), *n.* the act of exposing.
Expound (eks-pound'), *v.* to make clear; to explain.
Expounder (eks-pound'er), *n.* one who interprets.
Express (eks-pres'), *v.* to press or squeeze out; to declare in words; to make known; — *a.* plain; clear; explicit; — *n.* a swift messenger or conveyance.
Expressible (eks-pres'e-bl), *a.* that may be uttered.
Expression (eks-presh'un), *n.* a pressing out; speech.
Expressive (eks-pres'iv), *a.* serving to utter or express.
Expressively (eks-pres'iv-le), *ad.* with emphasis.
Expressly (eks-pres'le), *ad.* in direct terms; plainly; clearly.
Expugn (eks-pūn'), *v.* to take by storm.
Expugnable (eks-pug'na-bl), *a.* that may be forced.
Expulsion (eks-pul'shun), *n.* act of expelling.
Expulsive (eks-pul'siv), *a.* tending to drive out.
Expunge (eks-punj'), *v.* to blot out; to erase; to efface.
Expurgate (eks'pur-gāt), *v.* to cleanse; to purge.
Expurgation (eks-pur-gā'shun), *n.* act of purifying.
Expurgatory (eks-pur'ga-to-re), *a.* cleansing; purifying.
Exquisite (eks'kwe-zit), *a.* exceedingly nice; — *n.* a dandy; a fop.
Exquisitely (eks'kwe-zit-le), *adv.* nicely; completely.
Exsanguious (ek-sang'gue-us), *a.* without blood.
Exsiccant (ek-sik'kant), *a.* having power to dry up.
Exsiccate (ek-sik'kāt), *v.* to deprive of moisture.
Exsiccation (ek-sik-kā'shun), *n.* the drying up of solid bodies.
Extant (eks'tant), *a.* now in being; not destroyed or lost.
Extemporaneous (eks-tem-po-rā'nē-us), *a.* done without preparation; unpremeditated.
Extempore (eks-tem'pō-re), *ad.* without premeditation.
Extemporize (eks-tem'po-rīz), *v.* to utter without preparation.
Extend (eks-tend'), *v.* to stretch out; to enlarge.
Extendible (eks-ten'de-bl), *a.* capable of being enlarged.
Extensibility (eks-ten-sē-bil'e-te), *n.* the capacity of being extended.
Extension (eks-ten'shun), *n.* act of extending; spreading; enlargement.
Extensive (eks-ten'siv), *a.* large; of great extent.
Extensively (eks-ten'siv-le), *ad.* widely; largely; greatly.
Extensiveness (eks-ten'siv-nes), *n.* extent; wideness.
Extent (eks-tent), *n.* bulk; space; compass.
Extenuate (eks-ten'ū-āt), *v.* to palliate; to diminish.
Extenuation (eks-ten-u-ā'shun), *n.* act of lessening.
Extenuatory (eks-ten'u-a-to-re), *a.* that extenuates or palliates.
Exterior (eks-tē're-or), *a.* outward; external; — *n.* the outward surface.
Exterminate (eks-ter'me-nāt), *v.* to root out; to destroy utterly.
Exterminative (eks-ter'me-na-tiv), *a.* having the quality of exterminating.
Extermination (eks-ter-me-nā'shun), *n.* a rooting out.
Exterminator (eks-ter'me-nā-tor), *n.* one who or that which exterminates.
External (eks-ter'nal), *a.* outward, not within; visible.
Externally (eks-ter'nal-le), *ad.* outwardly.

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Externals (eks-ter'nalz), *n. pl.* outward forms or rites.
Extinct (eks-tingkt'), *a.* extinguished; abolished.
Extinction (eks-tingkt'shun), *n.* abolition; destruction.
Extine (eks'tin), *n.* outer covering of the pollen of plants.
Extinguish (eks-ting'gwish), *v.* to quench; to destroy.
Extinguishable (eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* that may be quenched or put out.
Extinguisher (eks-ting'gwish-er), *n.* that which puts out candles.
Extirpate (eks'ter-pāt), *v.* to root out; to exterminate.
Extirpation (eks-ter-pā'shun), *n.* total destruction.
Extirpator (eks-ter'pā-tor), *n.* one who extirpates.
Extol (eks-tōl'), *v.* to praise greatly; to magnify.
Extort (eks-tort'), *v.* to draw from by force.
Extortion (eks-tor'shun), *n.* unlawful exaction; oppression.
Extortionary (eks-tor'shun-a-re), *a.* practicing extortion.
Extortionate (eks-tor'shun-āt), *a.* oppressive.
Extortioner (eks-tor'shun-er), *n.* a practicer of extortion.
Extra (eks'tra), *a.* additional.
Extract (eks'trakt), *n.* a substance extracted; a selection from a book.
Extract (eks-trakt'), *v.* to draw out; to select.
Extraction (eks-trak'shun), *n.* a drawing out; descent.
Extradition (eks-tra-dish'un), *n.* the delivery of a criminal by one government to another.
Extrajudicial (eks-tra-joo-dish'al), *a.* out of the usual course of law.
Extramundane (eks-tra-mun'dān), *a.* beyond the world.
Extraneous (eks-trā'nē-us), *a.* external; foreign.
Extraordinary (eks-tror'de-na-re), *a.* uncommon.
Extravagance (eks-trav'a-gans), *n.* lavish expense.
Extravagant (eks-trav'a-gant), *a.* wasteful; lavish in expenses; excessive.
Extravaganza (eks-trav-a-gan'za), *n.* an irregular piece of music.
Extravasate (eks-trav'a-sāt), *v.* to let or force out of the proper vessels.
Extravasation (eks-trav-a-sā'shun), *n.* forcing or letting out of the proper vessels.
Extreme (eks-trēm'), *a.* utmost; greatest; strict; — *n.* utmost point; extremity.
Extremely (eks-trēm'le), *ad.* in the utmost degree; greatly.
Extremity (eks-trem'e-te), *n.* end; utmost degree.
Extricate (eks'tre-kāt), *v.* to disentangle; to set free.
Extrication (eks-tre-kā'shun), *n.* act of disentangling.
Extrinsic (eks-trin'sik), *a.* external; outward; foreign.
Extrude (eks-trood'), *v.* to thrust out; to expel.
Extrusion (eks-troo'zhun), *n.* act of thrusting out; expulsion.
Exuberance (eks-ū'ber-ans), *n.* abundance; luxuriance.
Exuberant (eks-ū'ber-ant), *a.* over-abundant; luxuriant.
Exuberantly (eks-ū'ber-ant-le), *ad.* abundantly.
Exudation (eks-ū-dā'shun), *n.* the act of discharging through the pores of the skin.
Exude (eks-ūd'), *v.* to sweat out; to flow; to issue.
Exulceration (egz-ul-ser-ā'shun), *n.* causing an ulcer.
Exult (egz-ult'), *v.* to rejoice greatly; to triumph.
Exultant (egz-ul'tant), *a.* rejoicing triumphantly.
Exultation (egz-ul-tā'shun), *n.* rapturous delight; triumph.
Exustion (eks-ust'yun), *n.* a burning or consuming by fire.
Exuviæ (egz-ū've-ē), *n. pl.* cast off skins; shells, &c.
Exuviable (egz-ū've-a-bl), *a.* that may be cast off.
Eye (ī), *n.* the organ of sight; a view; bud; — *v.* to watch narrowly; to observe.
Eyeball (ī'bawl), *n.* the ball or apple of the eye.
Eyebrow (ī'brow), *n.* hair growing over the eyes.
Eyelash (ī'lash), *n.* hair on the eyelid.
Eyelet (ī'let), *n.* a small hole to admit a cord or light.
Eye-service (ī'ser-vis), *n.* service only under the employer's eye.
Eyesight (ī'sīt), *n.* the sight of the eye; sense of seeing.
Eyesore (ī'sōr), *n.* something offensive to the sight.
Eye-tooth (ī-tōōth), *n.* the tooth next the grinders.
Eye-witness (ī'wit-nes), *n.* one who saw what he attests.
Eyre (ār), *n.* a journey in circuit of certain judges.
Eyrie (ā're), **Eyry** (ā're), *n.* a place where birds of prey build their nests.

F.

Fabaceous (fa-bā'shus), *a.* bean-like; pertaining to a bean.
Fable (fā'bl), *n.* an instructive fiction; — *v.* to feign; to invent; to lie.
Fabled (fā'bld), *a.* something told in fables.
Fabric (fab'rik), *n.* a building; the structure of anything.
Fabricate (fab're-kāt), *v.* to invent; to forge; to construct.
Fabrication (fab-re-kā'shun), *n.* act of building or framing; construction; a falsehood.
Fabricator (fab're-kāt-or), *n.* one who constructs.
Fabulist (fab'ū-list), *n.* one who invents fables.
Fabulous (fab'ū-lus), *a.* feigned; invented; false.
Façade (fa-sād'), *n.* a front view of a building.
Face (fās), *n.* the visage; the forepart of the head; — *v.* to meet in front.
Facet (fas'et), *n.* a little face; a small surface.

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Facetious (fa-sē'shus), *a.* humorous; witty; jocular.
Facetiously (fa-sē'shus-le), *ad.* gayly; merrily; humorously.
Facial (fā'shal), *a.* of or pertaining to the face.
Facile (fas'il), *a.* easy to be done; flexible; pliant.
Facilitate (fa-sil'e-tāt), *v.* to make easy or less difficult; to hasten.
Facility (fa-sil'e-te), *n.* dexterity; pliancy; — *pl.* convenient advantages.
Facing (fās'ing), *n.* an ornamental covering in front.
Fac-simile (fak-sim'e-le), *n.* exact copy or likeness.
Fact (fakt), *n.* anything certain; deed; reality; truth.
Faction (fak'shun), *n.* political party; dissension.
Factious (fak'shus), *a.* given to dissension; turbulent.
Factitious (fak-tish'us), *a.* made by art; artificial.
Factor (fak'tor), *n.* an agent for another.
Factorage (fak'tor-āj), *n.* compensation to a factor.
Factory (fak'to-re), *n.* house of a factor; a manufactory; body of factors.
Factotum (fak-tō'tum), *n.* a servant employed in all sorts of work.
Faculæ (fak'ū-lē), *n. pl.* bright spots on the sun.
Faculty (fak'ul-te), *n.* power or capacity of the mind; skill derived from practice; body of professional men.
Fade (fād), *v.* to wither; to lose color, luster, or freshness.
Fading (fād'ing), *a.* subject to decay.
Fæcal (fē'kal), *a.* relating to excrement.
Fæces (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* excrement; sediment, or settlings.
Fag (fag), *v.* to become weary; to make a drudge of any one.
Fag-end (fag'end), *n.* untwisted end of a rope; refuse.
Fagging (fag'ging), *n.* laborious drudgery.
Fagot (fag'ut), *n.* a bundle of sticks.
Faience (fā-yongs'), *n.* a rich kind of painted earthenware.
Fail (fāl), *v.* to decay; to neglect to aid or supply; to perish; to miss; to become bankrupt; — *n.* omission non-performance.
Failure (fāl'yur), *n.* defect; omission; insolvency.
Fain (fān), *a.* glad; obliged or compelled; — *ad.* gladly.
Faint (fānt), *a.* weak; languid; exhausted; — *v.* to swoon; to sink with fatigue.
Fainting (fānt'ing), *n.* swooning; — *a.* languishing; sinking.
Faintly (fānt'le), *ad.* feebly; weakly; imperfectly.
Faintness (fānt'nes), *n.* loss of color and respiration; feebleness.
Fair (fār), *a.* free from spot; frank; honest; — *n.* a market; the fair — the female sex.
Fairly (fār'le), *ad.* openly; justly; honestly.
Fairness (fār'nes), *n.* just conduct; clearness of skin; beauty.
Fairy (fā're), *n.* an imaginary spirit; — *a.* belonging to the fairies.
Faith (fāth), *n.* belief; confidence; fidelity; assent to divine truth; a system of doctrines and tenets; reliance.
Faithful (fāth'ful), *a.* constant; not fickle; loyal; true.
Faithfully (fāth'ful-le), *ad.* with fidelity.
Faithfulness (fāth'ful-nes), *n.* constancy; fidelity.
Faithlessness (fāth'les-nes), *n.* unbelief; treachery; perfidy.
Falcade (fal-kād'), *a.* a falling sharply on the haunches.
Falcate (fal'kāt), *a.* crescent-shaped.
Falchion (fawl'shun), *n.* a short, crooked sword.
Falciform (fal'se-form), *a.* shaped like a sickle.
Falcon (faw'kn), *n.* a hawk.
Falconry (faw'kn-re), *n.* art of training or hunting with hawks.
Fall (fawl), *v.* to drop; to descend; to decline; to apostatize; — *n.* descent; degradation.
Fallacious (fal-lā'shus), *a.* not well founded; producing mistake; deceptive.
Fallacy (fal'la-se), *n.* deceitfulness; false appearance.
Fallibility (fal-le-bil'e-te), *n.* liability to err.
Fallible (fal'le-bl), *a.* liable to error or mistake.
Fallow (fal'lō), *a.* pale red; untilled; — *n.* land left untilled.
False (fawls), *a.* not true; not well founded; not genuine or real; not faithful; hypocritical.
Falsely (fawls'le), *ad.* in a false manner; treacherously.
Falsehood (fawls'hood), *n.* want of truth; a lie.
Falseness (fawls'nes), *n.* want of integrity; deceit.
Falsetto (fawl-set'tō), *n.* a feigned or false voice.
Falsification (fawl-se-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of falsifying.
Falsify (fawl'se-fī), *v.* to prove untrustworthy; to counterfeit.
Falsity (fawl'se-te), *n.* an untruth from ignorance or mistake.
Falter (fawl'ter), *v.* to hesitate in speaking.
Fame (fām), *n.* reputation; renown; report; rumor.
Famed (fāmd), *a.* celebrated; renowned.
Familiar (fa-mil'yer), *a.* intimate; knowing intimately; having a thorough knowledge of; common; — *n.* one well or long acquainted; a demon.
Familiarity (fa-mil-yar'e-te), *n.* intimate acquaintanceship; freedom from constraint.
Familiarize (fa-mil'yar-iz), *v.* to make intimate; to accustom.
Family (fam'e-le), *n.* household; lineage; tribe; a class.
Famine (fam'in), *n.* scarcity of food; want; destitution.
Famish (fam'ish), *v.* to starve; to suffer from want.
Famous (fā'mus), *a.* celebrated; renowned; noted.
Fan (fan), *n.* an instrument used to cool the face with; a machine to winnow grain; — *v.* to cool with a fan; to winnow.
Fanatical (fa-nat'ik-al), *a.* extravagant and excessive in opinions.
Fanatic (fa-nat'ik), *n.* an enthusiast; a visionary; a bigot.
Fanaticism (fa-nat'e-sizm), *n.* wild, extravagant notions on religious subjects.
Fanciful (fan'se-ful), *a.* whimsical; strange; odd.
Fancy (fan'se), *n.* imagination; notion; a conceit or whim; taste; — *v.* to imagine; to like; — *a.* false; elegant; ornamental.

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Fandango (fan-dang'go), *n.* a Spanish dance.
Fane (fān), *n.* a temple.
Fang (fang), *n.* a pointed tooth; a tusk; claw; talon.
Fangled (fang'gld), *a.* made gaudy; showy.
Fantasia (fan-tā'zhe-a), *n.* a fanciful musical composition.
Fantastical (fan-tas'tik-al), *a.* imaginary; fanciful.
Fantasy (fan'ta-se), *n.* fancy.
Far (far), *a.* distant; remote; — *ad.* remotely; distantly.
Farce (fars), *n.* a ludicrous play; — *v.* to stuff; to swell out.
Farcical (far'se-kal), *a.* of or relating to a farce; droll.
Farcy (far'se), *n.* a disease in horses, resembling glanders.
Fare (fār), *v.* to happen well or ill; to feed; — *n.* the sum paid for conveyance; food.
Farewell (fār-wel'), *n.* well-wishing at parting; act of taking leave.
Far-fetched (fär'fetsht), *a.* brought from afar; forced; strained.
Farina (fa-rē'na), *n.* pollen of flowers; flour or meal.
Farinaceous (far-e-nā'shus), *a.* consisting of flour; mealy.
Farm (farm), *n.* land occupied by a farmer; — *v.* to rent.
Farmer (farm'er), *n.* one who rents or cultivates land.
Farming (farm'ing), *n.* the business of a farmer.
Faro (fā'ro), *n.* a game at cards.
Farraginous (far-raj'in-us), *a.* formed of various materials; mixed.
Farrago (far-rā'gō), *n.* a confused mass or medley.
Farrier (far're-er), *n.* a shoer of horses; a horse doctor.
Farriery (far're-er-e), *n.* the calling of a farrier.
Farrow (far'ro), *n.* a litter of pigs; — *v.* to bring forth pigs.
Farther (far'ther), *a.* being at a greater distance; longer.
Farthing (far'thing), *n.* an English coin worth half a cent.
Fasciated (fas'se-ā-ted), *a.* bound with a bandage.
Fascicular (fas-sik'ū-lar), *n.* united or growing together.
Fascinate (fas'se-nāt), *v.* to charm; to enchant.
Fascination (fas-se-nā'shun), *n.* the power of charming.
Fashion (fash'un), *n.* form; prevailing practice; mode; — *v.* to form; to mould.
Fashionable (fash'un-a-bl), *a.* according to fashion.
Fashioner (fash'un-er), *n.* one who fashions.
Fast (fast), *v.* to abstain from food; — *n.* abstinence from food; — *a.* immovable; rapid; swift; firm; wild; — *ad.* rapidly.
Fast-day (fast'dā), *n.* a day for fasting and prayer.
Fasten (fas'n), *v.* to make firm or tight.
Fastening (fas'n-ing), *n.* that which makes fast.
Fastidious (fas-tid'e-us), *a.* difficult to please; over nice.
Fastidiously (fas-tid'e-us-le), *ad.* squeamishly.
Fastigiate (fas-tij'e-āt), } *a.* that which is
Fastigiated (fas-tij'e-ā-ted), } made pointed; the highest point.
Fastness (fast'nes), *n.* a stronghold.
Fat (fat), *n.* oily part of animal bodies; — *a.* gross; plump; greasy.
Fatal (fā'tal), *a.* deadly; mortal; destructive.
Fatalism (fā'tal-izm), *n.* the doctrine of an inevitable necessity overruling all things.
Fatalist (fā'tal-ist), *n.* one who believes in fatalism.
Fatalistic (fa-tal-is'tik), *a.* implying fatalism.
Fatality (fa-tal'e-te), *n.* inevitable necessity; decree of fate; mortality.
Fatally (fā'tal-le), *ad.* mortally; necessarily; destructively.
Fate (fāt), *n.* inevitable destiny or necessity; lot; doom.
Fated (fāt'ed), *a.* decreed by fate; destined; doomed.
Father (fä'ther), *n.* a male parent; an ancestor or forefather; a title of respect; — *v.* to ascribe to one as his offspring.
Fatherhood (fä'ther-hood), *n.* the character or authority of a father.
Fatherland (fä'ther-land), *n.* one's native land.
Fatherless (fä'ther-les), *a.* having no father.
Fatherliness (fä'ther-le-nes), *n.* fondness of a father.
Fathom (fath'um), *n.* a depth of six feet; — *v.* to try the depth of.
Fathomless (fath'um-les), *a.* bottomless; impenetrable.
Fatigue (fa-tēg'), *n.* weariness; — *v.* to tire; to weary.
Fatling (fat'ling), *n.* a young animal fattened for slaughter.
Fatness (fat'nes), *n.* quality of being fat or plump.
Fatten (fat'tn), *v.* to make fat.
Fatty (fat'te), *a.* containing fat; consisting of fat.
Fatuity (fa-tū'e-te), *n.* mental weakness.
Fatuous (fat'ū-us), *a.* foolish; weak; silly.
Fauces (faw'ses), *n. pl.* back part of the mouth.
Faucet (faw'set), *n.* a pipe for drawing liquors.
Fault (fawlt), *n.* a defect; an offense; failing; blemish.
Faultless (fawlt'les), *a.* having no fault; perfect.
Faulty (fawlt'e), *a.* guilty of a fault; defective; bad.
Fauna (fawn'a), *n.* all the animals peculiar to a country.
Favor (fā'vor), *n.* kind regard; grace; good will; a gift; — *v.* to support; to countenance.
Favorable (fā'vor-a-bl), *a.* propitious; kind; gracious.
Favorite (fā'vor-it), *n.* a particular friend; a beloved one; — *a.* preferred.
Favoritism (fā'vor-it-izm), *n.* the practice of showing partiality.
Favose (fa-vōs), *a.* honey-combed; cellular.
Favus (fā'vus), *n.* a disease of the skin; scald head.
Fawn (fawn), *n.* a young deer; — *v.* to flatter meanly.
Fay (fā), *n.* a fairy; an elf.
Fealty (fē'al-te), *n.* homage; fidelity; loyalty.
Fear (fēr), *n.* apprehension of danger or pain; — *v.* to apprehend evil; to be afraid.
Fearful (fēr'ful), *a.* afraid; timorous; terrible.
Fearless (fēr'les), *a.* free from fear; undaunted.
Feasibility (fēz-e-bil'e-te), *n.* practicability; possibility.

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Feasible (fēz'e-bl), *a.* that can be performed.
Feast (fēst), *n.* a sumptuous repast; a festival; — *v.* to eat sumptuously; to entertain with abundant good things.
Feat (fēt), *n.* a daring or bold act; deed; exploit.
Feather (feth'er), *n.* a plume; the covering of birds; — *v.* to dress or adorn with feathers.
Feathery (feth'er-e), *a.* having the consistence of feathers.
Feature (fēt'ūr), *n.* form of the face; lineament.
Febrifuge (feb're-fūj), *n.* medicine for removing fever.
Febrile (fē'bril), *a.* partaking of fever.
February (feb'rū-ar-e), *n.* the second month.
Fecula (fek'ū-la), *n.* a powder obtained from plants.
Feculence (fek'ū-lens), **Feculency** (fek'ū-len-se), *n.* foulness; sediment; dregs.
Feculent (fek'ū-lent), *a.* foul; muddy; turbid.
Fecundate (fē'kun-dāt), *v.* to make fruitful.
Fecundation (fē-kun-dā'shun), *n.* act of making prolific.
Fecundity (fē-kund'e-te), *n.* fruitfulness; prolificness.
Federal (fed'ėr-al), *a.* pertaining to a league or union.
Federalize (fed'er-al-iz), *v.* to league together.
Federate (fed'er-at), *a.* leagued; united.
Federation (fed-er-ā'shun), *n.* uniting in a league.
Fee (fē), *n.* a reward; a claim; a perpetual right; — *v.* to pay a fee; to hire.
Feeble (fē'bl), *a.* very weak; wanting in strength.
Feebleness (fē'bl-nes), *n.* weakness; infirmity.
Feed (fēd), *v.* to supply with food; to eat; — *n.* act of eating or giving food; pasture.
Feeder (fēd'er), *n.* he or that which feeds or supplies.
Feel (fēl), *v.* to perceive by the touch; to be affected by; to experience; — *n.* touch; act of perception.
Feeling (fēl'ing), *n.* touch; perception; emotion; tenderness.
Feign (fān), *v.* to pretend.
Feignedly (fān'ed-le), *ad.* with dissimulation.
Feint (fānt), *n.* a false show.
Feldspar (feld'spar), *n.* a crystalline mineral.
Felicitate (fe-lis'e-tāt), *v.* to make happy; to congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to.
Felicitation (fe-lis-e-ta'shun), *n.* congratulation.
Felicitous (fe-lis'e-tus), *a.* very happy; very appropriate.
Felicity (fe-lis'e-te), *n.* great happiness; bliss.
Feline (fē'lin), *a.* pertaining to cats and their kind.
Fell (fel), *a.* fierce; barbarous; cruel; — *n.* a skin or hide; — *v.* to cut down.
Fellow (fel'lō), *n.* an associate or equal; a member of a society; a mean man.
Fellow-heir (fel'lō-ār), *n.* a joint heir; a coheir.
Fellowship (fel'lō-ship), *n.* society; companionship; station in a college or university.
Felly (fel'le), *n.* a part of the rim of a wheel.
Felon (fel'on), *n.* one guilty of felony; a whitlow.
Felonious (fe-lō'ne-us), *a.* malignant; villainous.
Felony (fel'on-e), *n.* a capital crime.
Felt (felt), *n.* cloth or stuff made of wool, hair, &c.
Female (fē'māl), *n.* one of the sex that produces young; — *a.* feminine.
Feminine (fem'in-in), *a.* belonging to the female sex; womanish; very weak; tender.
Femoral (fem'o-ral), *a.* pertaining to the thigh.
Fen (fen), *n.* a marsh; a bog; land wholly or partially covered with water.
Fence (fens), *n.* a wall or hedge to inclose land; — *v.* to inclose with a fence; to practice fencing.
Fenceless (fens-les), *a.* uninclosed.
Fencibles (fens'e-blz), *n. pl.* soldiers for home service only.
Fencing (fens'ing), *n.* materials for fences; art of using the foil.
Fend (fend), *v.* to defend; to keep off.
Fenianism (fēn'yan-izm), *n.* an organization to end British rule in Ireland.
Fennel (fen'nel), *n.* a fragrant plant with yellow flowers.
Fenny (fen'ne), *a.* marshy; growing in fens.
Feoff (fef), *v.* to invest with possession of right.
Feoffment (fef'ment), *n.* act of granting a fee.
Feracious (fe-rā'shus), *a.* fruitful.
Ferial (fē're-al), *a.* pertaining to holidays.
Ferine (fē'rin), *a.* wild; cruel; barbarous.
Ferity (fer'e-te), *n.* cruelty.
Ferment (fer'ment), *n.* an inward motion; tumult.
Ferment (fer-ment'), *v.* to heat; to work; to effervesce.
Fermentation (fer-men-tā'shun), *n.* act of fermenting.
Fermentative (fer-men'ta-tiv), *a.* tending to cause fermentation.
Fern (fern), *n.* a well-known plant of many species.
Ferocious (fe-rō'shus), *a.* savage; fierce; wild.
Ferociousness (fe-rō'shus-nes), *n.* savageness; fierceness.
Ferocity (fe-ros'e-te), *n.* savage fierceness; cruelty.
Ferreous (fer'rē-us), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of iron.
Ferret (fer'ret), *v.* to drive from a lurking place; — *n.* an animal of the weasel kind.
Ferric (fer'rik), *a.* pertaining to or derived from iron.
Ferriferous (fer-rif'er-us), *a.* containing or yielding iron.
Ferruginous (fer-rū'jin-us), *a.* like iron; impregnated with iron.
Ferrugo (fer-rū'go), *n.* a disease in plants; rust.
Ferrule (fer'rūl), *n.* a ring round the end of a stick.
Ferry (fer're), *n.* a place for crossing a river; — *v.* to carry or transport over water.
Ferryman (fer're-man), *n.* one who keeps or plies a ferry.
Fertile (fer'til), *a.* fruitful; producing much.
Fertilize (fer'til-iz), *v.* to render productive or fruitful.
Fertilization (fer-til-i-zā'shun), *n.* act of making fruitful.
Fertilizer (fer-til-ī'zer), *n.* that which enriches.
Fertility (fer-til'e-te), *n.* fruitfulness; richness.
Ferule (fer'ūl), *n.* a rod for punishing children.
Fervency (fer'ven-se), *n.* ardent warmth, as in prayer.

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Fervent (fer'vent), *a.* warm; ardent; zealous; vehement.
Fervently (fer'vent-le), *ad.* with fervor; eagerly.
Fervid (fer'vid), *a.* warm; animated; eager.
Fervidly (fer'vid-le), *ad.* very hotly.
Fervor (fer'vor), *n.* ardor; heat of mind; zeal.
Fescue (fes'kū), *n.* a small pointer; a sharp-pointed kind of grass.
Festal (fes'tal), *a.* relating to a feast; joyous; gay.
Fester (fes'ter), *v.* to corrupt; to rankle.
Festival (fes'ti-val), *a.* pertaining to a feast; joyous; — *n.* a feast; a solemn day.
Festive (fes'tiv), *a.* pertaining to a feast; joyous.
Festivity (fes-tiv'e-te), *n.* social joy at an entertainment.
Festoon (fes-toon'), *n.* a kind of wreath or garland.
Fetch (fech), *v.* to go and bring, to reach.
Fête (fāt), *n.* a festival.
Fêted (fā'ted), *a.* honored with a festive entertainment.
Fetich (fē'tish), *n.* among negroes, the selection of any object for temporary worship.
Fetichism (fē'tish-izm), *n.* the worship of fetiches.
Fetid (fet'tid), *a.* rancid; strong; having an offensive smell.
Fetlock (fet'lok), *n.* hair behind the pastern joints of a horse.
Fetor (fē'tor), *n.* an offensive smell; stench.
Fetter (fet'ter), *n.* a chain for the feet; — *v.* to chain; to bind.
Fetus (fē'tus), *n.* a child or animal in the womb.
Feud (fūd), *n.* quarrel; broil.
Feudal (fū'dal), *a.* held from a lord.
Feudalism (fū'dal-izm), *n.* a system by which lands were held on condition of military service.
Fever (fē'ver), *n.* a disease marked by great bodily heat and quickened pulse.
Feverish (fē'ver-ish), *a.* affected with fever; hot.
Few (fū), *a.* small number.
Fiat (fī'at), *n.* a decree.
Fib (fib), *n.* falsehood; — *v.* to tell a lie.
Fiber (fī'ber), *n.* a fine thread or thread-like substance.
Fibered (fī'berd), } *a.* having threads.
Fibrile (fī'bril), }
Fibula (fib'ū-la), *n.* the outer and smaller bone of the leg.
Fibulated (fib'ū-lā-ted), *a.* resembling a brooch or buckle.
Fibrous (fī'brus), *a.* consisting of fibers; thread-like.
Fickle (fik'l), *a.* of a changeable mind; wavering; unstable.
Fickleness (fik'l-nes), *n.* inconstancy; unsteadiness.
Fictile (fik'til), *a.* moulded into form by the potter's art.
Fiction (fik'shun), *n.* that which is feigned or invented.
Fictitious (fik-tish'us), *a.* feigned; imaginary.
Fictive (fik'tiv), *a.* feigned; imaginative.
Fictor (fik'tor) *n.* an artist who works in plastic material.
Fiddle (fid'dl), *n.* a violin; — *v.* to play on a fiddle.
Fiddler (fid'dler), *n.* one who plays on a fiddle.
Fidelity (fe-del'e-te), *n.* faithfulness; loyalty.
Fidget (fij'et), *v.* to be unable to keep still; — *n.* restless agitation.
Fidgety (fij'e-te), *a.* uneasy.
Fiducial (fi-dū'shal), *a.* confident; undoubting.
Fiduciary (fi-dū'she-er-e), *a.* unwavering; held in trust; — *n.* one who holds anything in trust.
Fie (fī), *interj.* denoting dislike.
Fief (fēf), *n.* a fee; a feud.
Field (fēld), *n.* a piece of inclosed land; a battle ground; compass; space.
Field-bed (fēld'bed), *n.* a bed for the field.
Field-book (fēld'book), *n.* a book used by surveyors.
Field-officer (fēld'of-fe-ser), *n.* a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.
Field-piece (fēld'pēs), *n.* a small cannon.
Fiend (fēnd), *n.* an implacable enemy; the devil.
Fiendish (fēnd'ish), *a.* like a fiend.
Fierce (fērs), *a.* very violent or passionate; furious.
Fiery (fī'er-e), *a.* consisting of fire; hot; fierce.
Fife (fif), *n.* a small musical pipe.
Fifer (fif'er), *n.* one who plays the fife.
Fifteenth (fif'tēnth), *a.* denoting fifteen.
Fifth (fifth), *a.* the ordinal of five; — *n.* an interval of three tones and a semi-tone.
Fiftieth (fif'te-eth), *a.* denoting the number fifty.
Fifty (fif'te), *a.* five times ten.
Fig (fig), *n.* a tree and its fruit.
Fight (fit), *v.* to contend for victory; to combat; — *n.* a battle; a combat.
Fighter (fit'er), *n.* one who fights; a warrior; a disputant.
Figment (fig'ment), *n.* invention; fiction; device.
Figurate (fig'ū-rāt), *a.* of a certain and determinate form.
Figurative (fig'ū-ra-tiv), *a.* typical; metaphorical.
Figure (fig'ūr), *n.* a character for a number; a type; shape; image; — *v.* to make figures; to represent.
Filament (fil'a-ment), *n.* a thread; a fiber.
Filiform (fil'e-form), *a.* slender, like a thread.
Filbert (fil'bert), *n.* a nut of the hazel kind.
Filch (filsh), *v.* to steal; to pilfer; to purloin.
File (fil), *n.* a tool for smoothing iron, &c.; a series; wire for papers; a row of soldiers; — *v.* to cut or smooth with a file; to string upon, as papers; to march in file.
Filial (fil'e-al), *a.* pertaining to a son or daughter.
Filiation (fil-e-ā'shun), *n.* the relation of a child to a parent.
Filicoid (fil'e-koyd), *a.* resembling a fern.
Filigree (fil'e-gree), *n.* ornamental work of gold or silver wire.
Filings (fil'ingz), *n. pl.* particles rubbed off by a file.
Fill (fil), *v.* to make full; to satisfy; — *n.* fulness.
Fillet (fil'let), *n.* a head-band; a joint of meat.
Fillibuster (fil'le-bus-ter), *n.* a piratical adventurer.
Filling (fil'ling), *n.* supply.
Fillip (fil'lip), *v.* to strike or jerk with the finger.
Filly (fil'le), *n.* a young mare.
Film (film), *n.* a thin skin; — *v.* to cover with a thin skin.

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Filmy (film'e), *a.* composed of thin skins or membranes.
Filter (fil'ter), *n.* a liquor-strainer; — *v.* to purify by passing through a filter.
Filth (filth), *n.* foul matter; dirt; defilement.
Filthiness (filth'e-nes), *n.* foulness; dirtiness; impurity.
Filthy (filth'e), *a.* abounding in filth; morally impure.
Filtrate (fil'trāt), *v.* to filter; to strain.
Fimbriate (fim'bre-āt), } *a.* fringed at the
Fimbriated (fim'bre-ā-ted), } margin; bordered.
Fin (fin), *n.* a membrane by which a fish swims.
Finable (fin'a-bl), *a.* liable to a fine.
Final (fi'nal), *a.* ending; decisive; conclusive; last.
Finale (fe-nä'lā), *n.* close; termination; last piece in music.
Finality (fi-nal'e-te), *n.* the state of being final.
Finally (fi'nal-le), *ad.* in conclusion; lastly.
Finance (fi-nans'), *n.* the revenue; public money; — *pl.* income from taxes.
Financial (fe-nan'shal), *a.* pertaining to finance.
Financier (fi-nan-sēr'), *n.* one skilled in finance.
Find (find), *v.* to discover; to meet with; to gain; to furnish.
Fine (fin), *a.* showy; gay; handsome; sharp; — *n.* penalty; forfeiture; — *v.* to inflict a penalty; to refine.
Finely (fin'le), *ad.* beautifully; gayly; dexterously.
Fineness (fin'ness), *n.* splendidness; showiness; purity.
Finer (fin'er), *n.* one who purifies metals.
Finery (fin'er-e), *n.* fine dress; anything showy.
Finesse (fe-nes'), *n.* art; device; artifice; stratagem.
Finger (fing'ger), *n.* an extremity of the hand; — *v.* to handle; to pilfer.
Fingering (fing'ger-ing), *n.* touching with the fingers.
Fingered (fing'gerd), *a.* handled; touched.
Finical (fin'ik-al), *a.* gay; extremely foppish.
Finis (fi'nis), *n.* the end; conclusion.
Finish (fin'ish), *v.* to come to an end; to perfect; — *n.* completion; last coat of plaster on a wall.
Finisher (fin'ish-er), *n.* one who completes.
Finite (fi'nit), *a.* bounded.
Finitely (fi'nit-le), *ad.* within limits.
Finless (fin'les), *a.* without fins.
Finny (fin'ne), *a.* furnished with or having fins.
Fir (fer), *n.* a tree, or its wood.
Fire (fir), *n.* heat and light; a burning; passion; — *v.* to set on fire; to discharge; to take fire.
Fire-arms (fir'armz), *n. pl.* guns, rifles, &c.
Fire-brand (fir'brand), *n.* wood on fire; an incendiary.
Fire-brigade (fir'bre-gād), *n.* a body of men for extinguishing fires.
Fire-engine (fir'en-jin), *n.* an engine to extinguish fires.
Firelock (fir'lok), *n.* a musket.
Fireman (fir'man), *n.* one who tends an engine or assists in putting out fires.
Fire-plug (fir'plug), *n.* a street water-plug.
Fire-ship (fir'ship), *n.* a ship filled with combustibles.
Fireside (fir'sīd), *n.* the family hearth; home.
Fire-works (fir'wurks), *n. pl.* preparations of powder, &c., for displays.
Firing (fir'ing), *n.* act of discharging firearms; act of lighting fuel.
Firkin (fer'kin), *n.* a vessel of nine gallons.
Firm (ferm), *a.* strong; compact; — *n.* a partnership.
Firmament (ferm'a-ment), *n.* the heavens; the sky.
Firmness (ferm'nes), *n.* stability; solidity; constancy.
First (ferst), *a.* earliest; chief; — *ad.* in the first place.
First-born (ferst'born), *n.* the first or eldest child.
First-fruits (ferst'frūts), *n. pl.* first produce of anything.
Firstling (ferst'ling), *n.* the first-born of cattle.
Firth, Frith (ferth, frith), *n.* the opening of a river into a sea.
Fiscal (fis'kal), *a.* pertaining to a treasury; — *n.* revenue; a treasurer.
Fish (fish), *n.* a water animal; — *v.* to seek for fish; to obtain by artifice.
Fisherman (fish'er-man), *n.* one who catches fish.
Fishery (fish'er-e), *n.* the place or business of fishing.
Fish-hook (fish'hook), *n.* a barbed hook to catch fish with.
Fishing (fish'ing), *n.* art or practice of catching fish.
Fish-market (fish'market), *n.* a market for fish.
Fish-monger (fish'mun-ger), *n.* a dealer in fish.
Fishy (fish'e), *a.* having the qualities of fish.
Fissile (fis'sil), *a.* that may be cleft or divided.
Fission (fish'un), *n.* a cleaving or splitting into parts.
Fissure (fish'ūr), *a.* a cleft.
Fist (fist), *n.* the closed hand.
Fisticuffs (fist'e-kufs), *n.* a contest with the fists.
Fistula (fis'tu-la), *n.* a sinuous ulcer.
Fistulous (fis'tu-lus), *a.* hollow like the stems of grasses.
Fit (fit), *n.* sudden attack by convulsions; — *a.* suitable; convenient; — *v.* to suit; to adapt; to adjust.
Fitful (fit'ful), *a.* having fits.
Fitly (fit'le), *ad.* suitably; conveniently.
Fitness (fit'nes), *n.* suitableness; propriety.
Fivefold (fiv'fold), *a.* taken or repeated five times.
Fix (fiks), *v.* to attach firmly; to fasten; to settle.
Fixable (fiks'a-bl), *a.* that may be fixed.
Fixation (fiks-ā'shun), *n.* act of fixing; stability.
Fixedness (fiks'ed-nes), *n.* firmness; solidity.
Fixity (fiks'e-te), *n.* firm coherence of parts.
Fixture (fiks'tūr), *n.* parts of furniture fixed.
Flabbiness (flab'e-nes), *n.* a flabby state or quality.
Flabby (flab'e), *a.* soft; loose; easily moved.
Flabellate (fla-bel'lāt), *a.* shaped like a fan.
Flaccid (flak'sid), *a.* soft and weak; not stiff.
Flaccidity (flak-sid'e-te), *n.* want of stiffness or firmness.
Flag (flag), *v.* to grow spiritless or dejected;

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to lay with broad flat stones; —*n.* a plant; a broad flat stone; the ensign of a ship, troops, &c.

Flagellate (flaj'el-lāt), *v.* to whip; to scourge.

Flageolet (flaj'el-et), *n.* a kind of flute.

Flagginess (flag'e-nes), *n.* laxity; limberness.

Flaggy (flag'e), *a.* full of flags; weak; flexible.

Flagitious (fla-jish'us), *a.* very wicked; heinous.

Flagon (flag'un), *n.* a vessel with a narrow mouth.

Flagrancy (flā'gran-se), *n.* burning heat; enormity.

Flagrant (flā'grant), *a.* ardent; glaring; notorious.

Flagrantly (flā'grant-le), *ad.* glaringly; notoriously.

Flag-ship (flag'ship), *n.* the head ship of a squadron.

Flag-staff (flag'staf), *n.* a staff or pole to hold a flag.

Flag-stone (flag'stōn), *n.* a flat stone used for paving.

Flail (flāl), *n.* an instrument for thrashing grain.

Flake (flāk), *n.* a light layer of snow; a stratum; —*v.* to peel or scale off; to break into flakes.

Flaky (flāk'e), *a.* consisting of flakes.

Flambeau (flam'bō), *n.* a lighted torch.

Flame (flām), *n.* a blaze; love; —*v.* to burn, as gas; to blaze.

Flaming (flām'ing), *a.* blazing; bright; violent.

Flank (flangk), *n.* side of anything; —*v.* to turn the flank; to border.

Flannel (flan'nel), *n.* a kind of soft woollen cloth.

Flap (flap), *n.* the motion or noise of anything broad, loose, and easily moved; —*v.* to move, as wings; to move or fall.

Flare (flār), *v.* to waver; to burn unsteadily.

Flaring (flār'ing), *a.* making a display.

Flash (flash), *n.* a sudden and short blaze; —*v.* to blaze out suddenly.

Flashy (flash'e), *a.* gay; showy; insipid.

Flask (flask), *n.* a kind of bottle; a powder-horn.

Flasket (flask'et), *n.* a long, shallow basket.

Flat (flat), *a.* level; insipid; positive; —*n.* a story or floor of a house; a level plain; a shoal; in music, opposite of sharp.

Flatly (flāt'le), *ad.* evenly; positively

Flatness (flat'nes), *n.* evenness; lowness.

Flatten (flat'en), *v.* to make or grow flat.

Flatter (flat'ter), *v.* to praise falsely; to wheedle.

Flatterer (flat'er-er), *n.* one who wheedles.

Flattering (flat'er-ing), *a.* causing hopes; favorable.

Flattery (flat'ter-e), *n.* false or empty praise; obsequiousness.

Flatulence (flat'ū-lens), *n.* wind in the stomach.

Flatulent (flat'ū-lent), *a.* windy; puffy; vain; empty.

Flatus (flā'tus), *n.* a puff of wind; a breath.

Flaunt (flawnt), *v.* to move ostentatiously.

Flautist (flaw'tist), *n.* a player on the flute.

Flavor (flā'ver), *n.* taste; smell; relish; —*v.* to give a pleasant taste or smell.

Flaw (flaw), *n.* a break; defect; sudden gust; —*v.* to break; to injure.

Flawy (flaw'e), *a.* having flaws; defective.

Flax (flaks), *n.* a plant of which linen is made.

Flaxen (flaks'n), *a.* like flax.

Flay (flā), *v.* to take or strip off the skin.

Flea (flē), *n.* an insect.

Fleam (flēm), *n.* an instrument for bleeding cattle.

Flecker (flek'er), *v.* to spot; to streak.

Flection (flek'shun), *n.* act of bending.

Fledge (flej), *v.* to furnish with wings or feathers.

Fledgling (flej'ling), *n.* a bird newly fledged.

Flee (flē), *v.* to run rapidly.

Fleece (flēs), *n.* coat of wool from a sheep; —*v.* to shear or clip wool from; to strip or plunder.

Fleecy (flēs'e), *a.* covered with wool; woolly; soft.

Fleer (flēr), *v.* to mock with a grin; —*n.* a scornful grin.

Fleet (flēt), *a.* swift; quick in motion; —*n.* a number of ships; a navy; —*v.* to fly or pass swiftly; to flit.

Fleeting (flēt'ing), *a.* not durable; passing away.

Fleetness (flēt'nes), *n.* swiftness; speed.

Flesh (flesh), *n.* the softer solids of animals; animal nature; human nature; —*v.* to imitate; to glut.

Fleshly (flesh'le), *a.* carnal.

Fleshy (flesh'e), *a.* full of flesh; plump.

Flexibility (fleks-e-bil'e-te), *n.* pliancy.

Flexible (fleks'e-bl), *a.* pliant; yielding to pressure.

Flexile (fleks'il), *a.* pliant; easily bent.

Flexion (flek'shun), *n.* act of bending; a fold; a double.

Flexuous (fleks'ū-us), *a.* bending; winding.

Flexure (fleks'ūr), *n.* a joint; part bent; act of bending.

Flicker (flik'er), *v.* to flutter; to waver.

Flier (flī'er), *n.* one that flies; part of a machine.

Flight (flit), *n.* act of flying or fleeing; a flock of birds; a series of steps; hasty removal.

Flightiness (flit'e-nes), *n.* delirium; wildness.

Flighty (flit'e), *a.* wild; volatile; giddy; fanciful; fleeting.

Flimsy (flim'ze), *a.* thin; slight.

Flinch (flinsh), *v.* to shrink or draw back; to fail.

Fling (fling), *v.* to cast from the hand; to baffle; —*n.* a sneer or sarcasm.

Flint (flint), *n.* a hard stone.

Flinty (flint'ē), *a.* made of flint; hard; obdurate.

Flip (flip), *n.* a drink made with beer, spirit, and sugar.

Flippancy (flip'pan-se), *n.* fluency of speech; pertness.

Flippant (flip'ant), *a.* rapid in speech; talkative.

Flirt (flert), *v.* to toss or throw with a jerk; to play at courtship; —*n.* a pert, giddy girl; a coquette.

Flirtation (flert-tā'shun), *n.* act of flirting; coquetry.

Flit (flit), *v.* to flutter; to fly quickly; to remove.

Flitch (flich), *n.* a side of a hog, salted and cured.

Flitting (flit'ting), *a.* variable; flying; —*n.* a fluttering.

Float (flōt), *n.* something that swims; a raft; —*a.* to swim on the surface.

Floatage (flōt'āj), *n.* that which floats.

Floccillation (flok-sil-lā'shun), *n.* a picking of bed-clothes by a sick person.

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Floccose (flok-kōz'), *a.* covered with wool-like tufts.
Flocculent (flok'kū-lent), *a.* adhering in flocks or flakes.
Flock (flok), *n.* a collection of sheep, &c.; a lock of wool;—*v.* to gather in flocks or crowds; to assemble.
Floe (flō), *n.* a mass of floating ice in the ocean.
Flog (flog), *v.* to whip; to lash; to beat; to chastise.
Flogging (flog'ging), *n.* whipping; chastisement.
Flood (flud), *n.* the rise or flow of the tide; inundation;—*v.* to deluge; to overflow.
Floodgate (flud-gāt), *n.* a gate to stop or let out water.
Floor (flōr), *n.* the bottom of a room; a story.
Flora (flō'ra), *n.* the whole plants peculiar to a country.
Floral (flō'ral), *a.* pertaining to flowers.
Florescence (flō-res'sens), *n.* the season of flowering.
Floret (flō'ret), *n.* a little flower.
Floriculture (flor-e-kul'tūr), *n.* the culture of flowers or plants.
Florid (flor'id), *a.* flushed with red; showy; brilliant.
Floridness (flor'id-nes), *n.* brightness or freshness of color.
Floriferous (flō-rif'er-us), *a.* producing flowers.
Floriform (flor'e-form), *a.* flower-shaped.
Florin (flor'in), *n.* a British coin, value 2s.
Florist (flor'ist), *n.* a cultivator of flowers.
Floss (flos), *n.* the silky substance found in husks of plants.
Flossy (flos'se), *a.* soft and silk-like.
Flotilla (flō-til'la), *n.* a little fleet of small vessels.
Flotsam (flot'sam), } *n.* goods found at sea
Flotson (flot'son), } without an owner.
Flounce (flouns), *n.* a frill on a lady's dress;—*v.* to adorn with a flounce.
Flounder (floun'der), *v.* to struggle, roll, and tumble;—*n.* a flat sea-fish.
Flour (flowr), *n.* fine part of grain;—*v.* to sprinkle or cover with flour.
Flourish (flur'ish), *v.* to embellish; to brandish;—*n.* parade of words; a sudden or short sound of trumpets.
Flout (flowt), *v.* to treat with contempt;—*n.* an insult.
Flow (flō), *v.* to move along, as water; to run, as a liquid; to hang loose and waving;—*n.* a stream.
Flower (flow'er), *n.* the blossom of a plant; the best of anything;—*v.* to blossom or bloom; to adorn with flowers.
Flowery (flow'er-e), *a.* full of flowers; ornamental.
Flowing (flō'ing), *a.* liquid; fluent or smooth.
Fluctuate (fluk'tū-āt), *v.* to rise and fall; to be irresolute.
Fluctuation (fluk-tū-ā'shun), *n.* unsteadiness.
Flue (flū), *n.* a chimney.
Fluency (flū'en-se), *n.* readiness of utterance.
Fluent (flū'ent), *a.* uttering words with ease.
Fluid (flū'id), *n.* liquid; anything that pours like water;—*a.* flowing; running.
Fluidity (flū-id'e-te), *n.* the quality of flowing.
Fluke (fluk), *n.* the broad part of an anchor.
Flume (flūm), *n.* a channel for the water of a mill.
Flummery (flum'mer-e), *n.* a kind of jelly; mere flattery.
Flunky (flung'ke), *n.* an obsequious man; an upstart.
Flurry (flur're), *n.* a sudden blast; sudden commotion;—*v.* to agitate; to confuse.
Flush (flush), *a.* fresh; full of vigor; level;—*n.* sudden flow; redness of the face;—*v.* to redden; to blush.
Fluster (flus'ter), *v.* to disorder; to conruse; to be agitated.
Flute (flūt), *n.* a musical instrument;—*v.* to play on a flute; to cut hollow.
Fluting (flūt'ing), *n.* fluted work.
Flutist (flūt'ist), *n.* a flute player.
Flutter (flut'ter), *v.* to flap the wings rapidly; to agitate;—*n.* rapid motion; hurry; agitation.
Fluvial (flū've-al), *a.* of or pertaining to a river.
Flux (fluks), *n.* a flowing; looseness;—*v.* to melt.
Fluxibility (fluks'e-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of being fluxible.
Fluxible (fluks'e-bl), *a.* that may be melted.
Fluxion (fluk'shun), *n.* act of flowing; matter that flows; analysis of small quantities.
Fly (fli), *v.* to move with wings; to move rapidly; to shun;—*n.* a winged insect.
Fly-leaf (fli'lēf), *n.* the blank leaf at the beginning and end of a book.
Fly-blow (fli'blō), *n.* the egg of a fly.
Foal (fōl), *n.* the young of the horse kind;—*v.* to bring forth a colt.
Foam (fōm), *v.* to froth; to be in a rage;—*n.* rage.
Foamy (fōm'e), *a.* covered with foam; frothy.
Fob (fob), *n.* a small pocket;—*v.* to trick; to defraud.
Focal (fō'kal), *a.* pertaining to a focus.
Focus (fō'kus), *n.* the point in which rays of light or heat meet; a central point.
Fodder (fod'der), *n.* food for cattle;—*v.* to feed cattle.
Foe (fō), *n.* an adversary.
Fog (fog), *n.* a thick mist.
Fogginess (fog'e-nes), *n.* state of being foggy; cloudiness.
Foggy (fog'e), *a* cloudy; misty; dull.
Foible (foy'bl), *n.* a weakness; a failing; a fault.
Foil (foyl), *v.* to defeat;—*n.* defeat; a blunt sword; a thin leaf or plate of metal.
Foist (foyst), *v.* to insert by fraud or forgery.
Fold (fōld), *n.* a doubling; a plait; pen for sheep;—*v.* to double; to shut or confine in a fold.
Folder (fōld'er), *n.* he or that which folds anything.
Foliaceous (fō-le-ā'shus), *a.* leafy.
Foliage (fō'le-āj), *n.* leaves of trees collectively.
Foliate (fō'le-āt), *v.* to beat into a leaf or thin plate.
Foliation (fō-le-ā'shun), *n.* the beating into plates.
Foliferous (fō-lif'er-us), *a.* producing leaves.
Folio (fō'le-ō), *n.* a book of two leaves to a sheet.
Folk (fōk), *n.* people.
Follicle (fol'le-kl), *n.* a seed vessel; a gland.
Follicular (fol-lik'ū-lar), } *a.* having or pro-
Folliculous (fol-lik'ū-lus), } ducing follicles.
Follow (fol'lō), *v.* to go or come after; to imitate; to be consequent on.
Follower (fol'lō-er), *n.* a disciple; an imitator.
Following (fol'lō-ing), *a.* the next after; subsequent.

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Folly (fol'le), *n.* absurd action; imprudent act.
Foment (fō'ment), *v.* to apply warm lotions; to abet.
Fomentation (fō-men-tā'shun), *n.* act of fomenting.
Fond (fond), *a.* foolish; silly; loving; relishing.
Fondle (fon'dl), *v.* to caress.
Fondling (fond'ling), *n.* one caressed much.
Fondness (fond'nes), *n.* tender interest; affection; love.
Font (font), *n.* a baptismal basin; an assortment of types for printing.
Food (fōōd), *n.* whatever is eaten for nourishment.
Fool (fōōl), *n.* one destitute of reason; — *v.* to disappoint; to trifle.
Foolery (fōōl'er-e), *n.* the practice of folly.
Foolhardy (fōōl'här-de), *a.* madly rash; headlong.
Foolish (fōōl'ish), *a.* silly; weak in understanding.
Foolishly (fōōl'ish-le), *ad.* weakly; absurdly; imprudently.
Foolishness (fōōl'ish-nes), *n.* want of understanding.
Foolscap (fōōls'kap), *n.* a paper of a certain size.
Foot (foot), *n.* the lower part, base, or bottom of anything; the bottom of the leg; 12 inches; measure in poetry; infantry; — *v.* to dance; to walk; to tread.
Foot-boy (foot'boy), *n.* a boy in livery.
Footman (foot'man), *n.* a man-servant.
Foot-note (foot'nōt), *n.* a note of reference at the foot of a page.
Foot-pace (foot'pās), *n.* a slow walk; a broad stair.
Foot-path (foot'path), *n.* a road for persons on foot.
Footstep (foot'step), *n.* mark of a foot; track; sign.
Fop (fop), *n.* a vain, weak, trifling man; a coxcomb.
Foppery (fop'per-e), *n.* the manners or dress of a fop.
Foppish (fop'pish), *a.* vain; gaudy; foolish.
For (for), *prep.* or *con.* because of; in place of; for that; for the sake of.
Forage (for'āj), *n.* food for horses and cattle; provisions; — *v.* to collect food for horses and cattle.
Foramen (fō-rā'men), *n.* a small hole or opening.
Foraminated (fo-ram'e-na-ted), *a.* having little holes.
Foraminiferous (for-am-e-nif'er-us), *a.* having many chambers.
Forasmuch (for'az-much), *ad.* or *con.* since; because that.
Foray (fo-rā'), *n.* an excursion into an enemy's country.
Forbear (for-bär'), *v.* to refrain from; to cease; to abstain.
Forbearance (for-bär'ans), *n.* command of temper; lenity.
Forbid (for-bid'), *v.* to prohibit; to obstruct.
Force (fōrs), *n.* active power; vigor; violence; troops; armament; — *v.* to compel; to coerce; to ravish.
Forceful (fōrs'ful), *a.* violent; vehement; strong.
Forcemeat (fōrs'mēt), *n.* seasoned meat for stuffing.
Forceps (for'seps), *n.* an instrument used by surgeons.
Forcible (for'se-bl), *a.* having great force; violent.
Forcipated (for'se-pā-ted), *a.* formed to open like a pair of pinchers.
Ford (fōrd), *n.* a place where water can be passed on foot; — *v.* to cross water on foot.
Fordable (fōrd'a-bl), *a.* passable without boats.
Fore (fōr), *a.* coming first or before; — *ad.* before.
Fore-arm (fōr-ärm'), *v.* to arm or prepare beforehand.
Forebode (fōr-bōd'), *v.* to foretell; to predict.
Foreboding (fōr-bōd'ing), *n.* prognostication.
Forecast (fōr-kast), *v.* to plan beforehand.
Forecast (fōr'kast), *n.* foresight; previous contrivance.
Forecastle (fōr'kas-l), *n.* the fore part of a ship.
Foreclose (fōr-klōz), *v.* to shut up; to preclude.
Foreclosure (fōr-klō'zhūr), *n.* a foreclosing; a deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage.
Foredoom (fōr-dōōm'), *v.* to doom beforehand.
Forefather (fōr'fä-ther), *n.* an ancestor.
Forego (fōr-gō'), *v.* to forbear; to possess or enjoy.
Foregoing (fōr-gō'ing), *a.* forbearing to have; — *n.* preceding.
Foregone (fōr-gon'), *a.* made up or decided beforehand.
Foreground (fōr'ground), *n.* that part of a picture which lies nearest the observer.
Forehanded (fōr'hand-ed), *a.* early; timely.
Forehead (for'ed), *n.* the upper part of the face.
Foreign (for'in), *a.* belonging to another country; external; alien; not to the purpose.
Foreigner (for'in-er), *n.* a native of another country.
Forejudge (fōr-juj'), *v.* to judge beforehand.
Foreknow (fōr-nō'), *v.* to have previous knowledge of.
Foreknowledge (fōr-nol'ej), *n.* knowledge of future events.
Foreland (fōr'land), *n.* a cape or promontory.
Forelock (fōr'lok), *n.* a lock of hair on the forehead.
Foreman (fōr'man), *n.* an overseer; the chief man of a jury.
Foremost (fōr'mōst), *a.* first in place or order.
Forenoon (fōr'noon), *n.* from the morning to mid-day.
Forensic (fō-ren'sik), *a.* relating to courts of judicature.
Foreordain (fōr-or-dān'), *v.* to determine beforehand.
Foreordination (fōr-or-de-nā'shun), *n.* predestination.
Forepart (fōr'pärt), *n.* the part before the front.
Forerank (fōr'rangk), *n.* the rank that leads.
Forerun (fōr-run'), *v.* to go before; to precede.
Forerunner (fōr-run'er), *n.* one sent before; a harbinger.
Foresee (fōr-sē'), *v.* to see beforehand; to foreknow.
Foreshadow (fōr-shad'ō), *v.* to shadow or typify beforehand.
Foreshorten (fōr-short'n), *v.* to represent figures as they appear when viewed obliquely.

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Foreshow (fōr-shō'), *v.* to predict; to foretell.
Foresight (fōr'sīt), *n.* foreknowledge; prescience.
Foreskin (fōr'skin), *n.* the skin that covers the glans penis.
Forest (for'est), *n.* a tract of land covered with trees.
Forestall (fōr-stawl'), *v.* to anticipate; to take beforehand.
Forester (for'es-ter), *n.* an officer of the forest.
Foretaste (fōr'tāst), *n.* a taste beforehand; — *v.* to anticipate.
Foretell (fōr-tel'), *v.* to tell before an event happens.
Forethought (fōr'thawt), *n.* foresight; provident care.
Foretoken (fōr-tō'kn), *v.* to foreshow.
Foretop (fōr'top), *n.* platform at the head of a mast.
Forever (for-ev'er), *ad.* at all times; to eternity.
Forewarn (fōr-wawrn'), *v.* to caution beforehand.
Forewoman (fōr'woom-an), *n.* chief woman in a workshop.
Forfeit (for'fit), *v.* to lose by an offense; — *a.* liable to seizure; — *n.* a fine; a penalty.
Forfeited (for-fit'ed), *pr.* or *a.* alienated by an offense.
Forfeiture (for'flt-ūr), *n.* act of forfeiting; thing forfeited.
Forge (fōrj), *n.* a place where metals are beaten into shape; — *v.* to shape by hammering; to counterfeit.
Forger (fōr'jer), *n.* one who forges.
Forgery (fōr'jer-ē), *n.* the crime of counterfeiting.
Forget (for-get'), *v.* to let go from the memory.
Forgetful (for-get'ful), *a.* apt to forget; inattentive.
Forgetfulness (for-get'ful-nes), *a.* aptness to lose remembrance of.
Forgive (for-giv'), *v.* to pardon.
Forgiveness (for-giv'nes), *n.* pardon; overlooking an offense.
Fork (fork), *v.* to shoot out into blades or branches; to divide; — *n.* an instrument with prongs.
Forked (forkt), *a.* divided into two or more parts.
Forky (fork'e), *a.* opened like a fork.
Forlorn (for-lorn'), *a.* forsaken; destitute; solitary.
Form (form), *n.* shape; manner; model; ritual; order; show; a long bench; — *v.* to model; to make.
Formal (for'mal), *a.* strictly ceremonious; stiff.
Formalist (for'mal-ist), *n.* an observer of forms only.
Formality (for-mal'e-te), *n.* ceremony; order; preciseness.
Formally (for'mal-le), *ad.* according to rule.
Formation (for-mā'shun), *n.* act or manner of forming; creation; production.
Formative (for'ma-tiv), *a.* that forms; tending to form; — *n.* that which serves to give form.
Former (for'mer), *n.* one who forms; — *a.* before; in time; preceding.
Formerly (for'mer-le), *ad.* in time past; heretofore.
Formic (for'mik), *a.* pertaining to ants.
Formicate (for'me-kāt), *a.* ant-like; resembling an ant.
Formication (for-me-kā'shun), *n.* a sensation like ants, creeping on the skin.
Formidable (for'mid-a-bl), *a.* exciting dread or fear.
Formless (form'les), *a.* without regular form.
Formula (form'ū-la), *n.* prescribed or general form.
Formulary (form'ū-ler-e), *n.* a book of forms or precedents; — *a.* stated.
Formulate (form'ū-lāt), } *v.* to reduce to a
Formulize (form'ū-līz), } formula.
Fornication (for-ne-kā'shun), *n.* commerce between unmarried persons.
Forsake (for-sāk'), *v.* to desert; to abandon; to leave.
Forsaken (for-sāk'n), *a.* deserted; abandoned.
Forsooth (for-sooth'), *ad.* certainly; in truth; verily.
Forswear (for-swār'), *v.* to deny upon oath; to swear falsely.
Fort (fōrt), *n.* a fortress.
Forte (fōr'tā), *ad.* in music, to play or sing with force.
Forte (fōrt), *n.* strong point; that in which any one excels.
Forth (fōrth), *ad.* forward abroad; onward in time.
Forthcoming (fōrth'kum-ing), *a.* ready or willing to appear.
Forthwith (fōrth-with'), *ad.* without delay; immediately.
Fortieth (for'te-eth), *a.* ten taken four times.
Fortification (for-te-fe-kā'shun), *n.* a work for defense.
Fortify (for-te-fī), *v.* to erect works for defense; to invigorate; to confirm.
Fortissimo (for-tis'se-mo), *ad.* in music, strongly or loudly.
Fortitude (for'te-tūd), *n.* firmness and strength of mind to endure; courage; resolution.
Fortnight (fort'nīt), *n.* fourteen days or two weeks.
Fortress (for'tres), *n.* a fortified place; a stronghold.
Fortuitous (for-tū'e-tus), *a.* happening by chance.
Fortuity (for-tū'e-te), *n.* accident; chance.
Fortunate (for'tū-nāt), *a.* lucky; successful; happy.
Fortune (for'tūn), *n.* the good or evil that befalls man; chance; luck; accident; riches.
Forty (for'te), *a.* four times ten.
Forum (fō'rum), *n.* a market place in Rome; a court; tribunal.
Forward (for'werd), *a.* being before; prompt; hasty; presumptuous; bold; — *v.* to advance; to promote.
Forwardness (for'werd-nes), *n.* eagerness; boldness; promptness.
Forward (for'werd), *ad.* toward the front or fore part.
Fosse (fos), *n.* a ditch; a moat; a cavity; an intrenchment.
Fossil (fos'sil), *n.* petrified organic remains of plants and animals.
Fossiliferous (fos-sil-if'er-us), *a.* containing fossils.
Fossilize (fos'sil-īz), *v.* to become petrified.
Foster (fos'ter), *v.* to nurse; to bring up; to cherish.
Foster-brother (fos'ter-bruth-er), *n.* one nursed at the same breast.
Foster-child (fos'ter-child), *n.* a child nursed by one not its parent.

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Foster-son (fos'ter-sun), *n.* one fed and educated like a son.
Foul (foul), *a.* turbid; impure; — *v.* to make filthy.
Foully (foul'le), *ad.* filthily.
Foulness (foul'nes), *n.* nastiness; filthiness; defilement.
Found (found), *v.* to lay a basis; to institute; to cast metal.
Foundation (foun-dā'shun), *n.* the basis of anything.
Founder (foun'der), *n.* one who establishes; a caster of metals; — *v.* to fill with water and sink; to make lame, as a horse.
Foundery (foun'der-e), } *n.* a place where
Foundry (foun'dre), } metals are cast.
Foundling (found'ling), *n.* a deserted or exposed infant.
Fount (fownt), } *n.* a spring; head of
Fountain (foun'tān), } a river; a jet; source; original cause.
Fountain-head (foun'tān-hed), *n.* primary source.
Fourfold (fōr'fold), *a.* four times told; quadruple.
Four-footed (fōr'foot-ed), *a.* having or going on four feet.
Four-square (fōr'skwār), *a.* having four equal sides.
Foveate (fō'vē-āt), } *a.* having pits or de-
Foveolate (fō'vē-ō-lāt), } pressions.
Fowl (fowl), *n.* a winged animal; a bird.
Fowler (fowl'er), *n.* a sportsman for birds.
Fowling-piece (fowl'ing-pēs), *n.* a gun for shooting fowls.
Fox (foks), *n.* an animal remarkable for cunning; a cunning fellow.
Foxglove (foks'gluv), *n.* digitalis; a poisonous plant.
Foxy (foks'e), *a.* wily, like a fox.
Fracas (frā'kas), *n.* a noisy quarrel; an uproar.
Fraction (frak'shun), *n.* a broken part; division of a whole number.
Fractional (frak'shun-al), *a.* consisting of fractions.
Fractious (frak'shus), *a.* quarrelsome; cross; peevish.
Fracture (frak'tūr), *n.* a break in any body; — *v.* to break; to crack.
Fractured (frak'tūrd), *a.* broken; cracked.
Fragile (fraj'il), *a.* easily broken; brittle; frail; weak.
Fragility (fra-jil'e-te), *n.* brittleness; weakness; frailty.
Fragment (frag'ment), *n.* a part broken off; a piece.
Fragmentary (frag'men-ta-re), *a.* composed of fragments.
Fragrance (frā'grans), } *n.* sweetness of
Fragrancy (frā'gran-se), } smell.
Fragrant (frā'grant), *a.* sweet-smelling; agreeable.
Frail (frāl), *a.* weak; liable to err; infirm; irresolute.
Frailty (frāl'te), *n.* a particular fault or sin; foible.
Frame (frām), *v.* to fit and join to something else; — *n.* fabric; order; timbers of a building; state of mind.
Frame-work (frām'wurk), *n.* the frame; support.
Franc (frangk), *n.* a French coin, value about nineteen cents.
Franchise (fran'chiz), *n.* a privilege; a right granted; — *v.* to make free.
Franciscan (fran-sis'kan), *n.* one of an order of monks.
Frangible (fran'je-bl), *a.* easily broken; brittle.
Frank (frangk), *a.* free; open; candid; without disguise; — *n.* a free letter; — *v.* to exempt letters, &c., from postage.
Frankincense (frangk'in-sens), *n.* an odoriferous gum.
Frankly (frangk'le), *ad.* without reserve; freely; openly.
Frankness (frangk'nes), *n.* freedom; ingenuousness.
Frantic (fran'tik), *a.* transported with passion; furious.
Fraternal (fra-ter'nal), *a.* brotherly; becoming brothers.
Fraternity (fra-ter'ne-te), *n.* a brotherhood; a society.
Fraternize (frat'er-niz), *v.* to unite, as brothers.
Fratricidal (frat-re-sī'dal), *a.* pertaining to fratricide.
Fratricide (frat're-sid), *n.* one who kills a brother.
Fraud (frawd), *n.* injury by cheating; deception.
Fraudulence (frawd'ū-lens), } *n.* deceitful-
Fraudulency (frawd'ū-len-se), } ness; fraud.
Fraudulent (frawd'ū-lent), *a.* deceitful in contracts.
Fraudulently (frawd'ū-lent-le), *ad.* by fraud.
Fraught (frawt), *a.* loaded; full; replete.
Fray (frā), *n.* a quarrel; — *v.* to rub; to wear away by rubbing.
Freak (frēk), *n.* a whim.
Freakish (frēk'ish), *a.* whimsical; capricious; odd.
Freckle (frek'l), *n.* a spot on the skin.
Freckled (frek'ld), *a.* full of freckles; spotted.
Free (frē), *a.* not bound; at liberty; candid; lavish; — *v.* to set at liberty.
Free-Agent (frē-ā'jent), *n.* one under no constraint of will.
Freebooter (frē'boot-er), *n.* a robber; a plunderer.
Freeborn (frē'born), *a.* born free; inheriting freedom.
Freedman (frēd'man), *n.* a slave set at liberty.
Freedom (frē'dum), *n.* liberty; independence; familiarity.
Freehold (frē'hold), *n.* land held in perpetual right.
Freeholder (frē'hold-er), *n.* one who possesses a freehold.
Freely (frē'le), *ad.* at liberty; liberally; generously.
Freeman (frē'man), *n.* one who enjoys liberty or a particular privilege.
Freemasonry (frē-mā'sun-re), *n.* the principles of the society of freemasons.
Free-port (frē'port), *n.* a place where goods may enter free from duties.
Free-school (frē'skool), *n.* a school free or open to all.
Free-thinker (frē'think-er), *n.* a skeptic.
Free-trade (frē'trād), *n.* trade or commerce without undue restrictions.
Free-will (frē-wil'), *n.* power of acting at will or pleasure.
Freeze (frēz), *v.* to be congealed by cold; to be chilled.
Freight (frāt), *n.* lading of a ship; — *v.* to load.
Freightage (frāt'aj), *n.* money paid for freight.

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French (frensh), *a.* belonging to France; —*n.* the language of France.
Frenzy (fren'ze), *n.* distraction of mind; delirium.
Frequency (frē'kwen-se), *n.* a common occurrence.
Frequent (frē'kwent), *a.* often done, or often occurring.
Frequent (frē-kwent'), *v.* to visit often or habitually.
Frequenter (frē-kwent'er), *n.* one who visits often.
Fresco (fres'ko), *n.* a painting on fresh plaster.
Fresh (fresh), *a.* cool; new; unpracticed; brisk; not salt.
Freshen (fresh'n), *v.* to make or grow fresh; to revive.
Freshet (fresh'et), *n.* a sudden overflow of a river.
Freshly (fresh'le), *ad.* briskly; newly; coolly.
Freshman (fresh'man), *n.* one of the lowest class in college; a novice.
Freshness (fresh'nes), *n.* newness; rudeness.
Fret (fret), *v.* to vex; to be peevish; to corrode; to wear away; —*n.* agitation of the mind.
Fretful (fret'ful), *a.* disposed to fret; peevish.
Fretfulness (fret'ful-nes), *n.* ill-humor; peevishness.
Fretted (fret'ted), *a.* interlaced; variegated; ornamented with fretwork.
Fretwork (fret'wurk), *n.* raised work; work adorned with frets.
Friability (frī-a-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of being easily crumbled.
Friable (frī'a-bl), *a.* easily rubbed to powder.
Friar (frī'er), *n.* a monk.
Friary (frī'er-e), *n.* a monastery.
Fribble (frib'l), *a.* frivolous; trifling; silly; —*n.* a trifler.
Fricassee (frik-as-sē'), *n.* dish of stewed chickens; —*v.* to dress as fricassee.
Friction (frik'shun), *n.* act of rubbing; attrition.
Friday (frī'dā), *n.* the sixth day of the week.
Friend (frend), *n.* one attached to another; an associate; a Quaker.
Friendless (frend'les), *a.* without friends.
Friendliness (frend'le-nes), *n.* kindness; friendship.
Friendly (frend'le), *a.* kind; favorable; sociable.
Friendship (frend'ship), *n.* affection; strong attachment.
Frieze (frēz), *n.* the nap, or a coarse woolen cloth; part of an entablature of a column.
Frigate (frig'at), *n.* a large ship of war.
Fright (frit), *n.* sudden terror; panic; alarm.
Frighten (frit'n), *v.* to alarm with terror.
Frightful (frit'ful), *a.* exciting alarm or terror.
Frightfully (frit'ful-le), *ad.* dreadfully; horribly.
Frigid (frij'id), *a.* cold; dull; formal; lifeless.
Frigidity (fri-jid'e-te), *n.* coldness; want of warmth.
Frill (fril), *n.* a plaited band to a garment; a ruffle.
Fringe (frinj), *n.* a kind of trimming; —*v.* to trim.
Frippery (frip'er-e), *n.* old clothes; useless or worthless trifles.
Frisk (frisk), *v.* to leap and skip about; to dance.
Frisket (fris'ket), *n.* a frame which holds the sheet of paper in printing.
Friskiness (fris'ke-nes), *n.* liveliness; gayety.
Frisky (fris'ke), *a.* lively; frolicsome.
Fritter (frit'er), *n.* a kind of pancake; —*v.* to break into small pieces; to waste away.
Frivolity (fre-vol'e-te), *n.* trifling acts; lightness.
Frivolous (friv'o-lus), *a.* light; trifling; unimportant.
Frizz (friz), *v.* to curl.
Frizzle (friz'l), *v.* to curl or crisp in small short curls.
Fro (frō), *ad.* from; back.
Frock (frok), *n.* a loose outer garment.
Frog (frog), *n.* an amphibious four-footed reptile.
Frolic (frol'ik), *a.* gay; full of pranks; —*n.* a wild prank; gayety and mirth; a gambol; —*v.* to gambol.
Frolicking (frol'ik-ing), *a.* playing pranks; making merry.
Frolicsome (frol'ik-sum), *a.* given to pranks and fun; full of mirth.
From (from), *prep.* out of; away; by reason of; at a distance.
Frond (frond), *n.* the leafing of palms and ferns.
Frondescence (fron-des'sens), *n.* the time of putting forth leaves.
Frondose (fron'dōs), *a.* having a leaf-like expansion.
Front (frunt), *n.* the forepart of anything; impudence; —*v.* to stand foremost; to oppose face to face.
Frontage (frunt'aj), *n.* the front part of a building.
Frontal (frun'tal), *a.* belonging to the forehead or front; —*n.* a small pediment over a door or window.
Frontier (frun-tēr'), *n.* the boundary of a country or state; —*a.* bordering.
Frontispiece (frun'tis-pēs), *n.* a picture set facing the title-page of a book.
Frontlet (frunt'let), *n.* a band worn on the forehead.
Frost (frost), *n.* the effect of cold producing ice; —*v.* to cover a cake with something like frost.
Frostiness (fros'te-nes), *n.* state of being frosty.
Frost-work (frost'wurk), *n.* work like hoar-frost.
Frosty (frost'e), *a.* like frost; freezing; very cold.
Froth (froth), *n.* foam; a showy pretense of knowledge or ability.
Frothiness (froth'e-nes), *n.* state of being frothy.
Frothy (froth'e), *a.* full of foam; empty; trifling.
Frounce (frouns), *v.* to frizzle.
Frouzy (frouz'e), *a.* musty; nasty; fetid; rank.
Froward (frō'werd), *a.* perverse; disobedient; refractory.
Frowardness (frō'werd-nes), *n.* perverseness; whim.
Frown (frown), *n.* a look of displeasure; —*v.* to scowl at or on.
Frozen (frō'zn), *a.* congealed by cold; frosty.
Fructiferous (fruk-tif'er-us), *a.* producing fruit.
Fructification (fruk-te-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of rendering productive of fruit.

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Fructesence (fruk-tes'ens), *n.* the time when a fruit or plant arrives at maturity.
Fructify (fruk'te-fi), *v.* to make or render fruitful.
Frugal (frū'gal), *a.* economical in living; sparing.
Frugality (frū-gal'e-te), *n.* prudent economy; thrift.
Frugally (frū'gal-le), *ad.* sparingly; thriftily.
Frugiferous (frū-jif'er-us), *a.* bearing fruit.
Frugivorous (frū-jiv'o-rus), *a.* feeding on fruit.
Fruit (frūt), *n.* whatever the earth produces for food, clothing, or profit; profit; effect; consequence.
Fruitage (frūt'aj), *n.* the fruit of one season.
Fruitery (frūt'er-e), *n.* a place for keeping fruit.
Fruitful (frūt'ful), *a.* producing fruit; fertile.
Fruitfulness (frūt'ful-nes), *n.* productiveness.
Fruition (frū-ish'un), *n.* enjoyment; pleasure.
Fruitless (frūt'les), *a.* without fruit.
Fruitlessly (frūt'les-le), *ad.* unprofitably; idly.
Frumentaceous (frū-men-tā'shus), *a.* made of or resembling grain.
Frumenty (frū'men-te), *n.* a kind of wheat gruel.
Frush (frush), *n.* the frog of a horse's foot.
Frustrate (frus'trāt), *v.* to disappoint; to defeat.
Frustration (frus-trā'shun), *n.* disappointment; defeat.
Frustum (frus'tum), *n.* the part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top, as of a cone.
Frutescent (frū-tes'ent), *a.* growing or becoming shrubby.
Fruticose (frū'te-kōz), *a.* shrubby.
Fry (frī), *v.* to cook in a frying-pan; to be heated; — *n.* a swarm of small fish.
Frying-pan (frī'ing-pan), *n.* a pan to fry in.
Fuchsia (fū'she-a), *n.* a plant with pendulous flowers.
Fucivorus (fū-siv'ō-rus), *a.* eating or living on sea-weed.
Fucus (fū'kus), *n.* sea-weed or sea-wrack.
Fucoid (fū'koyd), *a.* resembling sea-weed.
Fudge (fudj), *interj.* a word of contempt; nonsense.
Fuddle (fud'dl), *v.* to make tipsy.
Fuel (fū'el), *n.* anything that feeds fire.
Fugacious (fū-gā'shus), *a.* fleeting; unstable; volate.
Fugacity (fū-gas'e-te), *n.* act of flying away; volatility.
Fugitive (fū'ji-tiv), *a.* apt to flee away; wandering; — *n.* a runaway; a deserter.
Fugleman (fū'gl-man), *n.* one who shows soldiers at drill the movements.
Fugue (fūg), *n.* a succession in music.
Fulcrum (ful'krum), *n.* that which supports a lever.
Fulfil (ful-fil'), *v.* to perform what was promised; to complete.
Fulfilment (ful-fil'ment), *n.* performance; completion.
Fulgency (ful'jen-se), *n.* splendor; glitter; brightness.
Fulgent (ful'jent), *a.* shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.
Fulgurate (ful'gū-rāt), *v.* to emit flashes of light.
Fulguration (ful-gū-rā'shun), *n.* the brightening of melted gold or silver.
Fuliginous (fū-lij'ē-nus), *a.* sooty; smoky.
Full (ful), *a.* well supplied; stuffed; clear; complete; — *n.* state of being satiated; — *ad.* fully; completely; quite; — *v.* to scour and thicken cloth in a mill.
Fuller (ful'ler), *n.* one who fulls or whitens cloth.
Fulness (ful'nes), *n.* completeness; repletion; plenty.
Fully (ful'le), *ad.* to the full; entirely; completely.
Fulminate (ful'min-āt), *v.* to utter denunciation; to explode; to roar.
Fulmination (ful-min-ā'shun), *n.* the utterance of threats or censure.
Fulsome (ful'sum), *a.* disgusting; offensive; nauseous.
Fulvid (ful'vid), **Fulvous** (ful'vus), } *a.* yellow; tawny.
Fumble (fum'bl), *v.* to do awkwardly; to grope.
Fumbler (fum'bler), *n.* an awkward person.
Fume (fūm), *n.* smoke; vapor; passion; rage; — *v.* to smoke; to rage.
Fumarole (fū'ma-rol), *n.* a volcanic opening.
Fumigate (fū'me-gāt), *v.* to smoke; to perfume.
Fumigation (fū-me-gā'shun), *n.* the use of fumes or vapors to purify or disinfect.
Fumy (fūm'e), *a.* producing fume or vapor.
Fun (fun), *n.* sport; merriment; drollery.
Funambulate (fū-nam'bū-lāt), *v.* to walk or dance on a rope.
Funambulist (fū-nam'bū-list), *n.* a rope-walker or dancer.
Function (fungk'shun), *n.* office; employment; charge.
Functional (fungk'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to office,
Functionary (fungk'shun-ar-e), *n.* one who holds an office.
Fund (fund), *n.* stock; capital; supply; — *pl.* money for supplies; — *v.* to place money in a fund.
Fundament (fun'da-ment), *n.* the seat of the body.
Fundamental (fun-da-men'tal), *a.* relating to the foundation; essential.
Funeral (fū'ner-al), *n.* the ceremony of burying; — *a.* pertaining to or used at funerals.
Funereal (fū-nē're-al), *a.* suiting to a funeral.
Fungivorous (fun-jiv'o-rus), *a.* feeding on mushrooms.
Fungoid (fung'goyd), *a.* resembling a mushroom.
Fungous (fung'gus), *a.* like a fungus; soft; spongy.
Fungus (fung'gus), *n.* a mushroom or toadstool; an excrescence.
Funicular (fū-nik'-ū-ler), *a.* having a small fiber.
Funiform (fū'ne-form), *a.* resembling a cord or cable.
Funnel (fun'el), *n.* a passage for smoke; a tube for pouring liquids into bottles.
Funny (fun'e), *a.* droll; whimsical; comical.
Fur (fur), *n.* soft hair or skin of animals; morbid matter on the tongue; — *v.* to line or ornament with fur.
Furbish (fur'bish), *v.* to polish.
Furcate (fur'kāt), *a.* forked.
Furcation (fur-kā'shun), *n.* a branching like a fork.

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Furfur (fur'fur), *n.* scales like bran; dandruff; scurf.
Furioso (fū-re-ō'so), *ad.* in music, furiously.
Furious (fū're-us), *a.* impetuous; raging with passion.
Furiously (fū're-us-le), *ad.* with great vehemence.
Furl (furl), *v.* to roll up in a long bundle, as a sail.
Furlong (fur'long), *n.* the eighth of a mile.
Furlough (fur'lō), *n.* temporary leave of absence; —*v.* to grant a furlough.
Furnace (fur'nas), *n.* an inclosed fireplace.
Furnish (fur'nish), *v.* to supply; to provide; to store.
Furniture (fur'ne-tūr), *n.* goods, vessels, utensils.
Furor (fū'ror), *n.* rage; fury.
Furrier (fur'e-er), *n.* a dealer in furs.
Furrow (fur'rō), *n.* the small channel made by a plough; —*v.* to form furrows in; to groove; to wrinkle.
Furry (fur're), *a.* covered with fur.
Further (fur'ther), *a.* more distant; beyond this; additional; —*ad.* to a greater distance; —*v.* to help forward; to promote.
Furtherance (fur'ther-ans), *n.* helping forward.
Furthermore (fur'ther-mōr), *ad.* yet further; moreover.
Furthermost (fur'ther-mōst), *a.* the most remote.
Furthest (fur'thest), *a.* most distant in time or place.
Furtive (fur'tiv), *a.* stolen.
Fury (fū're), *n.* madness; passion; a turbulent woman.
Fuscus (fus'kus), *a.* dark; dusky; brown.
Fuse (fūz), *v.* to melt or liquefy by heat.
Fusee (fū-zē), *n.* a firelock; the part of a watch or clock on which the chain is wound.
Fusel (fū'zel), *n.* a fetid oil arising from alcohol.
Fusibility (fūz-e-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of being fusible.
Fusible (fūz'e-bl), *a.* that may be melted.
Fusiform (fū'ze-form), *a.* spindle-shaped.
Fusil (fū'zil), *n.* a light musket or firelock.
Fusilade (fū'zil-ād), *n.* military discharges of fire-arms.
Fusileer (fū-zil-ēr'), *n.* a soldier armed with a fusil.
Fusion (fū'zhun), *n.* act of melting; state of being melted; a union or blending together.
Fuss (fus), *n.* a tumult; a noise; a stir; a bustle.
Fussy (fus'se), *a.* bustling or troublesome.
Fust (fust), *n.* the shaft of a column; a musty smell.
Fustian (fust'yan), *n.* a kind of cotton stuff.
Fustic (fus'tik), *n.* a kind of wood used as a yellow dyestuff.
Futile (fū'til), *a.* trifling; worthless; useless.
Futility (fū-til'e-te), *n.* worthlessness.
Future (fū'tūr), *a.* that is to come; that which is to exist; —*n.* time to come.
Futurity (fū-tūr'e-te), *n.* time to come; event to come.
Fuzz (fuz), *v.* to fly or rub off in small particles; —*n.* fine volatile particles.
Fy (fi), *interj.* expressing blame, dislike, or disapprobation.

G.

Gab (gab), *n.* talkativeness; —*v.* to prate; to talk idly.
Gabardine (gab'ar-dēn), *n.* a coarse frock.
Gabble (gab'l), *v.* to talk idly or rapidly.
Gabion (gā'be-un), *n.* wicker basket filled with earth, used in defenses.
Gable (gā'bl), *n.* a triangular part of the end of a house, &c.
Gad (gad). *n.* a wedge; —*v.* to ramble about idly.
Gadder (gad'er), *n.* one who walks the streets idly.
Gadfly (gad'fli), *n.* a fly that stings cattle.
Gaelic (gā'lik), *n.* a dialect of the Celtic language; —*a.* pertaining to the Scottish Highlanders or their language.
Gaff (gaf), *n.* a kind of spear; a small boom.
Gag (gag), *v.* to stop the mouth; —*n.* something to stop the mouth.
Gage (gāj), *n.* a pledge or security; —*v.* to pledge; to wager; to measure.
Gaggle (gag'l), *v.* to cackle like a goose.
Gain (gān), *n.* profit; benefit; —*v.* to obtain; to reach.
Gainful (gān'ful), *a.* profitable.
Gainless (gān'les), *a.* unprofitable; without gain.
Gainsay (gān'sā), *v.* to deny or contradict.
Gainsayer (gān'sā-er), *n.* one who denies; an opposer.
Gairish (gār'ish), *a.* gaudy; staring; glaring; showy.
Gait (gāt), *n.* manner and air in walking.
Gaiter (gā'ter), *n.* a covering of cloth or leather for the foot.
Gala (gā'la), *n.* festivity; show.
Galactic (ga-lak'tik), *a.* relating to the milky way; pertaining to milk.
Galaxy (gal'ak-se), *n.* the milky way; an assemblage of splendid persons or things.
Galbanum (gal'ban-um), *n.* a medicinal gum.
Gale (gāl), *n.* a strong wind.
Galena (ga-lē'na), *n.* an ore of lead.
Gall (gawl), *n.* bile; bitterness; rancor; —*v.* to hurt or break the skin; to fret; to vex.
Gallant (gal-lant'), *n.* a lover; an attendant; —*v.* to wait on a lady; —*a.* civil; polite.
Gallant (gal'lant), *a.* high-spirited; brave in fight.
Gallantly (gal'lant-le), *ad.* like a wooer; bravely.
Gallantry (gal'lant-re), *n.* bravery; intrepidity; politeness to ladies.
Galleon (gal'le-un), *n.* a large Spanish ship.
Gallery (gal'ler-e), *n.* a covered walk; upper seat in a theatre.
Galley (gal'le), *n.* a low flat built vessel; a frame to receive types from a composing-stick.
Galley-slave (gal'le-slāv), *n.* one condemned to the galleys.
Gallic (gal'lik), *a.* pertaining to Gaul, now France.
Gallinaceous (gal-le-nā'shus), *a.* designating fowls of the domestic kind.
Gallipot (gal'le-pot), *n.* a painted and glazed pot.
Gallon (gal'lun), *n.* a measure containing four quarts.
Galloon (gal-loon'), *n.* lace.

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Gallop (gal'lup), *v.* to leap in running; — *n.* the springs or leaps of a horse, &c., in running.
Gallows (gal'us), *n.* an erection for the execution of criminals by hanging.
Galoche (ga-losh'), *n.* an overshoe.
Galvanic(gal-van'ik), *a.* relating to galvanism.
Galvanism (gal'van-izm), *n.* a branch of the science of electricity.
Galvanize (gal'van-iz), *v.* to affect with galvanism.
Gamble(gam'bl), *v.* to play or game for money.
Gambler (gam'bler), *n.* one who plays for money.
Gambling (gam'bling), *n.* the practice of gaming for money.
Gamboge (gam-bōj'), *n.* a gum resin.
Gambol(gam'bol), *n.* a skipping; playfulness; — *v.* to leap or skip.
Gambrel (gam'brel), *n.* the hind leg of a horse.
Game(gām), *n.* sport of any kind; wild animals hunted; — *v.* to play for money; to gamble.
Gamester (gām'ster), *n.* a gambler.
Gammon (gam'un), *n.* the leg or thigh of a hog smoked or pickled; an imposition or hoax; — *v.* to cure, as bacon; to impose upon.
Gamut (gam'ut), *n.* the scale of musical notes.
Gander (gan'der), *n.* the male of the goose.
Gang (gang), *n.* a crew; a band; a company.
Gangrene (gang'grēn), *n.* mortification of flesh.
Gangrenous (gang'grē-nus), *a.* showing a tendency to gangrene.
Gangway (gang'wā), *n.* a way or passage in a ship.
Gaol (jāl), *n.* a jail; prison.
Gap (gap), *n.* a breach; cleft; opening; chasm.
Gape (gāp), *v.* to open the mouth wide; to yawn.
Garb (gärb), *n.* clothes; dress; external appearance.
Garbage (gär'baj), *n.* entrails of animals; refuse.
Garden (gär'dn), *n.* a piece of ground on which flowers, &c., are cultivated; — *v.* to practice gardening.
Gardener (gär'dn-er), *n.* one who cultivates a garden.
Gardening (gär'dn-ing), *n.* horticulture; a cultivation of plants, flowers, and vegetables.
Gargle (gär'gl), *v.* to wash the throat; — *n.* a preparation for washing the throat.
Garish (gär'ish), *a.* extravagantly gay; showy.
Garland (gär'land), *n.* a wreath formed of flowers.
Garlic (gär'lik), *n.* a plant with a bulbous root.
Garment (gär'ment), *n.* any article of clothing.
Garner (gär'ner), *n.* a place where grain is stored.
Garnet (gär'net), *n.* a gem usually red; a kind of tackle in ships.
Garnish (gär'nish), *v.* to adorn; to ornament; — *n.* ornament; decoration.
Garnishee (gär'nish-ē'), *n.* in law the person in whose hands the property of another is attached.
Garnishment (gär'nish-ment), *n.* furniture; ornament.
Garret (gar'ret), *n.* the topmost room in a house.
Garrison (gar're-sun), *n.* a supply of troops in a fortress; — *v.* to furnish a fortress with troops.
Garrote (gar-rōt'), *n.* a strangling by a collar round the neck.
Garrulity (gar-rūl'e-te), *n.* talkativeness; loquacity.
Garrulous (gar'ru-lus), *a.* chattering; talkative.
Garter (gär'ter), *n.* a band to tie the stocking to the leg; — *v.* to bind with a garter.
Garua (gä'rū-a), *n.* a dense sea fog that occurs on the Pacific coast.
Gas (gas), *n.* a fluid in the form of air.
Gasconade (gas-kon-ād'), *n.* a boasting; bravado; — *v.* to brag or boast.
Gaseous (gas'e-us), *a.* in the form of gas.
Gash (gash), *v.* to cut deep; — *n.* a deep cut.
Gasometer (gas-om'e-ter), *n.* a gas-holder.
Gasometry (gas-om'e-tre), *n.* art of measuring gases.
Gasp (gasp), *v.* to open the mouth to catch breath; — *n.* an opening of the mouth to catch breath.
Gastreum (gas-trē'um), *n.* the under surface of an animal's body.
Gastric (gas'trik), *a.* relating to the belly or stomach.
Gastronomer (gas-tron'o-mer), *n.* a lover of good living.
Gastronomy (gas-tron'o-me), *n.* the art of good eating; epicurism.
Gate (gāt), *n.* a large door; a way or passage.
Gateway (gāt'wā), *n.* a way through a gate.
Gather (gath'er), *v.* to acquire; to collect; — *n.* a plait.
Gaudily (gawd'e-le), *ad.* with much show.
Gaudy (gawd'e), *a.* showy.
Gauge (gāj), *v.* to measure the contents of any vessel; — *n.* a measure.
Gauger (gāj'er), *n.* one who gauges; an excise officer.
Gaunt (gawnt), *a.* lean; thin.
Gauntlet (gawnt'let), *n.* an iron glove.
Gauze (gawz), *n.* a thin, transparent silken fabric.
Gawk (gawk), *n.* a cuckoo; a simpleton; an awkward fellow.
Gawky (gaw'ke), *a.* foolish; awkward; clumsy.
Gay (gā), *a.* lively; merry; jovial; sportive.
Gayety (gā'e-te), *n.* merriment; finery; show.
Gaze (gāz), *v.* to look fixedly at; — *n.* a fixed look.
Gazelle (ga-zel'), *n.* a species of antelope.
Gazette (ga-set'), *n.* a newspaper.
Gazetteer (gaz-et-tēr'), *n.* a book of topographical descriptions; a writer for a gazette.
Gear (gēr), *n.* apparatus; harness; — *v.* to put on gear.
Gelatine (jel'a-tin), *n.* concrete animal substance.
Gelatinous (je-lat'e-nus), *a.* resembling or formed into jelly.
Geld (geld), *v.* to castrate; to deprive of anything essential.
Gem (jem), *n.* a bud; any precious stone; — *v.* to adorn with gems.
Gemini (jem'e-nī), *n. pl.* the Twins, Castor and Pollux; a zodiacal sign.
Geminous (jem'ē-nus), *a.* double; in pairs.
Gemmation (jem-mā'shun), *n.* act or time of budding.
Gemmatious (jem-mā'shus), *a.* pertaining to leaf buds, or to gems.

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Gemmule (jem'mūl), *a.* a little bud or gem.
Gender (jen'der), *n.* sex; difference of a word to express sex; — *v.* to beget; to engender.
Genealogical (jen-ē-a-loj'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to or exhibiting the genealogy of persons.
Genealogist (jen-e-al'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in genealogy or descents.
Genealogy (jen-e-al'o-je), *n.* history of the descent of families; lineage; pedigree.
General (jen'er-al), *a.* common; not special; public; loose; vague; — *n.* commander of the army.
Generalissimo (jen-er-al-is'e-mo), *n.* commander in chief.
Generalization (jen-er-al-e-zā'shun), *n.* the act of generalizing.
Generalize (jen'er-al-īz), *v.* to arrange particulars under general heads.
Generalship (jen'er-al-ship), *a.* the skill of a general.
Generate (jen'er-āt), *v.* to procreate; to originate.
Generation (jen-er-ā'shun), *n.* act of begetting; a race; family; offspring; an age.
Generative (jen'er-ā-tive), *a.* able to produce; prolific.
Generic (je-ner'ik), *a.* pertaining to a genus or kind.
Generosity (jen-er-os'e-te), *n.* liberality of nature.
Generous (jen'er-us), *a.* liberal; open-hearted.
Genesis (jen'e-sis), *n.* the first book of the Bible.
Genet (jen'et), *n.* a small Spanish horse.
Genetic (jen-et'ik), *a.* pertaining to origin.
Genial (jē'ne-al), *a.* contributing to the generation or enjoyment of life; cheering; merry.
Geniculate (jen-ik'ū-lāt), *v.* to form joints or knots on.
Genii (jē'ne-ī), *n. pl.* spirits.
Genital (jen'e-tal), *a.* pertaining to generation; *pl.* in animals, the external organs of generation.
Genitive (jen'e-tive), *a.* the second case of nouns, indicating possession.
Genius (jē'ne-us), *n.* a good or evil spirit; *pl.* Genii.
Genius (jēn'yus), *n.* nature; disposition; special faculty; a man of great mental powers; — *pl.* Geniuses.
Genteel (jen-tēl'), *a.* graceful in manners or form; polite.
Gentian (jen'shan), *n.* a tonic root.
Gentile (jen'til), *n.* any one not a Jew; a pagan; — *a.* relating to the heathen.
Gentility (jen-til'e-te), *n.* elegance of behavior; politeness.
Gentle (jen'tl), *a.* of mild feelings; not rough, coarse, or wild.
Gentlefolks (jen'tl-fōks), *n. pl.* people well-bred.
Gentleman (jen'tl-man), *n.* a man of refined manners.
Gentlemanlike (jen'tl-man-lik), } *a.* per-
Gentlemanly (jen'tl-man-le), } taining to or becoming a gentleman.
Gentleness (jen'tl-nes), *n.* softness of manners.
Gentry (jen'tre), *n.* people of education and refinement.
Genuflection (jen'ū-flek'shun), *n.* bending the knee.
Genuine (jen'ū-in), *a.* real; pure; unadulterated.
Genuineness (jen'ū-in-nes), *n.* state of being genuine.
Genus (jē'nus), *n.* a class of many species; — *pl.* Genera.
Geocentric (jē-o-sen'trik), *a.* having the earth for its center.
Geodesy (jē-od'e-se), *n.* that branch of land surveying in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account.
Geogony (jē-og'o-ne), *n.* the doctrine of the formation of the earth.
Geographer (jē-og'ra-fer), *n.* one versed in geography.
Geographical (jē-o-graf'e-kal) *a.* relating to geography.
Geography (jē-og'ra-fe), *n.* description of the earth's surface, &c.
Geological (jē-o-loj'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to geology.
Geologist (jē-ol'o-jist), *n.* one versed in geology.
Geology (jē-ol'o-je), *n.* the science which treats of the structure and mineral constitution of the earth.
Geometrical (jē-o-met're-kal), *a.* relating to geometry.
Geometrician (jē-om-e-trish'an), *n.* one versed in geometry.
Geometry (je-om'e-tre), *n.* the science which treats of the properties of magnitude.
Georgic (jorj'ik), *n.* a rural poem.
Geoscopy (jē-os'ko-pe), *n.* a knowledge of the different kinds of earth.
Geranium (jē-rā'ne-um), *n.* a green-house plant.
Germ (jerm), *n.* a seed-bud; the origin; first principle.
German (jer'man), *a.* of or from Germany; related; akin; — *n.* a native of Germany; the German language.
Germinal (jer'me-nal), *a.* pertaining to a germ.
Germinate (jer'me-nāt), *v.* to begin to grow; to sprout.
Germination (jer-me-nā'shun), *n.* the act of sprouting; growth.
Gestation (jes-tā'shun), *n.* act of carrying the young in the womb.
Gesticulate (jes-tik'ū-lāt), *v.* to make or use gestures.
Gesticulation (jes-tik-ū-lā'shun), *n.* act of making gestures.
Gesture (jes'tūr), *n.* a bearing; position or motion of the body.
Get (get), *v.* to gain; to win; to learn; to beget.
Gewgaw (gū'gaw), *n.* a toy, a showy trifle; a bauble.
Geyser (gī'zer), *n.* a spouting boiling spring.
Ghastly (gast'le), *a.* pale; death-like; hideous.
Gherkin (ger'kin), *n.* a pickled small cucumber.
Ghost (gōst), *n.* a spirit; an apparition.
Ghostly (gōst'le), *a.* like a ghost; ghastly; spiritual.
Giant (jī'ant), *n.* a man of great stature.
Giantess (jī'ant-es), *n.* a female giant.
Gibberish (gib'er-ish), *n.* rapid, unmeaning talk.
Gibbet (jib'et), *n.* a gallows; — *v.* to hang on a gibbet; to hold up to scorn.
Gibbose (gib-bōs'), *a.* humped; having elevations.
Gibbous (gib'bus), *a.* swelling; protuberant; convex.

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Gibe (jīb), *v.* to mock; to taunt; to sneer; to shift sail; — *n.* a sneer; taunt; scoff; contempt.
Giblets (jib'lets), *n. pl.* the inside of a fowl.
Giddiness (gid'e-nes), *n.* a swimming of the head.
Giddy (gid'e), *a.* reeling; volatile; inconstant; thoughtless.
Gift (gift), *n.* anything given; an offering; quality bestowed by nature.
Gifted (gift'ed), *a.* endowed by nature; talented.
Gig (gig), *n.* a thing that whirls; a light carriage; an officer's small boat.
Gigantic (ji-gan'tik), *a.* like a giant; great; enormous.
Giggle (gig'l), *n.* a kind of laugh; — *v.* to laugh idly.
Gild (gild), *v.* to cover or overlay with gold.
Gilding (gild'ing), *n.* art or trade of a gilder; gold laid on a surface for ornament.
Gill (jil), *n.* the fourth part of a pint; ground ivy.
Gill (gil), *n.* the breathing organs in fishes.
Gilt (gilt), *n.* gold laid upon any surface.
Gimbals (jim'bals), *n. pl.* two rings for suspending the mariner's compass, so as to keep it always horizontal.
Gimcrack (jim'krak), *n.* a device; a toy.
Gimlet (gim'let), *n.* a small auger or borer.
Gimp (gimp), *n.* silk twist or lace; edging.
Gin (jin) *n.* a spirit distilled from grain; a machine; snare; — *v.* to clear cotton of its seed.
Ginger (jin'jer), *n.* a plant and its root.
Gingerbread (jin'jer-bred), *n.* a cake containing ginger.
Ginglymoid (ging'gle-moyd), *a.* resembling a hinge.
Ginglymus (ging'gle-mus). *n.* a joint allowing motion in two directions.
Gipsy (jip'se), *n.* a wandering vagabond.
Giraffe (she-ra', je-raf'), *n.* the camelopard.
Gird (gerd), *v.* to make fast by binding; to tie round.
Girder (ger'der), *n.* the principal timber in a floor.
Girdle (ger'dl), *n.* a band for the waist; — *v.* to bind; to inclose; to make an incision through the bark of a tree.
Girl (gerl), *n.* a young woman; a female child.
Girlhood (gerl'hood), *n.* the state of being a girl.
Girlish (gerl'ish), *a.* of or like a girl; light; giddy.
Girt (gert) } *n.* belly-band of a saddle;
Girth (gerth), } measure around the waist.
Gist (jist), *n.* the main point.
Give (giv), *v.* to impart; to bestow; to yield; to grant; to utter; to quit.
Giving (giv'ing), *n.* the act of bestowing.
Gizzard (giz'erd), *n.* the stomach of a fowl.
Glacial (glā'she-al), *a.* pertaining to or like ice.
Glacier (glā'she-er), *n.* a mass of ice or snow in valleys or on the slopes of mountains.
Glacis (glā'sis), *n.* a sloping bank in fortifications.
Glad (glad), *a.* giving pleasure; pleased; cheerful; bright; — *v.* to make glad.
Gladden (glad'n), *v.* to make glad; to cheer.
Glade (glād), *n.* an open space in a wood.
Gladiator (glad'e-ā-tor), *n.* a sword-player; a combatant.
Gladness (glad'nes), *n.* joy; pleasure.
Gladsome (glad'sum), *a.* glad; gay; joyous.
Glair (glār), *n.* the clear part of an egg.
Glance (glans), *n.* a sudden shoot of light; a darting of the eye; a momentary view; — *v.* to dart suddenly or obliquely.
Gland (gland), *n.* a secreting organ in animals and plants.
Glanders (glan'derz), *n. pl.* a disease of horses.
Glandiform (gland'e-form), *a.* like a gland; nut-shaped.
Glandular (glan'du-ler), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of glands.
Glandule (gland'dūl), *n.* a small gland.
Glare (glār), *n.* a bright, dazzling light; a piercing look; — *v.* to dazzle the sight; to stare fiercely.
Glaring (glār'ing), *a.* open; notorious; bold; barefaced.
Glass (glas), *n.* a hard, brittle, transparent substance; a mirror; telescope; — *v.* to case in glass.
Glaucous (glaw'kus), *a.* of a sea-green color.
Glaze (glāz), *v.* to furnish or cover with glass.
Glazier (glā'zher), *n.* one whose trade is to set glass in windows.
Glazing (glā'zing), *n.* the art of setting glass; the vitreous substance on potter's ware.
Gleam (glēm), *n.* a small stream; a beam of light; — *v.* to shine brightly.
Gleamy (glēm'e), *a.* flashing; darting light.
Glean (glēn), *v.* to gather the remains of harvest.
Gleaner (glēn'er), *n.* one who gleans.
Gleaning (glēn'ing), *n.* act of gathering the remains.
Glee (glē), *n.* joy; merriment; a song in parts.
Gleeful (glē'ful), *a.* laughing; gay.
Glen (glen), *n.* a valley; a dale.
Glene (glē'nē), *n.* the hollow part of a bone; a socket.
Glib (glib), *a.* smooth; slippery; moving easily; voluble.
Glibly (glib'le), *ad.* smoothly; volubly; quickly.
Glide (glīd), *v.* to flow gently; to pass rapidly; — *n.* the act of gliding.
Glidingly (glīd'ing-le), *ad.* in a flowing way.
Glimmer (glim'mer), *v.* to burn or appear faintly; a faint light.
Glimpse (glimps), *n.* a slight view; a faint light.
Glisten (glis'n), *v.* to sparkle with light; to shine.
Glitter (glit'ter), *v.* to glisten; to be showy.
Gloat (glōt), *v.* to stare with eagerness or desire.
Globate (glōb'āt), *a.* round; spherical.
Globe (glōb), *n.* a round body; a sphere; the world; the earth.
Globose (glō-bōs'), *a.* globular.
Globular (glob'ū-lar), *a.* like a globe; spherical.
Globule (glob'ūl), *n.* a little globe; a small round particle.
Glomerate (glom'er-āt), *v.* to gather into a ball.
Glomeration (glom-er-ā'shun), *n.* the act of gathering into a ball; the body gathered.
Gloom (gloom), *n.* partial darkness; obscurity; shade; aspect of sorrow.
Gloomy (gloom'e), *a.* heavy of heart; dark; dim.
Glorification (glō-re-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of glorifying.
Glorify (glō're-fī), *v.* to make glorious; to worship.

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Glorious (glō're-us), *a.* splendid; renowned.
Glory (glō're), *n.* brightness; luster; splendor; honor; — *v.* to exult; to boast.
Gloss (glos), *n.* brightness; a specious explanation; — *v.* to render plausible.
Glossary (glos'sa-re), *n.* the explanation for obsolete or peculiar words.
Glossiness (glos'se-nes), *n.* the luster of a surface.
Glottis (glot'tis), *n.* the opening of the windpipe.
Glove (gluv), *n.* a cover for the hand.
Glow (glō), *v.* to shine with an intense heat; to be ardent; — *n.* intense heat; brightness of color; vehemence of passion.
Glowing (glō'ing), *a.* white and bright with heat.
Gloze (glōz), *v.* to flatter.
Glue (glū), *n.* a tenacious substance; — *v.* to join with glue.
Glum (glum), *a.* sullen; morose; grave; gloomy.
Glumaceous (glū-mā'shus), *a.* resembling glumes.
Glut (glut), *v.* to cloy; to gorge; to overload; — *n.* more than enough.
Gluteal (glū'te-al), *a.* pertaining to the buttocks.
Gluten (glū'ten), *n.* a viscid, sticky substance found in dough.
Glutinate (glū'te-nāt), *v.* to unite with glue.
Glutinous (glū'te-nus), *a.* viscous; viscid; tenacious.
Glutton (glut'tn), *n.* a gormandizer; a voracious animal.
Gluttonous (glut'tn-us), *a.* given to gluttony.
Gluttony (glut'tn-e), *n.* excess in eating.
Glycerine (glis'er-in), *n.* the sweet principle of oils and fats.
Glycyrrhizine (glis-er-rī'zen), *n.* the saccharine matter of liquorice root.
Glyph (glif), *n.* a channel in a column.
Glyphography (gle-fog'ra-fe), *n.* a kind of engraved drawing produced by the electrotype process.
Glyptics (glip'tiks), *n. pl.* art of engraving on precious stones.
Gnarl (närl), *v.* to growl.
Gnarled (närld), *a.* knotty.
Gnash (nash), *v.* to strike the teeth together in rage.
Gnat (nat), *n.* a small insect that bites.
Gnaw (naw), *v.* to bite off; to tear with the teeth.
Gneiss (nis), *n.* a hard, crystalline, slaty rock.
Gnome (nōm), *n.* a sententious saying; an imaginary being.
Gnomon (nō'mon), *n.* the pin of a dial.
Gnomonics (nō-mon'iks), *n. pl.* art of dialling.
Go (go), *v.* to be in motion; to move; to depart; to walk away.
Goad (gōd), *n.* a pointed stick to drive oxen; a stimulus; — *v.* to drive with a goad.
Goal (gōl), *n.* a starting-point; final purpose.
Goat (gōt), *n.* a quadruped of the sheep family.
Gobble (gob'bl), *v.* to swallow in lumps; to swallow hastily; to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.
Goblet (gob'let), *n.* a drinking vessel.
Goblin (gob'lin), *n.* an evil spirit; apparition.
God (god), *n.* the Supreme Being; Jehovah.
Goddess (god'es), *n.* a female deity.
Godfather (god'fä-ther), *n.* a sponsor for a child.
Godhead (god'hed), *n.* deity; the Divine nature.
Godless (god'les), *a.* ungodly; impious; wicked.
Godlike (god'lik), *a.* like God; divine.
Godliness (god'le-nes), *n.* piety; a religious life.
Godly (god'le), *a.* pious.
Godmother (god'muth-er), *n.* a sponsor for a child.
Goggle (gog'l), *v.* to strain or roll the eyes.
Goggles (gog'glz), *n. pl.* blinds for horses; glasses for the eyes.
Goitre (goi'ter), *n.* bronchocele; swelled neck.
Gold (gōld), *n.* a precious metal; money; riches.
Golden (gōld'n), *a.* made of gold; like gold; most valuable.
Gold-fish (gōld'fish), *n.* a small gold-colored fish.
Goldsmith (gold'smith), *n.* a worker in gold.
Golf (golf), *n.* a field game played with ball and bat.
Gondola (gon'dō-la), *n.* a pleasure boat used at Venice.
Gondolier (gon-dō-lēr'), *n.* one who rows a gondola.
Gong (gong), *n.* a kind of large cymbal.
Gonorrhœa (gon-or-rē'a), *n.* a contagious disease.
Good (good), *a.* sound; valid; serious; skilful; suitable; — *n.* that which creates happiness; advantage.
Goodliness (good'le-nes), *n.* beauty; grace; excellency.
Goodly (good'le), *a.* fine; excellent; beautiful; comely.
Goodness (good'nes), *n.* virtue; excellence; kind acts.
Goods (goodz), *n. pl.* movables; merchandise; furniture.
Good-will (good-wil'), *n.* benevolence; benefit of a business.
Goose (goos), *n.* a fowl; a tailor's iron; a silly person.
Gopher (gō'fer), *n.* an American burrowing animal.
Gore (gōr), *n.* thick or clotted blood; a corner-shaped piece of cloth or land; — *v.* to wound with the horns.
Gorge (gorj), *n.* the throat; narrow passage between hills; — *v.* to swallow greedily; to glut.
Gorgeous (gor'jē-us), *a.* fine; showy; glittering.
Gorilla (go-ril'la), *n.* a large ape found in Western Africa.
Gormand (gor'mand), *n.* a glutton.
Gormandize (gor'man-dīz), *v.* to eat ravenously.
Gorse (gors), *n.* a thick prickly shrub.
Gory (gōr'e), *a.* covered or stained with clotted blood.
Goshawk (gos'hawk), *n.* a voracious large hawk.
Gosling (gos'ling), *n.* a young goose.
Gospel (gos'pel), *n.* good news; glad tidings; the Christian revelation; the four Scriptural narratives of the life of Christ; the system of Christian doctrine.
Gossamer (gos'sa-mer), *n.* the down floating in the air.
Gossip (gos'sip), *n.* one that tattles; — *v.* to tattle.
Gossiping (gos'sip-ing), *a.* prating or tattling.
Gothic (goth'ik), *a.* pertaining to the Goths; a style of architecture.

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Gouge (gooj, gowj), *n.* a chisel with a hollow blade; — *v.* to cut with a gouge.
Gourd (goord), *n.* a plant and its fruit.
Gourmand (goor'mand), *n.* a great eater; epicure.
Gout (gout), *n.* a disease of the joints.
Gouty (gout'e), *a.* subject to or diseased with gout.
Govern (guv'ern), *v.* to direct and control; to regulate by authority.
Governable (guv'ern-a-bl), *a.* manageable; obedient.
Governess (guv'ern-es), *n.* a female who instructs.
Government (guv'ern-ment), *n.* system of polity for ruling a nation.
Governmental (guv-ern-men'tal), *a.* of or relating to government.
Governor (guv'ern-er), *n.* chief magistrate; one who rules or directs.
Governorship (guv'ern-er-ship), *n.* office of governor.
Gown (gown), *n.* a woman's garment.
Grab (grab), *v.* to seize.
Grace (grās), *n.* favor; mercy; pardon; a short prayer; beauty; ease of manner; — *v.* to adorn; to honor.
Graceful (grās'ful), *a.* elegant and easy.
Gracefully (grās'ful-le), *ad.* with elegance and dignity.
Graceless (grās'les), *a.* without grace.
Gracious (grā'shus), *a.* kind; friendly; merciful.
Gradation (gra-dā'shun), *n.* regular progress; order; series.
Grade (grād), *n.* degree; rank; — *v.* to reduce to a regular degree of ascent or descent.
Gradient (grā'de-ent), *n.* the slope or incline of a road.
Gradual (grad'ū-al), *a.* proceeding by degrees; step by step.
Graduate (grad'ū-āt), *v.* to have an academical degree; to mark with degrees; to proportion; — *n.* one who has received a degree.
Graduation (grad-ū-ā'shun), *n.* regular progression; marking with degrees.
Graft (graft), *n.* a shoot or scion inserted in another tree; — *v.* to insert cuttings into a tree.
Grail (grāl), *n.* a book of anthems in the Roman Catholic church.
Grain (grān), *n.* corn in general; a single seed; a minute particle; the smallest weight; fibers of wood; temper or disposition; — *v.* to granulate; to paint or ornament in imitation of wood.
Graminivorous (gram-e-niv'or-us), *a.* feeding on grass.
Grammar (gram'mer), *n.* a system for speaking and writing a language correctly.
Grammarian (gram-mā're-an), *n.* one skilled in grammar.
Grammatical (gram-mat'ik-al), *a.* belonging or according to the rules of grammar.
Granary (gran'ar-e), *n.* a building for storing grain.
Grand (grand), *a.* great; magnificent; high in power.
Grandee (gran-dē'), *n.* a man of great rank or power.
Grandeur (grand'yer), *n.* splendor; show.
Grandiloquence (gran-dil'ō-kwens), *n.* pomposity of language.
Grand-juror (grand-jūr'er), *n.* one of a grand jury.
Grand-jury (grand'jū-re), *n.* a jury to decide whether the person accused should be put on trial.
Grandsire (grand'sīr), *n.* a grandfather.
Grandson (grand'sun), *n.* the son of a son or daughter.
Grange (grānj), *n.* a farm; a farm-house; an association.
Granger (grān'jer), *n.* a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.
Graniferous (gran-if'er-us), *a.* bearing hard seeds or grain.
Graniform (gran'e-form), *a.* resembling grains of corn.
Granite (gran'it), *n.* an igneous crystalline rock.
Granitic (gra-nit'ik), *a.* pertaining to granite.
Grant (grant), *v.* to admit; to bestow; to yield; — *n.* a thing granted; a deed or conveyance.
Grantee (gran-tē'), *n.* one to whom a grant is made.
Granter (gran'ter), } *n.* one who makes a
Grantor (gran'tor), } grant.
Granular (gran'ū-lar), *a.* consisting of grains.
Granulate (gran'ū-lāt), *v.* to form into small grains.
Granule (gran'ūl), *n.* a little grain.
Grape (grāp), *n.* the fruit of the vine.
Grape-shot (grāp'shot), *n.* shot discharged in clusters.
Graphic (graf'ik), *a.* well delineated; lifelike.
Graphite (graf'it), *n.* a mineral; plumbago.
Graphotype (graf'ō-tip), *n.* method of producing plates for printing without engraving.
Grapnel (grap'nel), *n.* a small anchor with claws.
Grapple (grap'l), *v.* to seize; to lay fast hold of; to contend in close fight; — *n.* a seizing; a hook.
Grasp (grasp), *v.* to seize and hold; — *n.* grip of the hand.
Grass (gras), *n.* herbage; — *v.* to cover with turf or herbage.
Grasshopper (gras'hop-per), *n.* a hopping insect.
Grate (grāt), *v.* to rub roughly; to vex; — *n.* frame of iron bars for holding lighted coals.
Grateful (grāt'ful), *a.* having a due sense of favors; affording pleasure; agreeable.
Grater (grā'ter), *n.* an instrument for rasping.
Gratification (grat-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of pleasing the mind, taste, or appetite.
Gratify (grat'e-fī), *v.* to give pleasure to; to delight.
Grating (grā'ting), *a.* offensive; disagreeable; — *n.* a partition or frame of bars; a harsh sound.
Gratis (grā'tis), *ad.* for nothing; without reward; freely.
Gratitude (grat'e-tūd), *n.* emotion of the heart, excited by a sense of favors received.
Gratuitous (gra-tū'e-tus), *a.* free; without reason, ground, or proof; voluntary.
Gratuity (gra-tū'e-te), *n.* a gift; a present; a donation.
Gratulation (grat-ū-lā'shun), *n.* expression of joy.
Gratulatory (grat'ū-lā-to-re), *a.* expressing joy.
Gravamen (gra-vā'men), *n.* cause of complaint or action.
Grave (grāv), *n.* a place for the dead; a tomb; — *a.* not gay, light, or trifling; weighty; — *v.*

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to carve or form; to scrape and pitch a ship's bottom.

Gravel (grav'el), *n.* pebbles; concretions in the kidneys; — *v.* to cover with gravel.

Gravely (grāv'le), *ad.* seriously; solemnly.

Graver (grāv'er), *n.* a tool to engrave with.

Grave-yard (grāv'yärd), *n.* a burial place.

Gravitate (grav'e-tāt), *v.* to tend to the center.

Gravitation (grav-e-tā'shun), *n.* the act of gravitating.

Gravity (grav'e-te), *n.* tendency of matter to attract and be attracted; seriousness.

Gravy (grā've), *n.* juice of meat when roasting.

Gray (grā), *a.* hoary; white and blackish.

Graze (grāz), *v.* to eat grass; to rub slightly.

Grazier (grā'zher), *n.* one who raises cattle.

Grease (grēs), *n.* animal fat; — *v.* to smear with grease.

Greasy (grē'ze), *a.* fat; oily.

Great (grāt), *a.* large in bulk; chief; — *n.* the rich; the famous.

Greatness (grāt'nes), *n.* largeness; eminence; rank.

Greaves (grēvz), *n. pl.* armor for the legs; the sediment of melted tallow.

Grecian (grē'shan), *a.* pertaining to Greece.

Greediness (grē'de-nes), *n.* keenness of appetite, or desire.

Greedy (grē'de), *a.* ravenous; covetous.

Greek (grēk), *n.* a native, or the language of Greece.

Green (grēn), *a.* of the color of growing plants; fresh; vigorous; unripe; inexperienced; — *n.* a green color; a small grassy plain; — *v.* to make green.

Green-house (grēn'hous), *n.* a house to keep plants in.

Green-sward (grēn'swawrd), *n.* a turf on which grass grows.

Greet (grēt), *v.* to salute; to congratulate.

Greeting (grēt'ing), *n.* a salutation.

Gregarious (grē-gā're-us), *a.* keeping in flocks.

Grenade (grē-nād'), *n.* a ball filled with explosives.

Greyhound (grā'hound), *n.* a dog noted for its swiftness.

Griddle (grid'dl), *n.* a broad, shallow pan to bake cakes.

Gridiron (grid'i-urn), *n.* a grated frame for broiling meat.

Grief (grēf), *n.* pain of mind; sorrow; mourning.

Grievance (grēv'ans), *n.* that which causes grief.

Grieve (grēv), *v.* to mourn; to make sorrowful; to cause pain to.

Grievous (grēv'us), *a.* hard to be borne; afflictive.

Griffin (grif'fin), *n.* a fabulous animal, half eagle, half lion.

Grill (gril), *v.* to broil.

Grim (grim), *a.* ill-looking; ghastly; fierce; hideous.

Grimace (grim'ās), *n.* a wry mouth; affectation.

Grimalkin (gre-mal'kin), *n.* an old cat.

Grime (grim), *v.* to foul or soil deeply; — *n.* foul matter; dirt.

Grimness (grim'nes), *n.* a fierce look.

Grin (grin), *v.* to set the teeth together; — *n.* an affected laugh.

Grind (grind), *v.* to rub together; to sharpen; to oppress.

Grinder (grind'er), *n.* one who grinds; a tooth.

Grindstone (grind'stōn), *n.* a stone for grinding tools on.

Grip (grip), *n.* a holding fast; a grasping; — *v.* to seize.

Gripe (grīp), *v.* to squeeze; to give pain to the bowels; — *n.* a hold; a grasp; oppression.

Grisly (griz'le), *a.* horrible; dreadful; hideous; frightful.

Grist (grist), *n.* corn for grinding; corn ground.

Gristle (gris'l), *n.* a cartilage.

Grit (grit), *n.* coarse part of meal; gravel; sand.

Gritty (grit'te), *a.* full of grit.

Groan (grōn), *v.* to utter a deep moaning sound; — *n.* a mournful sound.

Groaning (grōn'ing), *n.* act of groaning; lamentation; complaint.

Groat (grawt), *n.* fourpence.

Groats (grawts), *n. pl.* oats coarsely ground.

Grocer (grō'ser), *n.* a dealer in sugar, tea, &c.

Grocery (grō'ser-e), *n.* a grocer's shop or store; goods sold by grocers.

Grog (grog), *n.* a mixture of spirit and cold water.

Groin (groin), *n.* the part of the body where the legs begin to divide.

Groom (grōōm), *n.* one who has charge of horses; a man newly married; — *v.* to tend and clean, as horses.

Groove (grōōv), *n.* a furrow; a channel cut by a tool; — *v.* to cut a channel.

Grope (grōp), *v.* to search by feeling in the dark.

Gross (grōs), *a.* thick; corpulent; bulky; indelicate; — *n.* twelve dozen.

Grossness (grōs'nes), *n.* thickness; coarseness.

Grotto (grot'tō), *n.* a cave; an ornamental cavern.

Grotesque (grō-tesk'), *a.* odd; ludicrous; extravagant.

Ground (ground), *n.* earth; territory; the floor; soil; — *v.* to lay; to found; to run aground.

Groundless (ground'les), *a.* void of foundation; false.

Ground-work (ground'wurk), *n.* foundation or basis of anything.

Group (grōōp), *n.* cluster; crowd; assemblage; — *v.* to form into a group.

Grouse (grows), *n.* a wild fowl of several species.

Grove (grōv), *n.* a small wood; a cluster of trees.

Grovel (grov'el), *v.* to creep on the ground.

Groveling (grov'el-ing), *a.* mean; without dignity.

Grow (grō), *v.* to increase; to raise; to cultivate.

Growl (growl), *v.* to snarl like a dog; — *n.* an angry murmur.

Growth (grōth), *n.* act of growing; increase.

Grub (grub), *n.* a small worm; — *v.* to dig up.

Grudge (gruj), *v.* to envy the enjoyment of another; to murmur at; — *n.* spite.

Gruel (grū'el), *n.* food made of oatmeal boiled in water.

Gruff (gruf), *a.* stern; harsh.

Grumble (grum'bl), *v.* to murmur; to growl.

Grumbler (grum'bler), *n.* one who complains.

Grumbling (grum'bling), *n.* a murmuring.

Grunt (grunt), *v.* to make a sound like a hog; to snarl; — *n.* the sound of a hog.

Guano (gwa'nō), *n.* a sea-fowl dung; a good manure.

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Guarantee (gar-an-tē'), **Guaranty** (gar'an-te), *v.* to make sure; — *n.* a surety for performance.
Guard (gärd), *n.* a watch; defense; — *v.* to protect; to defend; to watch over.
Guardian (gärd'e-an), *n.* one who has the care of another; — *a.* defending.
Guardianship (gärd'e-an-ship), *n.* the office of a guardian.
Gudgeon (guj'un), *n.* a fish; pin on which a wheel turns.
Guerdon (ger'dun), *n.* a reward; a recompense; — *v.* to reward.
Guerrilla (ger-ril'a), *a.* relating to irregular warfare; — *n.* one of a band of irregular soldiers.
Guess (ges), *v.* to conjecture; — *n.* a conjecture.
Guest (gest), *n.* a visitor.
Guidance (gī'dans), *n.* direction; government; care.
Guide (gīd), *v.* to lead or direct; — *n.* the person or thing that directs or leads; a regulator.
Guide-post (gīd'pōst), *n.* a post to direct the way.
Guile (gīl), *n.* deceit; cunning; craft; duplicity.
Guileful (gīl'ful), *a.* deceitful; insidious; crafty.
Guileless (gīl'les), *a.* artless; frank; sincere.
Guillotine (gil-lo-tēn'), *n.* an instrument for beheading.
Guilt (gilt), *n.* state of being tainted with sin or crime.
Guiltiness (gil'te-nes), *n.* wickedness; criminality.
Guiltless (gilt'les), *a.* free from crime.
Guilty (gil'te), *a.* justly chargeable with crime; sinful.
Guinea (gin'e), *n.* an English gold coin not now used, value 21 shillings sterling.
Guise (gīz), *n.* manner; custom; garb.
Guitar (ge-tär'), *n.* a stringed instrument of music.
Gulf (gulf), *n.* an arm of the sea extending into land; an abyss.
Gull (gul), *v.* to cheat; to deceive; to defraud; — *n.* one easily cheated; a sea-fowl.
Gullet (gul'let), *n.* the passage in the neck for food.
Gully (gul'le), *n.* a channel; a ditch; a gutter.
Gulp (gulp), *v.* to swallow down eagerly; — *n.* a swallow.
Gum (gum), *n.* the flesh of the jaws; the viscous juice of trees, hardened.
Gummiferous (gum-mif'er-us), *a.* producing gum.
Gumminess (gum'me-nes), *n.* quality of being gummy.
Gummy (gum'me), *a.* consisting of gum.
Gun (gun), *n.* any fire-arm excepting a pistol or revolver.
Gunner (gun'ner), *n.* a cannoneer; one who manages guns.
Gunnery (gun'ner-e), *n.* the art and science of managing guns.
Gunpowder (gun'pow-der), *n.* the chemical composition used in loading fire-arms.
Gunshot (gun'shot), *n.* the range or reach of a shot.
Gunsmith (gun'smith), *n.* one who makes or repairs guns.
Gunstock (gun'stok), *n.* the wood in which the barrel of a gun is fitted.
Gunwale (gun'nel), *n.* upper part of a ship's side.
Gurgle (gur'gl), *v.* to gush, as water from a bottle.
Gush (gush), *v.* to rush out, as a fluid; — *n.* a violent flowing out, as a confined fluid.
Gusset (gus'set), *n.* an angular piece of cloth for strengthening a garment.
Gust (gust), *n.* taste; relish; a sudden blast of wind.
Gusto (gus'tō), *n.* relish; gratification; taste.
Gut (gut), *n.* the intestinal canal of an animal.
Gutta-percha (gut'a-perch'a), *n.* a solidified juice from various trees in Asia.
Gutter (gut'ter), *n.* a passage for water.
Guttural (gut'ter-al), *a.* belonging to the throat; — *n.* a letter pronounced in the throat.
Guy (gī), *n.* a rope to steady anything; a laughing-stock.
Guzzle (guz'zl), *v.* to eat much and often.
Gybe (gīb), *v.* to shift a boom-sail.
Gymnasium (jim-nā'ze-um), *a.* a place of exercise.
Gymnast (jim'nast), *n.* one who teaches or practices gymnastics.
Gymnastic (jim-nas'tik), *n.* pertaining to athletic exercises for health.
Gymnastics (jim-nas'tiks), *n. pl.* athletic exercises.
Gypsum (jip'sum), *n.* plaster stone; plaster of Paris.
Gyral (jī'ral), *a.* whirling.
Gyrate (jī'rāt), *a.* winding or going round, as in a circle; — *v.* to whirl round; to revolve round a central point.
Gyration (jī-rā'shun), *n.* a circular or spiral motion.
Gyve (jiv), *n.* iron fetters or shackles for the legs; — *v.* to fetter; to shackle.

H.

Ha *interj.* expressing wonder or surprise.
Habæus Corpus (hā'be-as kōr'pus), *n.* a writ ordering the body of a prisoner to be delivered in court.
Haberdasher (hab'er-dash-er), *n.* a seller of small wares.
Habiliment (ha-bil'e-ment), *n.* clothing; dress.
Habit (hab'it), *n.* a particular state of body or mind; aptitude gained by practice; — *v.* to clothe; to dress.
Habitable (hab'e-ta-bl), *a.* that can be inhabited.
Habitation (hab-e-tā'shun), *n.* a place of abode.
Habitual (ha-bit'ū-al), *a.* formed by habit; customary.
Habitually (ha-bit'ū-al-le), *ad.* by habit.
Hacienda (has-e-en'da), *n.* an isolated farm-house and lands in South America.
Hack (hak), *v.* to cut and mangle; to notch; — *n.* a horse for hire; a notch.
Hacking (hak'ing), *a.* short interrupted cough.
Hackle (hak'l), *n.* a comb for dressing flax; *v.* to dress flax.

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Hackney (hak'ne), *n.* a horse kept for hire; —*a.* let for hire; devoted to common use; —*v.* to use much.
Hackney-coach (hak'ne-kōtsh), *n.* carriage for hire.
Haddock (had'uk), *n.* a sea-fish of the cod kind.
Haft (haft)), *n.* a handle; a hilt.
Haggard (hag'gerd), *a.* ugly; gaunt or lean; wild; deformed.
Haggle (hag'gl), *v.* to mangle in cutting; to be difficult in bargaining.
Hagiology (ha-je-ol'o-je), *n.* the history of saints.
Hail (hāl), *n.* drops of rain frozen; a wish of health; a reverential salutation; —*v.* to call; to rain hail.
Hailstone (hāl'stōn), *n.* a drop of rain frozen while falling.
Hair (hār), *n.* a filament growing from the skin of animals.
Hairiness (hār'e-nes), *n.* state of being hairy.
Hair-stroke (hār'strōk), *n.* a fine line in writing.
Hairy (hār'e), *a.* covered with hair; resembling hair.
Halberd (hal'berd), *n.* an ancient military weapon, with an iron head.
Halcyon (hal'se-un), *a.* calm; peaceful; quiet.
Hale (hāl), *a.* healthy.
Half (haf), *n.* one of two equal parts; —*a.* in an equal part or degree.
Half-blood (haf'blud), *n.* a relation by one parent.
Half-caste (haf'kast), *n.* offspring of a Hindoo and a European.
Half-penny (hā'pen-ne), *n.* an English coin, value one cent.
Halibut (hal'e-but), *n.* a large kind of flat-fish.
Haliography (hal-e-og'ra-fe), *n.* a description of the sea.
Hall (hawl), *n.* a passage or entrance of a house; a room for business; college; a manor-house.
Hallelujah (hal-lē-lū'yah), *n.* praise ye the Lord; also written Hallelujah.
Halloo (hal-loo'), *v.* to raise an outcry; —*n.* a cry to draw attention.
Hallow (hal'ō), *v.* to make holy; to consecrate.
Hallucination (hal-lū-se-nā'shun), *n.* a delusion; error.
Halo (hā'lō), *n.* a circle of light around the sun or moon.
Halt (hawlt), *v.* to limp; to falter; to stop; —*a.* lame; crippled; —*n.* a stop; a cripple; a limping.
Halter (hawl'ter), *n.* a rope to tie a horse; a rope for hanging; —*v.* to bind or catch with a halter.
Halve (hāv), *v.* to divide into equal parts.
Halyard (hal'yard), *n.* a rope to raise or lower a sail.
Ham (ham), *n.* the thigh of a hog, salted and dried; the hip.
Hames (hāmz), *n. pl.* a kind of collar for draught horses.
Hamlet (ham'let), *n.* a small village.
Hammer (ham'mer), *n.* a tool for beating, or for driving nails; —*v.* to beat or forge with a hammer.
Hammock (ham'muk), *n.* a swinging bed in ships.
Hamper (ham'per), *n.* a covered basket; —*v.* to perplex; to entangle.
Hamstring (ham'string), *n.* the tendons of the ham; —*v.* to lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.
Hand (hand), *n.* the extremity of the arm below the wrist; pointer of a clock or watch; style of writing; —*v.* to give; to deliver; to lead.
Hand-book (hand'book), *n.* a guide-book.
Handcuff (hand'kuf), *n.* a manacle to confine the hands; —*v.* to fetter with handcuffs.
Handful (hand'ful), *n.* as much as the hand can hold.
Handicraft (hand'e-kraft), *n.* work of the hands.
Handily (han'de-le), *ad.* skilfully; dexterously.
Handkerchief (hang'ker-chif), *n.* a piece of linen or silk used for the face or neck.
Handle (hand'dl), *v.* to touch; to use; to manage; —*n.* the part of anything held in the hand.
Handmaid (hand'mād), *n.* a female servant.
Handsaw (hand'saw), *n.* a saw used by one hand.
Handsome (hand'sum), *a.* well made, or formed; beautiful; graceful.
Handspike (hand'spik), *n.* a wooden lever.
Handy (han'de), *a.* ready; dexterous; skilful.
Hang (hang), *v.* to suspend; to put to death by suspending.
Hanger (hang'er), *n.* a broadsword.
Hangings (hang'ingz), *n. pl.* drapery hung against walls.
Hangman (hang'man), *n.* a public executioner.
Hank (hangk), *n.* a skein of thread.
Hanker (hang'ker), *v.* to long for; to desire much.
Hankering (hang'ker-ing), *n.* an eager craving.
Hap (hap), *n.* that which falls to our lot.
Hap-hazard (hap-haz'erd), *n.* a chance; accident.
Hapless (hap'les), *a.* unhappy; unfortunate; poor.
Haply (hap'le), *ad.* perhaps; by chance; peradventure.
Happen (hap'pn), *v.* to come by chance; to befall.
Happiness (hap'pe-nes), *n.* state of enjoyment or bliss.
Happy (hap'pe), *a.* having or enjoying pleasure or good; fortunate.
Harangue (ha-rang'), *n.* a fervid address; an oration; —*v.* to make a speech.
Harass (har'as), *v.* to vex with bodily labor; to perplex.
Harbinger (här'bin-jer), *n.* a forerunner; a precursor.
Harbor (här'ber), *n.* a port or haven for ships; —*v.* to lodge; to shelter.
Hard (härd), *ad.* close; near; earnestly; —*a.* firm; solid; severe; stiff; not easily done.
Harden (härd'n), *v.* to make or grow hard.
Hard-hearted (härd'härt-ed), *a.* pitiless; cruel; merciless.
Hardihood (här'de-hood), *n.* boldness; bravery.
Hardiness (här'de-nes), *n.* bravery; capability of endurance.
Hardly (härd'le), *ad.* with difficulty.
Hardness (härd'nes), *n.* the quality of being hard.
Hardship (härd'ship), *n.* severe toil; oppression.

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Hardware (härd'wâr), *n.* wares made of iron, &c.
Hardy (härd'e), *a.* strong; brave; bold; daring.
Hare (hâr), *n.* a small rabbit-like animal.
Hare-brained (hâr'brând), *a.* wild; heedless; giddy.
Harelip (hâr'lip), *n.* a division in the lip; like a hare's.
Harem (hâ'rem), *n.* a room allotted to ladies in a harem.
Hark (härk), *v.* to hear; to listen; — *interj.* hear!
Harlequin (här'le-kwin), *n.* a buffoon.
Harlot (här'lot), *n.* a lewd woman; a prostitute.
Harmonic (här-mon'ik), } *a.* relating to
Harmonical (här-mon'e-kal), } harmony or music; musical.
Harmonious (här-mō'ne-us), *a.* adapted to each other; musical; in concord.
Harmonist (här'mo-nist), *n.* a composer of music.
Harmonize (här'mo-nīz), *v.* to be in concord; to agree.
Harmony (här'mō-ne), *n.* concord of sound; agreement.
Harp (härp), *n.* instrument of music.
Harper (härp-er), *n.* one who plays on a harp.
Harpsichord (härp'se-kord), *n.* a musical instrument.
Harm (härm), *n.* injury; hurt; — *v.* to injure.
Harmless (härm'les), *a.* innocent; doing no harm.
Harness (här'nes), *n.* tackle for a horse, &c.; — *v.* to put on harness.
Harpoon (här-poon'), *n.* a barbed spear; — *v.* to strike or kill with a harpoon.
Harpy (här'pe), *n.* a fabulous monster; an extortioner.
Harrow (har'rō), *n.* an instrument to break up land; — *v.* to break with a harrow; to harass.
Harsh (härsh), *a.* rough to the touch, or taste.
Harshness (härsh'nes), *n.* roughness; severity.
Hart (härt), *n.* a stag, or male deer.
Hartshorn (härts'horn), *n.* hart's horn; salammonia.
Harvest (här'vest), *n.* the season for gathering ripe grain, &c.; — *v.* to gather a crop when ripe.
Hash (hash), *v.* to mince; to chop small; — *n.* minced meat; a mixture.
Hasp (hasp), *n.* a clasp for a staple.
Hassock (has'sok), *n.* a cushion to kneel on.
Haste (hâst), *n.* hurry; celerity of motion; precipitation.
Hasty (hâs'te), *a.* quick; speedy; passionate; rash.
Hat (hat), *n.* a cover for the head.
Hatch (hach), *v.* to produce young from eggs; to contrive or plot; — *n.* a brood.
Hatches (hach'ez), *n. pl.* the opening in a ship's deck.
Hatchet (hach'et), *n.* a small kind of axe.
Hatchway (hach'wā), *n.* an opening in a ship's deck.
Hate (hât), *v.* to despise greatly; to abhor; — *n.* great dislike; aversion and enmity.
Hateful (hât'ful), *a.* exciting hate; odious; detestable.
Hatred (hā'tred), *n.* ill-will; extreme dislike.
Hatter (hat'ter), *n.* a maker of hats.
Haughty (haw'te), *a.* proud and disdainful; arrogant.
Haul (hawl), *v.* to draw or pull with force; — *n.* a pull; draught.
Haunch (hânsh, hawnsh), *n.* the thigh.
Haunt (hânt, hawnt), *v.* to frequent; — *n.* a place of frequent resort.
Hautboy (hō'boy), *n.* a wind instrument like a flute.
Hauteur (ho'tur), haughtiness; insolent manner.
Have (hav), *v.* to possess; to hold; to enjoy.
Haven (hā'vn), *n.* a harbor; a port; a bay, or inlet of the sea; a safe place.
Haversack (hav'er-sak), *n.* a soldier's provision bag.
Havoc (hav'uk), *n.* ravage; slaughter; — *v.* to lay waste.
Hawk (hawk), *n.* a rapacious bird; — to bring up phlegm; to cry goods.
Hawk-eyed (hawk'id), *a.* quick-sighted.
Hawser (haw'ser), *n.* a small cable.
Hay (hā), *n.* cut grass dried and used for fodder.
Haying (hā'ing), *n.* the time of making hay.
Hazard (haz'erd), *n.* risk; chance; accident; danger; — *v.* to risk.
Hazardous (haz'erd-us), *a.* perilous; dangerous.
Haze (hāz), *n.* a mist or fog.
Hazel (hā'zl), *n.* a shrub which bears the hazel-nut; — *a.* of a light brown color like a hazel-nut.
Hazy (hā'ze), *a.* foggy; thick and dark with mist.
He (hē), *pron.* of the third person; — *n.* a male.
Head (hed), *n.* uppermost part of the body; the brain; understanding; the chief; source; — *v.* to head; to top; to oppose.
Headache (hed'āk), *n.* pain in the head.
Heading (hed'ing), *n.* timber for heads of casks.
Headland (hed'land), *n.* a cape or promontory.
Headlong (hed'long), *a.* rash; thoughtless; — *ad.* rashly; precipitately.
Headquarters (hed'kwawr-terz), *n. pl.* the residence of the officer in command.
Headstrong (hed'strong), *a.* ungovernable; obstinate.
Headway (hed'wā), *n.* motion of an advancing ship.
Heal (hēl), *v.* to cure; to reconcile; to forgive.
Health (helth), *n.* sound state of body and mind.
Healthful (helth'ful), *a.* being in a sound state.
Healthy (helth'e), *a.* free from disease.
Heap (hēp), *n.* a pile or mass; accumulation; — *v.* to pile up; to amass.
Hear (hēr), *v.* to perceive by the ear; to listen.
Hearing (hēr'ing), *n.* perceiving sounds by the ear.
Hearken (härk'n), *v.* to listen; to give heed to.
Hearsay (hēr'sā), *n.* report; rumor; common talk.
Hearse (hers), *n.* a carriage to carry the dead.
Heart (härt), *n.* the organ that circulates the blood; inner or vital part; seat of the affections.
Heart-felt (härt'felt), *a.* deeply and sincerely felt.
Hearth (härth), *n.* place on which fire is made.
Heartily (härt'e-le), *ad.* from the heart; sincerely.

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Heartiness (härt'e-nes), *n.* sincerity; earnestness.
Heartless (härt'les), *a.* spiritless; void of courage.
Hearty (härt'e), *a.* healthy; sincere; vigorous.
Heat (hēt), *n.* caloric, the cause of the sensation of heat; — *v.* to make hot; to grow warm.
Heath (hēth), *n.* a shrub; a waste open tract of land.
Heathen (hē'thn), *n.* a pagan; one who worships idols; — *a.* Gentile; pagan.
Heathenish (hē'thn-ish), *a.* like heathen; rude; idolatrous; illiterate.
Heathenism (hē'thn-izm), *n.* paganism; idolatry.
Heather (heth'er), *n.* heath.
Heating (hēt'ing), *a.* imparting or promoting heat.
Heave (hēv), *v.* to lift; to swell; to pant; to cast; — *n.* a swell.
Heaven (hev'n), *n.* the air; the sky; the abode of the blessed.
Heavenly (hev'n-le), *a.* resembling heaven; celestial.
Heavenward (hev'n-werd), *ad.* toward heaven.
Heaves (hēvz), *n.* difficult breathing in horses.
Heavily (hev'e-le), *ad.* with great weight; gloomily.
Heaviness (hev'e-nes), *n.* weight; depression.
Heavy (hev'e), *a.* weighty; grievous; dull.
Hebraist (hē'bra-ist), *n.* one skilled in Hebrew.
Hebrew (hē'brū), *n.* a Jew; language of the Hebrews.
Hecatomb (hek'a-tōm), *n.* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen.
Hectic (hek'tik), *a.* habitual; — *n.* habitual fever.
Hector (hek'ter), *n.* a bully; — *v.* to annoy; to insult.
Hedge (hej), *n.* a thicket of shrubs; — *v.* to make a hedge; to bet both ways.
Heed (hēd), *v.* to attend to; to observe; — *n.* caution; attention; notice.
Heedful (hēd'ful), *a.* careful; attentive; watchful.
Heedless (hēd'les), *a.* careless; negligent; inattentive.
Heedlessness (hēd'les-nes), *n.* inattention; carelessness.
Heel (hēl), *n.* the hind part of the foot; — *v.* to lean; to add a heel.
Heft (heft), *n.* a handle; an effort to test weight; a heave.
Hegira (he-jī'ra), *n.* the flight of Mohammed from Mecca; any exodus or flight.
Heifer (hef'er), *n.* a young cow.
Height (hīt), *n.* distance upward; elevation.
Heighten (hit'n), *v.* to increase; to improve; to raise higher; to advance.
Heinous (hā'nus), *a.* very wicked; atrocious.
Heir (ār), *n.* one who inherits the property of another; — *v.* to inherit.
Heir-apparent (ār'ap-pā'rent), *n.* one having acknowledged right to the succession.
Heiress (ār'es), *n.* a female heir.
Heir-loom (ār'loom), *n.* any article which descends to the heir.
Helical (hel'e-kal), *a.* spiral; winding.
Heliocentric (hē-le-ō-sen'trik), *a.* as seen from the sun.
Heliography (hē-le-og'ra-fe), *n.* sun-painting; photography.
Helix (hē'liks), *n.* something that is spiral; a volute.
Hell (hel), *n.* the place or state of punishment; the abode of evil spirits.
Hellish (hel'lish), *a.* infernal; vile; wicked.
Helm (helm), *n.* the instrument for steering a ship.
Helmet (hel'met), *n.* armor for the head.
Helmsman (helmz'man), *n.* a steersman.
Help (help), *v.* to support; to remedy; to contribute; to cure; to aid; to assist; to prevent; to lend aid; — *n.* aid; support; relief.
Helper (help'er), *n.* one who gives assistance.
Helpful (help'ful), *a.* extending aid.
Helpless (help-les), *a.* without aid; irremediable.
Helpmate (help'māt), **Helpmeet** (help'mēt), } *n.* a partner or wife.
Helve (helv), *n.* handle for an axe or hatchet.
Hem (hem), *n.* sewed edge of a garment; a half couch; — *v.* to shut in; to form a border.
Hemisphere (hem'e-sfēr), *n.* the half of a sphere or globe.
Hemistich (hem'e-stik), *n.* an incomplete line in poetry.
Hemitrope (hem'e-trōp), *a.* a half turn.
Hemlock (hem'lok), *n* a poisonous plant; a fir tree.
Hemorrhage (hem'or-rāj), *n.* a discharge of blood from a rupture.
Hemorrhoids (hem'or-roydz), *n.* the piles.
Hemp (hemp), *n.* a plant from whose fibers cordage is made.
Hempen (hem'pn), *a.* made of hemp.
Hen (hen), *n.* a female bird; a fowl.
Henbane (hen'bān), *n.* a poisonous plant.
Hence (hens), *ad.* from this origin or thing, place, time, reason, or cause; — *interj.* away! begone!
Henceforth (hens-forth'), *ad.* from this time.
Henceforward (hens-for'ward), *ad.* from this time forward.
Henchman (hensh'man), *n.* an attendant; a page.
Hen-coop (hen'koop), *n.* a cage for poultry.
Hendecagon (hen-dek'a-gon), *n.* a figure of eleven sides and eleven angles.
Hendecasyllable (hen-dek'a-sil-a-bl), *n.* a metrical line of eleven syllables.
Heptachord (hep'ta-kord), *n.* verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes; system of seven sounds.
Heptagon (hep'ta-gon), *n.* a plane figure of seven sides and angles.
Heptagonal (hep-tag'o-nal), *a.* having seven sides.
Heptarchy (hep'tär-ke), *n.* a country governed by seven.
Her (her), *a.* of or belonging to a female.
Herald (her'ald), *n.* a proclaimer; a forerunner.
Heraldic (he-ral'dik), *a.* pertaining to heraldry.
Heraldry (her'ald-re), *n.* the art of recording genealogies and blazoning arms.
Herb (erb, herb), *n.* a plant; its leaf and stalk.
Herbaceous (er-bā'shus), *a.* belonging to herbs.
Herbage (er'bāj), *n.* herbs; grass; pasture.
Herbalist (er'bal-ist), *n.* a skilful collector of herbs.
Herbarium (er-bā're-um), *n.* a classified collection of preserved plants.
Herbivorous (er-biv'o-rus), *a.* eating or living on herbs.

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Herculean (her-kū'lē-an), *a.* like Hercules; very strong.
Herd (herd), *n.* a collection of beasts, tended or watched; the vulgar crowd; — *v.* to associate; to tend cattle.
Herdsman (herdz'man), *n.* one who tends herds.
Here (hēr), *ad.* in this place, or state.
Hereabouts (hēr'a-bouts), *ad.* about this place.
Hereafter (hēr-af'ter), *ad.* in after-time.
Hereby (hēr-bī'), *ad.* by this.
Hereditable (her-ed'e-ta-bl), *a.* that may be inherited.
Hereditary (hē-red'e-tar-e), *a.* descending by inheritance.
Herein (hēr'in'), *ad.* in this.
Hereof (hēr-of'), *ad.* of this; from this.
Hereon (hēr-on'), *ad.* on or upon this.
Heresy (her'e-se), *n.* error in doctrines.
Heretic (her'e-tik), *n.* an upholder of errors in faith.
Heretical (he-ret'e-kal), *a.* containing heresy.
Heretofore (hēr-to-fōr'), *ad.* formerly.
Hereunto (hēr-un-too'), *ad.* to this.
Herewith (hēr-with'), *ad.* with this.
Heritable (her'e-ta-bl), *a.* that may be inherited.
Heritage (her'e-taj), *n.* that which is inherited.
Hermaphrodite (her-maf'ro-dīt), *n.* two sexes united in one animal or plant.
Hermeneutics (her-me-nū'tiks), *n. pl.* the science of interpretation.
Hermeneutical (her-me-nū'te-kal), *a.* explanatory.
Hermetic (her-met'ik), *a.* closed perfectly air-tight.
Hermit (her'mit), *n.* one who lives secluded.
Hermitage (her'me-tāj), *n.* a hermit's abode.
Hernia (her'ne-a), *n.* an abdominal rupture.
Hero (hē'rō), *n.* a great warrior; the principal figure in history or fiction.
Heroic (hē-rō'ik), *a.* becoming a hero; brave.
Heroine (her'ō-in), *n.* a female hero.
Heroism (her'ō-izm), *n.* courage; boldness.
Heron (her'un), *n.* a large bird with long legs and neck.
Herpes (her'pēz), *n.* a disease of the skin; tetters.
Herpetology (her-pe-tol'o-je), *n.* natural history of reptiles.
Herring (her'ring), *n.* a small sea-fish.
Hesitancy (hez'e-tan-se), *n.* pausing; doubting.
Hesitate (hez'e-tāt), *v.* to be in doubt; to stammer; to waver.
Hesitation (hez-e-tā'shun), *n.* doubt; stammering.
Hesperian (hes-pē're-an), *a.* western.
Heterarchy (het'e-rar-ke), *n.* the government of an alien.
Heterodox (het'er-ō-doks), *a.* contrary to the Scriptures; erroneous; heretical.
Heterogeneous (het-er-ō-jē'ne-us), *a.* unlike in nature.
Heteromorphous (het-er-ō-mor'fus), *a.* having an irregular or unusual form.
Hew (hū), *v.* to cut; to hack; to chop.
Hexagon (heks'a-gon), *n.* a figure with six sides or angles.
Hexagonal (heks-ag'o-nal), *a.* having six equal sides or angles.
Hexahedron (heks-a-hē'dron), *n.* a cube.
Hexameter (heks-am'e-ter), *n.* a verse of six feet.
Hexangular (heks-ang'gū-lar), *a.* having six angles or corners.
Hexapod (heks'a-pod), *n.* an animal with six feet.
Hiatus (hī-ā'tus), *n.* an opening; a defect; chasm; gap.
Hibernal (hī ber'nal), *a.* belonging to winter; wintry.
Hibernian (hī-ber'ne-an), *a.* relating to Ireland; — *n.* an Irishman.
Hiccough (hik'up), *n.* an involuntary kind of cough; — *v.* to have a sudden kind of cough.
Hickory (hik'o-re), *n.* a species of walnut tree.
Hidden (hid'n), *a.* that cannot be seen or known.
Hide (hid), *v.* to conceal; to keep secret; — *n.* the skin of an animal.
Hide-bound (hid'bound), *a.* having the skin tight.
Hideous (hid'e-us), *a.* horrible; frightful to the sight.
Hie (hī), *v.* to hasten.
Hierarch (hī'er-ärk), *n.* the chief of a sacred order.
Hierarchy (hī'er-ärk-e), *n.* a rule in sacred things.
Hierocracy (hī-er-ok'ra-se), *n.* government by priests.
Hieroglyphic (hī-e-ro-glif'ik), *n.* a sacred symbol; the picture-writing of ancient Egypt; — *a.* expressive of meaning by symbols.
Hierographic (hī-er-o-graf'ik), *a.* expressive of sacred things.
Hierography (hī-er-og'ra-fe), *n.* sacred writing.
Hierology (hī-er-ol'o-je), *n.* a treatise on sacred things.
High (hī), *a.* elevated; tall; lofty; eminent; dear; exorbitant; — *ad.* aloft; eminently.
High-born (hī'born), *a.* of high or noble extraction.
High-flown (hī'flōn), *a.* elevated; proud; affected.
Highland (hī'land), *n.* a high or mountainous country.
Highlander (hī'land-er), *n.* a mountain Scotchman.
Highness (hī'nes), *n.* a title of honor; elevation.
High-pressure (hī-presh'ūr), *n.* pressure above that of a single atmosphere.
High-priest (hī'prēst), *n.* the chief priest.
Highway (hī'wā), *n.* a public road.
Highwayman (hī'wā-man), *n.* a robber on the road.
High-wrought (hī'rawt), *a.* neatly finished.
Hilarity (hi-lar'e-te), *n.* mirth; gayety; joyousness.
Hill (hil), *n.* an elevated mass of land; — *v.* to raise earth around.
Hillock (hil'ok), *n.* a small elevation of land.
Hilt (hilt), *n.* the handle of a sword.
Him (him), *pron.* objective case of *He*.
Himself (him-self'), *pron.* the emphatic and reflective form of *He* and *Him*.
Hind (hind), *a.* backward; back; — *n.* a she stag.
Hinder (hin'der), *v.* to put or keep back; to delay.
Hinderance (hin'der-ans), **Hindrance** (hin'drans), *n.* that which stops progress.
Hindermost (hind'er-most), *a.* farthest behind.

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Hinge (hinj), *n.* the joint on which a door or lid swings.
Hint (hint), *v.* to suggest; to imply; to allude to; — *n.* a distant allusion.
Hip (hip), *n.* joint of the thigh; fruit of the dog-rose.
Hippodrome (hip'pō-drōm), *n.* a circus for horse-races.
Hippopotamus (hip-pō-pot'a-mus), *n.* the river horse, found in Africa.
Hipshot (hip'shot), *a.* having the hip dislocated.
Hire (hir), *v.* to employ for pay; to bribe; — *n.* wages; reward for use.
Hireling (hir'ling), *n.* a mercenary; — *a.* serving for hire.
Hirsute (her-sūt'), *a.* shaggy; rough, with bristles.
Hiss (his), *v.* to make a sound like the letter *s*, as a serpent; — *n.* an explosion of disapprobation, contempt, &c.
Historian (his-tō're-an), *n.* a writer of history.
Historic (his-tor'ik), } *a.* pertaining to
Historical (his-tor'ik-al), } history.
Historiography (his-tō-re-og'ra-fe), *n.* the act or employment of writing history.
History (his'to-re), *n.* a systematic account of facts and events.
Histrionic (his-tre-on'ik), *a.* of or relating to the stage.
Hit (hit), *v.* to strike; to succeed; — *n.* a stroke; a blow.
Hitch (hitsh), *v.* to catch; to hook; to catch or move by jerks; — *n.* a knot; noose; jerk.
Hither (hith'er), *ad.* to this place; — *a.* nearer.
Hithermost (hith'er-mōst), *a.* nearest on this side.
Hitherto (hith'er-tōō), *ad.* to this place or time, as yet.
Hitherward (hith'er-ward), *adv.* toward this place.
Hive (hiv), *n.* a box for bees; — *v.* to put into a hive.
Hives (hivs), *n. pl.* a skin disease; the croup.
Hoar (hōr), *a.* gray with age; white or whitish.
Hoard (hōrd), *v.* to collect and lay up; to amass; — *n.* a hidden store; a treasure.
Hoar-frost (hōr'frost), *n.* frozen vapors.
Hoarse (hōrs), *a.* having a rough voice.
Hoarseness (hōrs'nes), *n.* state of being hoarse.
Hoary (hōr'e), *a.* white or gray with age.
Hoax (hōks), *n.* a deceptive trick; — *v.* to deceive.
Hob (hob), *n.* the nave of a wheel; side of a grate; a clown; a fairy.
Hobble (hob'l), *v.* to walk lamely.
Hobby (hob'be), *n.* a strong nag; a favorite object; a child's wooden horse.
Hobgoblin (hob'gob-lin), *n.* a frightful apparition.
Hock (hok), *n.* the joint above the fetlock; a wine.
Hocus-pocus (hō-kus-pō'kus), *n.* a juggler; a trick.
Hod (hod), *n.* a bricklayer's box for mortar.
Hodgepodge (hoj'poj), } *n.* a confused
Hotchpotch (hoch'poch), } mixture.
Hoe (hō), *n.* a garden tool for weeds, &c.; — *v.* to cut with a hoe.
Hog (hog), *n.* a swine; a pig.
Hoggish (hog'gish), *a.* brutish; filthy; greedy; selfish.
Hogshead (hogz'hed), *n.* a measure of sixty-three gallons.
Hoist (hoyst), *v.* to raise; to heave; — *n.* a raising; a lift.
Hold (hōld), *v.* to stop; to restrain; to stick; to grasp; to keep; to endure; to refrain; — *n.* a grasp; custody; interior of a ship.
Holdfast (hold'fast), *n.* an iron hook or catch.
Hole (hōl), *n.* a hollow place; a cell; a perforation.
Holiday (hol'e-dā), *n.* a day of joy and gayety.
Holiness (hō'le-nes), *n.* religious goodness; piety; the Pope's title.
Hollo (hol-lō'), *v.* to call or cry out loudly.
Hollow (hol'lō), *a.* not solid; empty; not sincere; low; deep; — *n.* a low place; a hole; — *v.* to dig or scoop out.
Hollowness (hol'lō-nes), *n.* state of being hollow; cavity; insincerity; treachery.
Holly (hol'le), *n.* an evergreen prickly shrub.
Holocaust (hol'o-kawst), *n.* a whole burnt sacrifice.
Holster (hōl'ster), *n.* a leathern case for pistols.
Holy (hō'le), *a.* pure; consecrated; sacred; pious.
Holy-day (hō'le-day), *n.* a religious feast.
Homage (hom'aj), *n.* reverential worship; respect; recognition of superiority.
Home (hōm), *n.* one's own house; — *a.* severe; close; poignant.
Homely (hōm'le), *a.* plain; coarse; inelegant.
Homesick (hōm'sik), *a.* longing after home.
Homespun (hōm'spun), *a.* made at home; not elegant.
Homestead (hōm'sted), *n.* place of the mansion.
Homeward (hōm'werd), *ad.* toward home.
Homicidal (hom'e-sī-dal), *a.* inclined to kill; bloody; murderous.
Homicide (hom'e-sid), *n.* the killing of one person by another.
Homiletics (hom-e-let'iks), *n. pl.* the science which treats of sermons.
Homily (hom'e-le), *n.* a religious discourse.
Hominy (hom'e-ne), *n.* food prepared from maize.
Homocentric (hō-mō-sen'trik), *a.* having the same center.
Homœopathic (hō-mē-o-path'ik), *a.* of or pertaining to homœopathy.
Homœopathy (hō-mē-op'a-the), *n.* curing diseases by very minute doses of medicines, calculated to produce those diseases in healthy persons.
Homogeneous (hō-mō-jē'nē-us), *a.* of the same kind.
Homologous (hō-mol'o-gus), *a.* agreeing; corresponding.
Homonymous (hō-mon'e-mus), *a.* having different significations; ambiguous.
Homophonous (hō-mof'o-nus), *a.* having the same sound.
Hone (hōn), *n.* a fine grit stone for sharpening; — *v.* to sharpen on a hone.
Honest (on'est), *a.* sincere; upright in dealing; chaste; just.
Honesty (on'es-te), *n.* virtue; justice; probity; truth.
Honey (hun'e), *n.* sweet juice deposited by bees.
Honeycomb (hun'e-kōm), *n.* cells of wax for holding honey; sweet.
Honeymoon (hun'e-mōōn), *n.* the first month after marriage.
Honor (on'er), *n.* a title of respect; esteem paid to worth; reputation; — *v.* to dignify or exalt; to honor a bill.

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Honorable (on'er-a-bl), *a.* actuated by just motives; illustrious.
Honorary (on'er-ar-e), *a.* conferring honor.
Hood (hood), *n.* a covering for the head.
Hoodwink (hood'wingk), *v.* to blind; to cover.
Hoof (hoof), *n.* the horny covering of a beast's foot.
Hook (hook), *n.* a bent piece of iron; —*v.* to fix on a hook.
Hoop (hoop), *n.* a band of wood or iron for a cask; —*v.* to fasten with hoops; to shout.
Hooping-cough (hoop'ing-kof), *n.* a convulsive cough; chin-cough.
Hoot (hoot), *n.* a shout of contempt; —*v.* to shout as in contempt.
Hop (hop), *v.* to leap, spring, jump, or limp on one leg; —*n.* a leap on one leg; a bitter plant; a dance.
Hope (hop), *n.* confident expectation and desire of good; —*v.* to desire with belief and expectation.
Hopeful (hop'ful), *a.* full of expectancy; promising.
Hopeless (hop'les), *a.* without hope; desperate.
Hopper (hop'per), *n.* the trough passing grain to the grindstone; one who hops.
Horal (hor'al), *a.* relating to the time of an hour.
Horde (hord), *n.* a migratory tribe or band.
Horehound (hor'hownd), *n.* a medicinal plant.
Horizon (ho-ri'sun), *n.* the line that bounds the view of the sky and earth.
Horizontal (hor-e-zon'tal), *a.* parallel to the horizon.
Horn (horn), *n.* the hard, curved, and pointed substance on an animal's head; a wind instrument.
Hornpipe (horn'pip), *n.* a lively tune; dance.
Horologe (hor'o-loj), *n.* a clock that tells the hour.
Horological (hor-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* relating to horology.
Horology (ho-rol'o-je), *n.* art of measuring and indicating time.
Horoscope (hor'o-skop), *n.* the position of the stars at the hour of birth.
Horrible (hor're-bl), *a.* tending to excite horror.
Horrid (hor'rid), *a.* dreadful; hideous; offensive.
Horrify (hor're-fi), *v.* to strike with horror.
Horror (hor'rer), *n.* a shuddering with terror.
Horse (hors), *n.* a quadruped; cavalry; a wooden support.
Horseback (hors'bak), *n.* the state of riding on a horse.
Horse-car (hors'kar), *n.* a carriage used on street railways, now nearly supplanted by trolley-cars or electrics.
Horseman (hors'man), *n.* one skilled in riding horses.
Horsemanship (hors'man-ship), *n.* art of riding and managing horses.
Horse-power (hors'pow-er), *n.* power that will raise 33,000 pounds avoirdupois one foot per minute — expressive of the power of a steam engine.
Horse-shoe (hors'shoo), *n.* a shoe for a horse s hoof.
Hortative (hort'a-tiv), *a.* giving advice; admonition.
Horticultural (hor-te-kul'tu-ral), *a.* pertaining to horticulture.
Horticulture (hor-te-kul-tur), *n.* the art of cultivating gardens.
Horticulturist (hor-te-kul'tu-rist), *n.* one versed in garden culture.
Hosanna (ho-zan'na), *n.* song of praise to God.
Hose (hoz), *n.* stockings; coverings for the feet and legs; a flexible tube to pass liquids.
Hosier (ho'zher), *n.* one who makes or deals in hose.
Hosiery (ho'zher-e), *n.* apparel for the legs and feet.
Hospitable (hos'pi-ta-bl), *a.* kind to strangers.
Hospital (hos'pit-al), *n.* a building for the sick, poor, old, or insane.
Hospitality (hos-pe-tal'e-te), *a.* free entertainment of strangers.
Host (host), *n.* landlord; one who entertains a stranger; an army; sacrifice of the mass.
Hostage (hos'taj), *n.* a person given to a foe as a pledge.
Hostess (host'es), *n.* a female host; a landlady.
Hostile (hos'til), *a.* warlike; unfriendly; opposite.
Hostler (os'ler), *n.* one who has the care of horses and stables.
Hot (hot), *a.* having heat; furious; eager; keen; fiery.
Hot-bed (hot'bed), *n.* a garden bed having glass covering.
Hotel (ho-tel'), *n.* an inn; a tavern for travelers.
Hot-house (hot'hous), *n.* a house to warm and shelter plants.
Hotly (hot'le), *ad.* violently; with heat; ardently; keenly.
Hottentot (hot'n-tot), *n.* a native of South Africa.
Hour (our), *n.* twenty-fourth part of a day.
Hour-glass (our'glas), *n.* an instrument for measuring time.
Hour-hand (our'hand), *n.* the hand of a clock or watch that points to the hour.
Hourly (our'le), *a.* done each hour; frequent.
Houdah (hou'da), *n.* a seat fixed on an elephant's or camel's back.
Hough (hok), *n.* the ham; — joint of the hind leg of a beast.
Hound (hound), *n.* a dog used in hunting.
House (hous), *n.* a place of abode; a family; branch of the legislature.
House (houz), *v.* to put under shelter
House-breaker (hous'brāk-er), *n.* one who breaks into a house.
Household (hous'hold), *n.* a family dwelling together.
Householder (hous'hold-er), *n.* one who occupies a house.
Housekeeper (hous'kēp-er) *n.* a person who minds a house.
Housemaid (hous'mād), *n.* a female servant.
Housewife (hous'wif), *n.* a female domestic manager; a case for holding articles of sewing, &c.
Housewifery (hous'wif-re), *n.* the business of a housewife.
Housing (houz'ing), *n.* ornamental covering; a shelter; a saddle-cloth.
Hovel (huv'el), *n.* a mean dwelling; a shed.
Hover (huv'er), *v.* to hang over; to move about or near; to flap the wings.
How (how), *ad.* in what manner; why.
Howbeit (how-bē'it), *ad.* yet; nevertheless.

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However (how-ev'er), *ad.* at least; nevertheless; at all events.
Howitzer (how'it-zer), *n.* a kind of cannon.
Howl (howl), *v.* to make a loud cry; to cry as a dog or wolf;—*n.* the cry of a dog or wolf.
Howlet (howl'et), *n.* a fowl of the owl kind.
Hoy (hoy), *n.* a coasting vessel;—*interj.* oh! stop!
Hub (hub), *n.* a mark; a hilt; the nave of a wheel.
Hubbub (hub'bub), *n.* confused noise; uproar; tumult; riot.
Huckle (huk'l), *n.* the hip.
Huckster (huk'ster), *n.* a retailer of small wares.
Huddle (hud'l), *v.* to crowd together confusedly.
Hue (hū), *n.* color; dye; great noise; pursuit.
Huff (huf), *n.* a swell of sudden anger;—*v.* to bluster.
Hug (hug), *v.* to embrace closely or fondly;—*n.* a close embrace.
Huge (hūj), *a.* bulky; vast; enormous.
Huguenot (hū'ge-not), *n.* the name of a Protestant in France.
Hulk (hulk), *n.* the body of a ship; an old vessel.
Hull (hul), *n.* the husk or the outer covering of anything; frame of a ship.
Hum (hum), *v.* to sing low;—*n.* a droning, buzzing sound.
Human (hū'man), *a.* manly; belonging to mankind.
Humane (hu-mān'), *a.* merciful; benevolent; kind.
Humanitarian (hū-man-e-tā're-an), *n.* one who denies Christ's divinity.
Humanity (hū-man'e-te), *n.* mankind collectively; the nature of mankind; tenderness.
Humankind (hū'man-kind), *n.* the human race.
Humanly (hū'man-le), *ad.* after the manner of men.
Humble (um'bl), *a.* not proud; submissive; modest;—*v.* to abase.
Humbug (hum'bug), *n.* an imposition;—*v.* to impose upon; to cheat.
Humdrum (hum'drum), *n.* a stupid fellow; a drone.
Humid (hū'mid), *a.* moist; damp.
Humidity (hū-mid'e-te), *n.* moisture; dampness.
Humiliate (hū-mil'e-āt), *v.* to humble; to depress; to abase.
Humility (hū-mil'e-te), *n.* lowliness of mind; modesty.
Humming-bird (hum'ing-berd), *n.* the smallest of birds.
Humor (ū'mur), *n.* moisture; a disease of the skin; turn of mind; a mental quality which causes laughter.
Humoral (ū'mur-al), *a.* relating to the humors.
Humorist (ū'mur-ist), *n.* a wag or droll fellow.
Humorous (ū'mur-us), *a.* jocular; pleasant; droll.
Hump (hump), *n.* a lump or hunch upon the back.
Hunch (hunsh), *n.* a protuberance; a jerk;—*v.* to push or jostle with the elbow.
Hundred (hun'dred), *n.* the sum of ten times ten.
Hundredth (hun'dredth), *a.* one of a hundred.
Hunger (hung'ger), *n.* desire for food;—*v.* to crave or long for food.
Hungry (hung'gre), *a.* painfully craving food.
Hunt (hunt), *v.* to chase wild animals; to pursue;—*n.* chase of game; pursuit; pack of hounds.
Hunter (hunt'er), *n.* one who chases animals.
Huntsman (hunts'man), *n.* a hunter.
Hurdle (hur'dl), *n.* a frame of sticks interlaced.
Hurl (hurl), *v.* to throw or utter with violence.
Hurly-burly (hur'le-bur'le), *n.* tumult; noise; bustle.
Hurra } (hur-rä'), *interj.* cry of joy or satis-
Hurrah } faction.
Hurricane (hur're-kān), *n.* a violent tempest.
Hurry (hur're), *v.* to hasten; to move in haste;—*n.* haste; bustle.
Hurt (hurt), *n.* harm; mischief; wound or bruise;—*v.* to injure; to wound.
Hurtful (hurt'ful), *a.* injurious; pernicious.
Husband (huz'band), *n.* a man wedded to a woman; a married man;—*v.* to manage with economy.
Husbandman (huz'band-man), *n.* a farmer.
Husbandry (huz'ban-dre), *n.* management of land.
Hush (hush), *a.* silent; quiet;—*interj.* silence! be still!—*v.* to silence.
Hush-money (hush'mun-ē), *n.* a bribe for silence.
Husk (husk), *n.* the covering of many fruits and seeds;—*v.* to remove the husks from.
Huskiness (husk'e-nes), *n.* hoarseness; harshness.
Husky (husk'e), *a.* abounding in husks; harsh; dry.
Hussar (hooz-zär'), *n.* a horse-soldier.
Hussy (huz'e), *n.* a term of reproach to a woman.
Hustings (hus'tingz), *n. pl.* a stage for speakers at an election.
Hustle (hus'l), *v.* to crowd with violence.
Hut (hut), *n.* a poor cottage; a mean abode; a hovel.
Hutch (huch), *n.* a box; a coop for rabbits.
Huzza (huz-zä'), *n.* a shout of joy;—*v.* to receive with approbation.
Hyacinth (hī'a-sinth), *n.* a flower; a gem.
Hybrid (hī'brid), *n.* a mongrel.
Hydra (hī'dra), *n.* a monster with many heads.
Hydrant (hī'drant), *n.* a pipe for raising water.
Hydraulic (hī-drawl'ik), *a.* relating to water in motion.
Hydraulics (hī-drawl'iks), *n. pl.* the science relating to the action of fluids in motion.
Hydrogen (hī'dro-jen), *n.* a gaseous body, the lightest of all known bodies.
Hydrographer (hī-drog'ra-fer), *n.* a maker of sea charts.
Hydrography (hī-drog'ra-fe), *n.* the art of forming charts representing sea-coasts, &c.
Hydrology (hī-drol'o-je), *n.* science which treats of water.
Hydromel (hī'dro-mel), *n.* honey and water.
Hydrometer (hī-drom'e-ter), *n.* instrument for measuring the strength, &c., of liquids.
Hydrometry (hī-drom'e-tre), *n.* art of ascertaining the density of liquids.
Hydropathic (hī-drō-path'ik), *a.* pertaining to hydropathy.
Hydropathy (hī-drop'a-the), *n.* the water cure.
Hydrophanous (hī-drof'a-nus), *a.* made translucent by water.

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Hydrophobia (hī-drō-fō'be-a), *n.* dread of water; a disease caused by the bite of a mad dog.
Hydrophobic (hī-drō-fob'ik), *a.* pertaining to canine madness.
Hydropical (hī-drop'e-kal), *a.* dropsical.
Hydrostatic (hī-dro-stat'ik), *a.* pertaining to hydrostatics.
Hydrostatics (hī-dro-stat'iks), *n. pl.* the science of fluids, especially water when at rest.
Hydrous (hī'drus), *a.* containing water.
Hyemal (hī-ē'mal), *a.* belonging to winter.
Hygeian (hī-jē'an), *a.* relating to health.
Hygiene (hī'je-ēn), *n.* medical science treating of the preservation of health.
Hymen (hī'men), *n.* the god of marriage.
Hymeneal (hī-men-ē'al), *a.* pertaining to marriage; — *n.* a marriage song.
Hymn (him), *n.* a song of praise or joy; — *v.* to praise or worship in song.
Hymnal (him'nal), *n.* a collection of hymns.
Hyperbola (hī-per'bo-la), *n.* one of the conic sections.
Hyperbole (hī-per'bo-le), *n.* an exaggeration.
Hyperbolical (hī-per-bol'e-kal), *a.* exaggerating much beyond the truth.
Hypnotic (hip-not'ik), *a.* tending to produce sleep.
Hyperborean (hī-per-bō're-an), *a.* of or from the north.
Hypercritic (hī-per-krit'ik), *n.* one who is over critical.
Hypercritical (hī-per-krit'ik-al), *a.* severely critical.
Hyphen (hī'fen), *n.* a mark (-) between syllables.
Hypochondria (hip-ō-kon'dre-a), *n.* a disease of the digestive organs, causing melancholy.
Hypochondriac (hip-ō-kon'dre-ak), *n.* one affected with hypochondria.
Hypochondriacal (hip-ō-kon-drī'a-kal), *a.* melancholy; dejected.
Hypocrisy (he-pok're-se), *n.* dissimulation; deceit.
Hypocrite (hip'o-krit), *n.* a dissembler.
Hypocritical (hip-o-krit'e-kal), *a.* assuming a false and deceitful appearance.
Hypotenuse (hī-pot'ē-nūs), *n.* longest side of a right-angled triangle.
Hypothecate (hī-poth'ē-kāt), *v.* to assign in pledge as security.
Hypothecation (hī-poth-e-kā'shun), *n.* act of pledging as security for advances made.
Hypothesis (hī-poth'e-sis), *n.* a supposition.
Hypothetical (hī-po-thet'e-kal), *a.* assumed; supposed.
Hyson (hī'sun), *n.* a fine sort of green tea.
Hyssop (his'sup), *n.* an aromatic garden plant.
Hysterical (his-ter'e-kal), *a.* affected with fits of a certain kind.
Hysterics (his-ter'iks), *n.* a nervous affection peculiar to women.

I.

I *pron.* the person who speaks; one's self.
Iambic (ī-am'bik), *n.* a poetic foot of two syllables.
Ibex (ī'beks), *n.* the wild goat found on the Alps.
Ice (īs), *n.* any frozen fluid; concreted sugar; — *v.* to cover with ice; to freeze.
Iceberg (īs'berg), *n.* a floating mountain of ice.
Ichneumon (ik-nū'mon), *n.* a small animal of the weasel kind.
Ichor (ī'kor), *n.* a watery humor.
Ichthyology (ek-the-ol'o-je), *n.* the science of fishes.
Ichthyophagous (ek-the-of'a-gus), *a.* fish-eating.
Icicle (īs'e-kl), *n.* a pendent or conical mass of ice.
Iconoclast (ī-kon'o-klast), *n.* a breaker of images.
Iconography (ī-kon-og'ra-fe), *n.* description of ancient images and statues.
Icy (īs'e), *a.* like ice; cold.
Idea (ī-dē'a), *n.* form of anything in the mind; a notion.
Ideal (ī-dē'al), *a.* imaginary; existing in idea; intellectual conception of a thing.
Idealism (ī-dē'al-izm), *n.* the doctrine of ideal existence.
Ideality (ī-dē-al'e-te), *n.* a capacity for imaginary thought.
Identical (ī-den'te-kal), *a.* the same; not different.
Identify (ī-den'te-fī), *v.* to prove to be the same.
Identity (ī-den'te-te), *n.* sameness.
Ideographic (id-e-ō-graf'ik), *a.* representing ideas without reference to the names given them.
Ideology (id-e-ol'o-je), *n.* the science of ideas.
Idiocy (id'e-o-se), *n.* defect of understanding.
Idiom (id'e-um), *n.* peculiar cast of a language.
Idiomatic (id-e-o-mat'ik), *a.* relating to idioms.
Idiopathy (id-e-op'a-the), *n.* primary disease.
Idiosyncrasy (id-e-o-sin'kra-se), *n.* a peculiarity of constitution.
Idiot (id'e-ut), *n.* one devoid of understanding.
Idiotic (id-e-ot'ik), *a.* like an idiot.
Idle (ī'dl), *a.* unemployed; trifling; — *v.* to spend time idly.
Idleness (ī'dl-nes), *n.* indolence; neglect of business.
Idler (ī'dler), *n.* a lazy person.
Idol (ī'dul), *n.* an image worshipped; a person or thing unduly loved or honored.
Idolator (ī-dol'a-tor), *n.* a worshipper of idols.
Idolatrous (ī-dol'a-trus), *a.* pertaining to idolatry.
Idolatry (ī-dol'a-tre), *n.* the worship of idols or images.
Idolize (ī'dol-īz), *v.* to reverence or love to excess.
Idyl (ī'dil), *n.* a short pastoral poem.
If (if), *conj.* grant; allow; suppose; admit.
Ignescent (ig-nes'sent), *a.* yielding sparks of fire.
Igniferous (ig-nif'er-us), *a.* producing fire.
Ignis-fatuus (ig'nis-fat-ū-us), *n.* a kind of meteor in the night; misleading light.
Ignite (ig-nīt'), *v.* to kindle; to take fire.
Ignitible (ig-nī'te-bl), *a.* that may be ignited.
Ignition (ig-nish'un), *n.* the act of taking fire.
Ignoble (ig-nō'bl), *a.* base; of low birth; mean.
Ignominious (ig-no-min'e-us), *a.* very contemptible; shameful; disgraceful.

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Ignominy (ig'no-min-e), *n.* shame; disgrace; infamy.
Ignoramus (ig-no-rā'mus), *n.* an ignorant person.
Ignorance (ig'no-rans), *n.* lack of knowledge.
Ignorant (ig'no-rant), *a.* needing knowledge.
Ignore (ig-nōr'), *v.* to declare ignorance of; to neglect.
Iliac (il'e-ak), *a.* pertaining to the lower bowels.
Ill (il), *a.* bad; sick; disordered; — *n.* evil; harm; vice; misfortune; — *ad.* not well; amiss.
Illapse (il-laps'), *n.* a sliding or falling.
Illative (il'la-tiv), *a.* that may be inferred.
Ill-bred (il'bred), *a.* uncivil; not well-bred; impolite.
Illegal (il-lē'gal), *a.* contrary to law; unlawful.
Illegible (il-lej'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be read; indistinct.
Illegitimacy (il-le-jit'e-ma-se), *n.* bastardy.
Illegitimate (il-le-jit'e-mat), *a.* illegal; born out of wedlock; not genuine.
Illiberal (il-lib'e-ral), *a.* sparing; not candid; mean.
Illicit (il-lis'it), *a.* unlawful; prohibited by law.
Illimitable (il-lim'it-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be bounded or limited.
Illiterate (il-lit'er-at), *a.* unlearned; uninstructed.
Ill-favored (il-fa'verd), *a.* ugly; deformed.
Ill-nature (il-nā'tūr), *n.* habitual bad temper.
Ill-natured (il-nā'tūrd), *a.* cross; peevish; surly.
Illness (il'nes), *n.* indisposition; sickness; wickedness.
Illogical (il-loj'e-kal), *a.* not according to logic.
Illude (il-lūd'), *v.* to mock; to deceive.
Illumine (il-lū'min), *v.* to enlighten; to adorn.
Illuminate (il-lū'me-nāt), *v.* to enlighten.
Illumination (il-lū-me-nā'shun), *n.* act of enlightening; display of light for festive occasions.
Illusion (il-lū'zhun), *n.* false show; error.
Illusive (il-lū'siv), *a.* deceiving by false show.
Illustrate (il-lus'trāt), *v.* to explain by picture; to make clear; to elucidate.
Illustration (il-lus-trā'shun), *n.* explanation; an engraving.
Illustrative (il-lus'tra-tiv), *a.* tending to explain.
Illustrious (il-lus'tre-us), *a.* conspicuous for greatness or splendor.
Ill-will (il-wil'), *n.* envious or hostile feeling.
Image (im'aj), *n.* a likeness; statue; idol; idea; — *v.* to form a likeness in the mind.
Imagery (im'aj-re), *n.* mental pictures; lively description; figures in discourse.
Imaginable (im-aj'in-a-bl), *a.* that may be conceived.
Imaginary (im-aj'in-er-e), *a.* not real; fancied; existing only in imagination.
Imagination (im-aj-in-ā'shun), *n.* the forming of mental images; conception; idea.
Imaginative (im-aj'in-ā-tiv), *a.* full of imagination.
Imagine (im-aj'in), *v.* to think; to devise in purpose; to conceive.
Imbank (im-bangk'), *v.* to inclose or defend with a bank.
Imbecile (im'be-sil), *a.* feeble in mind or body.
Imbecility (im-be-sil'e-te), *n.* weakness; impotency.
Imbed (im-bed'), *v.* to lay, sink, or cover, as in bed.
Imbibe (im-bīb'), *v.* to drink or suck in.
Imbitter (im-bit'ter), *v.* to exasperate; to make bitter.
Imbricated (im'bre-kā-ted), *a.* overlapping; laid one over another, as tiles.
Imbroglio (im-brōl'yō), *n.* intricacy; a complicated plot.
Imbrown (im-brown'), *v.* to make brown or darken.
Imbrue (im-brū'), *v.* to steep; to wet.
Imbrute (im-brūt'), *v.* to sink to brutality.
Imbue (im-bū'), *v.* to tincture deeply.
Imitable (im'e-ta-bl), *a.* that may be imitated.
Imitate (im'e-tāt), *v.* to follow; to copy.
Imitation (im-e-tā'shun), *n.* a copy; act of copying.
Imitative (im'e-tā-tiv), *a.* aiming at likeness.
Imitator (im'e-tā-tor), *n.* one who imitates.
Immaculate (im-mak'ū-lāt), *a.* spotless; pure; undefiled.
Immanent (im'ma-nent), *a.* inherent; abiding; intrinsic.
Immaterial (im-ma-tē're-al), *a.* incorporeal; unimportant.
Immaterialism (im-ma-tē're-al-izm), *n.* doctrine of spiritual existence.
Immaterialist (im-ma-tē're-al-ist), *n.* a believer in immateriality.
Immateriality (im-ma-tē-re-al'e-tē), *n.* the quality of not consisting of matter.
Immature (im-ma-tūr'), *a.* unripe; imperfect.
Immeasurable (im-mezh'ūr-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be measured.
Immediate (im-mē'de-at), *a.* without anything intervening; instant.
Immemorial (im-mē-mō're-al), *a.* the origin of which is beyond memory.
Immense (im-mens'), *a.* huge; vast in extent; without known limit.
Immensity (im-men'se-te), *n.* greatness; unlimited extension.
Immerge (im-merj'), *v.* to immerse.
Immerse (im-mers'), *v.* to overwhelm; to engage deeply; to dip or sink in water.
Immersion (im-mer'shun), *n.* the act of immersing, or being immersed.
Immigrate (im'me-grāt), *v.* to remove into another country for settlement.
Immigration (im-me-grā'shun), *n.* removal into another country.
Imminent (im'me-nent), *a.* threatening; near; impending.
Immission (im-mish'un), *n.* act of sending in.
Immobility (im'mō-bil'e-te), *n.* resistance to motion; steadfastness.
Immoderate (im-mod'er-āt), *a.* excessive; extravagant.
Immodest (im-mod'est), *a.* unchaste; impudent.
Immodesty (im-mod'es-te), *n.* want of modesty.
Immolate (im-mō-lāt), *v.* to sacrifice, as a victim.
Immolation (im-mō-lā'shun), *n.* act of sacrificing.
Immoral (im'mor'al), *a.* wicked; vicious.
Immorality (im-mo-ral'e-te), *n.* any act contrary to morality or virtue.
Immortal (im-mor'tal), *a.* never dying.
Immortality (im-mor-tal'e-te), *n.* eternal existence.

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Immortalize (im-mor'tal-lz), *v.* to make immortal.
Immortelle (im-mor-tel'), *n.* a kind of flower; a wreath made of these flowers.
Immovable (im-mōōv'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be moved.
Immunity (im-mū'ne-te), *n.* exemption; peculiar privilege.
Immure (im-mūr'), *v.* to inclose; to shut in.
Immutability (im-mu-ta-bil'e-te), *n.* exemption from change.
Immutable (im-mū'ta-bl), *a.* that cannot be changed; invariable.
Immutably (im-mū'ta-ble), *ad.* unalterably.
Imp (imp), *n.* offspring; a puny devil.
Impact (im-pakt'), *v.* to drive close together.
Impact (im'pakt), *n.* touch; impress.
Impages (im-pā'jez), *n. pl.* the horizontal parts of the framework of a door.
Impair (im-pār'), *v.* to diminish; to make worse; to injure.
Impale (im-pāl'), *v.* to put on a stake; to inclose.
Impalpable (im-pal'pa-bl), *a.* that cannot be felt.
Impanel (im-pan'el), *v.* to form or enrol a jury.
Imparity (im-par'e-te), *n.* inequality; difference.
Impart (im-part'), *v.* to communicate; to bestow on another.
Impartial (im-par'shal), *a.* just; free from bias.
Impartiality (im-pär-she-al'et-e), *n.* equitableness; freedom from bias; justice.
Impassable (im-pas'sa-bl), *a.* that cannot be passed.
Impassible (im-pas'se-bl), *a.* incapable of suffering; exempt from pain or injury.
Impassion (im-pash'un), *v.* to animate with passion.
Impassionate (im-pash'un-āt), *v.* to affect powerfully; — *a.* powerfully affected; without passion or feeling.
Impassioned (im-pash'und), *a.* animated with passion.
Impassive (im-pas'siv), *a.* not susceptible of suffering or pain.
Impatience (im-pā'shens), *n.* fretfulness; uneasiness under suffering, delay, &c.; restlessness.
Impatient (im-pā'shent), *a.* eager; restless; uneasy.
Impeach (im-pēch), *v.* to accuse and try before a public body.
Impeachable (im-pēch'a-bl), *a.* that may be impeached; chargeable with a crime.
Impeachment (im-pēch'ment), *n.* a charge or accusation.
Impeccability (im-pek-a-bil'e-te), *n.* exemption from sin.
Impeccable (im-pek'a-bl), *a.* not liable or subject to sin.
Impede (im-pēd'), *v.* to hinder; to obstruct; to stop.
Impediment (im-ped'e-ment), *n.* hindrance.
Impel (im-pel'), *v.* to drive or urge forward.
Impellant (im-pel'lant), *n.* a power that drives forward.
Impend (im-pend'), *v.* to hang over; to threaten.
Impenetrability (im-pen-e-tra-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of not being able to be pierced.
Impenetrable (im-pen'e-tra-bl), *a.* that cannot be penetrated.
Impenitence (im-pen'e-tens), *n.* want of penitence; hardness of heart.
Impenitent (im-pen'e-tent), *a.* obdurate; not contrite; — *n.* a hardened sinner.
Imperative (im-per'a-tiv), *a.* commanding; authoritative.
Imperceptible (im-per-sep'te-bl), *a.* not to be perceived.
Imperfect (im-per'fekt), *a.* not complete; defective.
Imperfection (im-per-fek'shun), *n.* defect; want; failure.
Imperforable (im-per'fo-ra-bl), *a.* that cannot be perforated.
Imperforate (im-per'fo-rāt), *a.* having no opening.
Imperial (im-pē're-al), *a.* pertaining to an empire or an emperor; royal; supreme.
Imperialism (im-pē're-al-izm), *n.* system or state of imperial government.
Imperil (im-per'il), *v.* to bring into danger.
Imperious (im-pē're-us), *a.* haughty; arrogant.
Imperishable (im-per'ish-a-bl), *a.* not subject to decay.
Impermeable (im-per'me-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be passed through.
Impersonal (im-per'sun-al), *a.* not personal, as a verb.
Impersonate (im-per'sun-āt), *v.* to personify.
Impertinence (im-per'te-nens), *n.* rudeness; intrusion.
Impertinent (im-per'te-nent), *a.* meddling; rude.
Imperturbability (im-per-turb-a-bil'e-te), *n.* self-possession; coolness.
Imperturbable (im-per-turb'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be disturbed or agitated.
Impervious (im-per've-us), *a.* not penetrable.
Impetuosity (im-pet-ū-os'e-te), *n.* rushing with violence.
Impetuous (im-pet'ū-us), *a.* violent; furious; passionate.
Impetus (im'pe-tus), *n.* force or quantity of motion.
Impiety (im-pī'e-te), *n.* ungodliness; profaneness; irreligion.
Impinge (im-pinj'). *v.* to strike or dash against.
Impious (im'pe-us), *a.* irreverent toward God; profane.
Implacability (im-plā-ka-bil'e-te), *n.* irreconcilable enmity.
Implacable (im-plā'ka-bl), *a.* not to be appeased.
Implant (im-plant'), *v.* to insert; to infix; to infuse.
Implantation (im-plan-tā'shun), *n.* act of fixing.
Implead (im-plēd'), *v.* to prosecute at law.
Implement (im'ple-ment), *n.* a tool or instrument.
Implex (im'pleks), *a.* infolded; intricate.
Implicate (im'ple-kāt), *v.* to involve; to entangle.
Implication (im-ple-kā'shun), *n.* act of involving.
Implicit (im-plis'it), *a.* implied; trusting to another.
Implicitly (im-plis'it-le), *ad.* by inference; virtually.
Implore (im-plōr'), *v.* to beg or entreat earnestly; to beseech.
Imply (im-plī'), *v.* to include in reality; to signify; to mean.

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Impolite (im-po-lit'), *a.* rude in manners; uncivil.
Impoliteness (im-po-lit'nes), *n.* want of manners.
Impolitic (im-pol'e-tik), *a.* not wise or prudent.
Import (im-pōrt'), *v.* to bring from another country or port, to signify.
Import (im'pōrt), *n.* a thing imported; meaning; signification; tendency.
Importable (im-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* that may be imported.
Importance (im-port'ans), *n.* weight; consequence.
Important (im-port'ant), *a.* weighty; momentous.
Importation (im-pōr-tā'shun), *n.* act of bringing from abroad; the articles imported.
Importer (im-pōrt'er), *n.* one who imports goods.
Importunate (im-por'tū-nāt), *a.* urgent solicitation.
Importune (im-por'tun'), *v.* to urge frequently.
Importunity (im-por-tū'ne-te), *n.* urgent request.
Impose (im-pōz'), *v.* to place or lay on; to deceive.
Imposition (im-pō-zish'un), *n.* act of laying on; imposture; fraud; tax or toll.
Impossibility (im-pos-se-bil'e-te), *n.* that which cannot be done.
Impossible (im-pos'se-bl), *a.* that cannot be done.
Impost (im'pōst), *n.* a tax; a duty; a top part of a pillar.
Impostor (im-pos'tor), *n.* a cheat; a deceiver.
Imposture (im-pos'tūr), *n.* deception; imposition.
Impotence (im'po-tens), } *n.* want of
Impotency (im'po-ten-se), } strength or power.
Impotent (im'po-tent), *a.* weak; powerless; unable; imbecile.
Impoverish (im-pov'er-ish), *v.* to make poor; to exhaust.
Impracticability (im-prak-te-ka-bil'e-te), *n.* state or quality of being beyond the power of men.
Impracticable (im-prak'te-ka-bl), *a.* that cannot be done; impossible.
Imprecate (im'prē-kāt), *v.* to invoke, as an evil or curse on any one.
Imprecation (im-prē-kā'shun), *n.* prayer for evil.
Impregnable (im-preg'na-bl), *a.* that cannot be taken; invincible.
Impregnate (im-preg'nāt), *v.* to make fruitful; to cause to conceive; to infuse.
Impregnation (im-preg-nā'shun), *n.* the act of impregnating.
Impress (im-pres'), *v.* to stamp; to print; to compel into service.
Impress (im'pres), *n.* mark; stamp; device.
Impressible (im-pres'se-bl), *a.* that may receive impression.
Impression (im-presh'un), *n.* stamp; edition; copy; idea; influence; effect.
Impressive (im-pres'siv), *a.* tending to effect; susceptible.
Impressment (im-pres'ment), *n.* the act of forcing men into warlike service.
Impressure (im-presh'ūr), *n.* mark by pressure.
Imprimis (im-prī'mis), *ad.* in the first place.
Imprint (im-print'), *v.* to print in or upon; to fix deep.
Imprint (im'print), *n.* the publisher's or printer's name, with place of publication.
Imprison (im-priz'n), *v.* to confine in a prison.
Imprisonment (im-priz'n-ment), *n.* restraint of liberty.
Improbability (im-prob-a-bil'e-te), *n.* unlikelihood.
Improbable (im-prob'a-bl), *a.* not likely.
Impromptu (im-promp'tū), *ad.* without previous study; offhand.
Improper (im-prop'er), *a.* wrong; unfit; unsuitable.
Impropriety (im-prō-prī'e-tē), *n.* want of propriety or fitness.
Improve (im-proov'), *v.* to make better; to advance in value; to grow better.
Improvement (im-proov'ment), *n.* rising from good to better; instruction.
Improvidence (im-prov'e-dens), *n.* want of forethought.
Improvident (im-prov'e-dent), *a.* not making provision for the future; thoughtless.
Improvise (im-pro-vīz), *v.* to speak or compose without preparation.
Improvisate (im-prov'e-sāt), *a.* unpremeditated.
Imprudence (im-prū'dens), *n.* want of prudence; indiscretion.
Imprudent (im-prū'dent), *a.* rash; indiscreet.
Impudence (im'pū-dens), *n.* shameless effrontery.
Impudent (im'pū-dent), *a.* bold; rude; insolent.
Impugn (im-pūn'), *v.* to oppose; to contradict.
Impulse (im'puls), *n.* force suddenly communicated.
Impulsive (im-pul'siv), *a.* moving; actuated by mental impulse.
Impunity (im-pū'ne-te), *n.* exemption from punishment, penalty, injury, or loss.
Impure (im-pūr'), *a.* unclean; unchaste; foul; unholy.
Impurity (im-pūr'e-te), *n.* foulness; unholiness.
Imputable (im-pū-ta-bl), *a.* that may be imputed.
Imputation (im-pū-tā'shun), *n.* act of imputing; charge of evil.
Impute (im-pūt'), *v.* to charge; to attribute; to assign.
In (in), *prep.* a prefix, often gives to a word a negative sense; within; among; present; — *ad.* within some place.
Inability (in-a-bil'e-te), *n.* want of adequate power, means, skill, &c.
Inaccessibility (in-ak-ses-se-bil'e-te), *n.* the state of being beyond reach.
Inaccessible (in-ak-ses'se-bl), *a.* that cannot be reached or approached.
Inaccuracy (in-ak'kū-ra-se), *n.* want of exactness.
Inaccurate (in-ak'kū-rāt), *a.* not exact; erroneous.
Inaction (in-ak'shun), *n.* state of rest; idleness.
Inactive (in-ak'tiv), *a.* not active; slothful; idle.
Inactivity (in-ak-tiv'e-te), *n.* habitual idleness.
Inadequacy (in-ad'ē-kwā-se), *n.* insufficiency; defectiveness.
Inadequate (in-ad'e-kwāt), *a.* unequal to the purpose.
Inadhesive (in-ad-hē'siv), *a.* not adhering.

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Inadmissible (in-ad-mis'se-bl), *a.* not proper to be allowed or received.
Inadvertence (in-ad-vert'ens), *n.* negligence; the effect of inattention.
Inadvertent (in-ad-vert'ent), *a.* heedless; negligent.
Inalienable (in-āl'yen-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be alienated.
Inane (in-ān'), *a.* void; empty; — *n.* a void space.
Inanimate (in-an'e-māt), *a.* void of life.
Inanition (in-a-nish'un), *n.* want of fulness; exhaustion from want of food.
Inanity (in-an'e-te), *n.* emptiness.
Inapplicability (in-ap-ple-ka-bil'e-te), *n.* state of not being applicable.
Inapplicable (in-ap'ple-ka-bl), *a.* that may not be applied; unsuitable.
Inapposite (in-ap'pō-zit), *a.* not suitable; not pertinent.
Inappreciable (in-ap-prē'sha-bl), *a.* not to be estimated or valued.
Inapprehensible (in-ap-prē-hen'se-bl), *a.* not intelligible.
Inapprehensive (in-ap-pre-hen'siv), *a.* slow in apprehending.
Inappropriate (in-ap-prō'pre-āt), *a.* unsuitable; unfit.
Inapt (in-apt'), *a.* not fitted.
Inaptitude (in-apt'e'tūd), *n.* unfitness; unsuitableness.
Inarticulate (in-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* indistinct; not jointed.
Inarticulation (in-är-tik-ū-lā'shun), *n.* indistinctness of utterance.
Inasmuch (in-az-much'), *ad.* seeing; since; seeing that; such being the case.
Inattention (in-at-ten'shun), *n.* neglect of attention.
Inattentive (in-at-ten'tiv), *a.* heedless; not listening.
Inaudible (in-aw'de-bl), *a.* that cannot be heard.
Inaugural (in-aw'gū-ral), *a.* relating to installation.
Inaugurate (in-aw'gū-rāt), *v.* to invest with office; to begin.
Inauguration (in-aw-gū-rā'shun), *n.* act of inducting into office with suitable ceremonies.
Inauspicious (in-aw-spish'us), *a.* unfortunate; unfavorable.
Inauspiciously (in-aw-spish'us-le), *ad.* with ill omens; unfavorably.
Inborn (in'born), *a.* implanted by nature.
Inbred (in'bred), *a.* bred within; natural.
Inbreed (in-brēd'), *v.* to breed or generate within.
Incage (in-kāj'), *v.* to confine; to coop up.
Incalculable (in-kal'kū-la-bl), *a.* that cannot be calculated.
Incandescence (in-kan-des'ens), *n.* a white heat.
Incandescent (in-kan-des'ent), *a.* glowing with intense heat.
Incantation (in-kan-tā'shun), *n.* an act of enchantment; a spell.
Incapability (in kā-pa-bil'e'te), *n.* incapacity; want of qualifications.
Incapable (in-kā'pa-bl), *a.* disqualified; unable.
Incapacitate (in-ka-pas'e-tāt), *v.* to deprive of power; to disqualify.
Incapacity (in-ka-pas'e-te), *n.* want of capacity.
Incarcerate (in-kär'ser-āt), *v.* to imprison.
Incarceration (in-kär-ser-ā'shun), *n.* imprisonment.
Incarnate (in-kär'nāt), *a.* clothed with flesh; — *v.* to assume the human form and nature.
Incarnation (in-kär-nā'shun), *n.* act of assuming flesh.
Incase (in-kās'), *v.* to inclose in a case.
Incautious (in-kaw'shus), *a.* unwary; heedless.
Incautiousness (in-kaw'shus-nes), *n.* heedlessness.
Incavated (in'ka-vā-ted), *a.* made hollow.
Incendiarism (in-sen'de-a-rizm), *n.* the practice of an incendiary.
Incendiary (in-sen'de-ar-e), *n.* one who wilfully sets fire to the property of another; a promoter of quarrels; — *a.* inflammatory; seditious.
Incense (in'sens), *n.* perfume given off by fire.
Incense (in-sens'), *v.* to irritate; to provoke.
Incentive (in-sen'tiv), *a.* inciting; encouraging; — *n.* that which kindles or excites.
Inception (in-sep'shun), *n.* a beginning; an attempt.
Inceptive (in-sep'tiv), *a.* beginning.
Incertitude (in-ser'te-tūd), *n.* uncertainty; doubt.
Incessant (in-ses'ant), *a.* continual; unceasing.
Incessantly (in-ses'ant-le), *ad.* without cessation.
Incest (in'sest), *n.* sexual intercourse within the prohibited degrees.
Incestuous (in-ses'tu-us), *a.* guilty of incest.
Inch (insh), *n.* a measure; the twelfth part of a foot.
Incidence (in'se-dens), *n.* the direction in which a body falls on any surface.
Incident (in'se-dent), *a.* falling on; casual; — *n.* a circumstance; an event.
Incidental (in-se-den'tal), *a.* accidental; casual.
Incinerate (in-sin'er-at), *v.* to burn to ashes.
Incipiency (in-sip'e-en-se), *n.* commencement; beginning.
Incipient (in-sip'e-ent), *a.* beginning; commencing.
Incise (in-sīz'), *v.* to cut in or into; to carve.
Incision (in-sizh'un), *n.* act of cutting into; a cut; a gash.
Incisive (in-sī'siv), *a.* cutting; acute; sarcastic.
Incisor (in-sīz'er), *n.* a cutter; a foretooth.
Incite (in-sit), *v.* to move or rouse the mind to action.
Incitement (in-sīt'ment), *n.* that which moves to action; motive; impulse.
Incivility (in-se-vil'e-te), *n.* want of courtesy; impoliteness; rudeness.
Inclave (in'klāv), *a.* dove-tailed.
Inclemency (in-klem'en-se), *n.* toughness; severity.
Inclement (in-klem'ent), *a.* stormy; rough; harsh; severe.
Inclinable (in-klīn'a-bl), *a.* leaning; tending.
Inclination (in-kli-na'shun), *n.* tendency; slope; natural aptness.
Incline (in-klīn'), *v.* to bend; to slope; to feel disposed.
Inclose (in-klōz'), *v.* to surround; to shut in.
Inclosure (in-klō'zhūr), *n.* a space shut in.
Include (in-klūd'), *v.* to comprehend; to contain.
Inclusive (in-klū'siv), *a.* comprehending; taking in.

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Incoagulable (in-ko-ag'u-la-bl), *a.* that cannot be coagulated.
Incog (in-kog'), } *ad.* in disguise;
Incognito (in-kog'ne-to), } privately.
Incognizable (in-kog'ne-za-bl), *a.* that cannot be known.
Incoherence (in-kō-her'ens), *n.* want of connection.
Incoherent (in-kō-her'ent), *a.* loose; unconnected.
Incombustible (in-kom-bus'te-bl), *a.* that will not burn.
Income (in'kum), *n.* rent; profit derived from trade, &c.
Incommensurate (in-kom-men'sur-at), *a.* not admitting of a common measure.
Incommiscible (in-kom-mis'si-bl), *a.* that cannot be mixed together.
Incommode (in-kom-mōd'), *v.* to give trouble to.
Incommodious (in-kom-mō'de-us), *a.* inconvenient.
Incommunicative (in-kom-mū'ne-ka-tiv), *a.* not free or apt to impart.
Incommutable (in-kom-mū'ta-bl), *a.* that cannot be exchanged.
Incomparable (in-kom'par-a-bl), *a.* that admits no comparison.
Incompatibility (in-kom-pat-e-bil'e-te), *n.* irreconcilableness; disagreement.
Incompatible (in-kom-pat'e-bl), *a.* incongruous.
Incompetence (in-kom'pe-tens), *n.* want of adequate means or of legal power; insufficiency.
Incompetent (in-kom'pe-tent), *a.* not competent; improper; unfit.
Incomplete (in-kom-plēt'), *a.* not finished.
Incomplex (in-kom'pleks), *a.* uncompounded; simple.
Incompliant (in-kom-pli'ant), *a.* not disposed to comply.
Incomprehensible (in-kom-pre-hen'se-bl), *a.* that cannot be understood.
Incompressible (in-kom-pres'se-bl), *a.* that cannot be reduced into a smaller bulk or less space.
Incomputable (in-kom-pū'ta-bl), *a.* that cannot be reckoned.
Inconceivable (in-kon-sēv'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be conceived in the mind.
Inconclusive (in-kon-klū'siv), *a.* not settling a question.
Inconcussible (in-kon-kus'se-bl), *a.* that cannot be shaken.
Incondensable (in-kon-den'sa-bl), *a.* not to be condensed or made more dense or compact.
Incongruent (in-kong'gru-ent), *a.* want of adaptation.
Incongruity (in-kong-grū'e-te), *n.* unsuitableness.
Incongruous (in-kong'gru-us), *a.* not fitting or consistent.
Inconsequent (in-kon'se-kwent), *a.* not following from the premises.
Inconsequential (in-kon-se-kwen'shal), *a.* not regularly following from the premises.
Inconsiderable (in-kon-sid'er-a-bl), *a.* of small amount or trifling importance.
Inconsiderate (in-kon-sid'er-āt), *a.* heedless; inattentive.
Inconsideration (in-kon-sid-er-ā'shun), *n.* want of consideration.
Inconsistency (in-kon-sis'ten-se), *n.* lack of agreement; incongruity.
Inconsistent (in-kon-sis'tent), *a.* not consistent; unsuitable.
Inconsolable (in-kon-sōl'a-bl), *a.* not to be comforted.
Inconsonant (in-kon'so-nant), *a.* not agreeing; discordant.
Inconsonance (in-kon'so-nans), *n.* disagreement.
Inconspicuous (in-kon-spik'u-us), *a.* not conspicuous.
Inconstancy (in-kon'stan-se), *n.* fickleness; unsteadiness.
Inconstant (in-kon'stant), *a.* apt to change opinion or purpose; not uniform.
Inconsumable (in-kon-sū'ma-bl), *a.* that cannot be consumed.
Incontestable (in-kon-test'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be disputed; certain.
Incontinence (in-kon'te-nens), *n.* unchastity; want of restraint.
Incontinent (in-kon'te-nent), *a.* unchaste; lewd.
Incontrovertible (in-kon-tro-vert'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be disputed.
Inconvenience (in-kon-vē'ne-ens), *n.* unfitness; difficulty.
Inconvenient (in-kon-ve'ne-ent), *a.* not convenient; unfit; unsuitable.
Inconvertible (in-kon-vert'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be changed.
Inconvincible (in-kon-vin'se-bl), *a.* not capable of conviction.
Incorporate (in-kor'pō-rāt), *v.* to form into one mass or body; to unite.
Incorporation (in-kor-pō-rā'shun), *n.* act of incorporating; association.
Incorporeal (in-kor-pō're-al), *a.* not consisting of matter; not embodied.
Incorrect (in-kor-rekt'), *a.* not correct; faulty.
Incorrectness (in-kor-rekt'nes), *n.* inaccuracy.
Incorrigible (in-kor're-je-bl), *a.* that cannot be corrected.
Incorrodible (in-kor-ro'de-bl), *a.* not corrodible.
Incorrupt (in-kor-rupt'), *a.* free from corruption.
Incorruptibility (in-kor-rupt-e-bil'e-te), *n.* the quality of being incorruptible.
Incorruptible (in-kor-rupt'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be corrupted; inflexibly just.
Incorruption (in-kor-rup'shun), *n.* exemption from decay; incorruptibility.
Incorruptness (in-kor-rupt'nes), *n.* purity; integrity.
Incrassate (in-kras'sat), *v.* to thicken.
Incrassative (in-kras'sa-tiv), *a.* having the quality of thickening.
Increase (in-krēs'), *v.* to grow; to cause to grow.
Increase (in'krēs), *n.* augmentation; produce; addition.
Incredibility (in-kred-e-bil'e-te), *n.* the quality of surpassing belief.
Incredible (in-kred'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be believed.
Incredulous (in-kred'ū-lus), *a.* not believing; hard of belief.
Increment (in'kre-ment), *n.* act of becoming greater; increase.
Increscent (in-kres'ent), *a.* augmenting; growing; swelling.
Incriminate (in-krim'e-nat), *v.* to accuse.
Incrust (in-krust'), *v.* to cover with a crust or coating.

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Incrustation (in-krus-tā'shun), *n.* act of incrusting; a surface coating.
Incubate (in'ku-bāt), to sit on, as eggs; to hatch.
Incubation (in-ku-bā'shun), *n.* the act of sitting on eggs.
Incubus (in'ku-bus), *n.* an oppressive influence; the nightmare.
Inculcate (in-kul'kāt), *v.* to enforce or urge upon.
Inculpable (in-kul'pa-bl), *a.* unblamable; faultless.
Inculpate (in-kul'pat), *v.* to accuse; to blame; to censure.
Incumbency (in-kum'ben-se), *n.* the holding of an office.
Incumbent (in-kum'bent), *n.* one who has position or office; — *a.* imposed as a duty; lying upon.
Incur (in-kur'), *v.* to bring on; to become liable to.
Incurable (in-kur'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be cured.
Incursion (in-kur'shun), *n.* an inroad; invasion.
Incurvation (in-kur-vā'shun), *n.* act of bending; curvity.
Incurvity (in-kur've-te), *n.* a bent state; crookedness.
Indebted (in-det'ed), *a.* being in debt; obliged.
Indebtedness (in-det'ed-nes), *n.* state of being in debt.
Indecency (in-dē'sen-sē), *n.* that which is offensive to modesty or delicacy.
Indecent (in-dē'sent), *a.* unfit to be seen or heard.
Indecipherable (in-de-sī'fer-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be deciphered.
Indecision (in-de-sizh'un), *n.* want of decision.
Indecisive (in-de-sī'siv), *a.* not decisive; wavering.
Indeclinable (in-de-klī'na-bl), *a.* not varied by inflection.
Indecorous (in-de-kō'rus), *a.* unseemly; violating good manners.
Indecorum (in-de-kō'rum), *n.* impropriety of conduct.
Indeed (in-dēd'), *ad.* in fact; in truth; in reality.
Indefatigable (in-de-fat'e-ga-bl), *a.* unwearied; not yielding to fatigue.
Indefeasible (in-de-fēz'e-bl), *a.* not to be defeated or made void.
Indefensible (in-de-fens'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be defended; censurable.
Indefinable (in-de-fī'na-bl), *a.* not definable.
Indefinite (in-def'e-nit), *a.* not limited; not precise.
Indelible (in-del'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be blotted out.
Indelicacy (in-del'e-ka-se), *n.* want of delicacy.
Indelicate (in-del'e-kāt), *a.* coarse; offensive to purity.
Indemnification (in-dem-ne-fe-kā'shun), *n.* reimbursement of loss
Indemnify (in-dem'ne-fī), *v.* to secure against loss; to repay.
Indemnity (in-dem'ne-te), *n.* security against loss or penalty; remuneration.
Indent (in-dent'), *v.* to notch; to bind or covenant to service; — *n.* a notch in the margin.
Indentation (in-den-tā'shun), *n.* a cut; notch; act of indenting.
Indenture (in-den'tur), *n.* covenant or a deed.
Independence (in-de-pend'ens), *n.* exemption from control; freedom.
Independent (in-de-pend'ent), *a.* self-reliant; uncontrolled.
Indescribable (in-de-skrīb'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be described.
Indestructible (in-de-struk'te-bl), *a.* that cannot be destroyed; imperishable.
Indeterminate (in-de-ter'me-nāt), *a.* indefinite; vague.
Index (in'deks), *n.* something that directs or points; table of contents.
Indian (in'dyan), *a.* pertaining to the Indies; — *n.* a native of the Indies; an aboriginal of America.
India-rubber (in-dy-a-rub'ber), *n.* caoutchouc, used in the manufacture of elastic goods, and to erase pencil marks.
Indicate (in'de-kāt), *v.* to show; to point out.
Indication (in-de-kā'shun), *n.* symptom; anything showing; token.
Indicative (in-dik'a-tiv), *a.* pointing out.
Indicator (in'de-kā-tor), *n.* he or that which shows.
Indict (in-dit), *v.* to accuse and present for judicial trial.
Indictable (in-dīt'a-bl), *a.* subject to indictment.
Indictment (in-dīt'ment), *n.* accusation by a jury; act of indicting.
Indifference (in-dif'fer-ens), *n.* unconcernedness; neutrality.
Indifferent (in-dif'fer-ent), *a.* impartial; not good.
Indigence (in'de-jens), *n.* destitution; poverty.
Indigenous (in-dij'e-nus), *a.* native to a country.
Indigent (in'de-jent), *a.* needy; poor; destitute.
Indigestible (in-de-jest'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be digested.
Indigestion (in-de-jest'yun), *n.* want of digestive powers; dyspepsia.
Indignant (in-dig'nant), *a.* affected with anger.
Indignation (in-dig-nā'shun), *n.* anger and resentment, with contempt.
Indignity (in-dig'ne-te), *n.* insult; contemptuous injury.
Indigo (in'de-go), *n.* a plant that dyes blue.
Indirect (in-di-rekt'), *a.* not direct; not honest.
Indirection (in-di-rek'shun), *n.* oblique course; dishonest practice.
Indiscernible (in-dis-zern'e-bl), *a.* that is not visible.
Indiscerptible (in-dis-serp'te-bl), *a.* that cannot be destroyed by dissolution.
Indiscoverable (in-dis-kuv'er-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be discovered.
Indiscreet (in-dis-krēt'), *a.* injudicious; incautious.
Indiscretion (in-dis-kresh'un), *n.* imprudence; rashness.
Indiscriminate (in-dis'krim'e-nāt), *a.* confused; not making a distinction.
Indispensable (in-dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* needful; not to be dispensed with.
Indispose (in-dis-pōz'), *v.* to make unfit or averse to.
Indisposition (in-dis-pō-zish'un), *n.* disinclination; sickness; dislike.

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Indisputable (in-dis'pūt-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be controverted; certain.
Indissoluble (in-dis'sol-ū-bl), *a.* not capable of being melted or disjoined.
Indissolvable (in-dis-solv'a-bl), *a.* incapable of being dissolved.
Indistinct (in-dis-tingkt'), *a.* confused; obscure.
Indistinctness (in-dis-tingkt'nes), *n.* want of distinctness; obscurity.
Indistinguishable (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be distinguished.
Indite (in-dīt'), *v.* to compose; to write.
Inditement (in-dīt'ment), *n.* act of inditing.
Individual (in-de-vid'ū-al), *a.* single; numerically one; —*n.* a single person or thing.
Individuality (in-de-vid-ū-al'e-te), *n.* distinct state or existence.
Individualize (in-de-vid'ū-al-īz), *v.* to particularize.
Indivisible (in-de-viz'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be divided.
Indocile (in-dos'il), *a.* not disposed to be instructed.
Indoctrinate (in-dok'trin-āt), *v.* to instruct in principles.
Indolence (in'do-lens), *n.* habitual or constitutional idleness.
Indolent (in'do-lent), *a.* indisposed to activity; lazy.
Indomitable (in-dom'e-ta-bl), *a.* that cannot be subdued; untamable.
Indorse (in-dors'), *v.* to write on the back of a paper; to assign by indorsement.
Indorsee (in-dors-ē'), *n.* the person to whom a note or bill is indorsed.
Indorsement (in-dors'ment), *n.* a writing on the back of a note; sanction given to anything.
Indubitable (in-dū'be-ta-bl), *a.* admitting of no doubt.
Induce (in-dūs'), *v.* to move by persuasion or argument.
Inducement (in-dūs'ment), *n.* that which induces; motive.
Induct (in-dukt'), *v.* to introduce; to put in possession.
Inductile (in-duk'til), *a.* that cannot be drawn.
Induction (in-duk'shun), *n.* introduction; inference; a process of reasoning from particulars to generals.
Inductive (in-duk'tiv), *a.* leading to inferences.
Indue (in-dū'), *v.* to invest; to endow; to furnish.
Indulge (in-dulj'), *v.* to gratify; to humor; to permit; to enjoy; to allow.
Indulgence (in-dul'jens), *n.* permission; gratification.
Indulgent (in-dul'jent), *a.* yielding to wishes of others.
Indurate (in'dū-rāt), *v.* to harden; to make unfeeling.
Induration (in-dū-rā'shun), *n.* act of hardening.
Industrial (in-dus'tre-al), *a.* relating to industry.
Industrious (in-dus'tre-us), *a.* diligent and active; laborious.
Industry (in'dus-tre), *n.* habitual diligence.
Indwelling (in'dwel-ing), *a.* dwelling within; —*n.* residence within.
Inebriate (in-ē'bre-āt), *v.* to make drunk; to intoxicate; —*n.* a drunkard.
Inebriety (in-e-brī'e-te), *n.* intoxication.
Ineffable (in-ef'fa-bl), *a.* unutterable; not to be expressed.
Ineffaceable (in-ef-fās'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be effaced.
Ineffective (in-ef-fek'tiv), *a.* inefficient; useless.
Ineffectual (in-ef-fek'tū-al), *a.* not producing effect.
Inefficacious (in-ef-fe-kā'shus), *a.* not producing effect.
Inefficacy (in-ef'fe-ka-se), *n.* want of power to produce the effect desired.
Inefficiency (in-ef-fish'en-se), *n.* want of power to produce the effect or result.
Inefficient (in-ef-fish'ent), *a.* not efficient; not active.
Inelegance (in-el'e-gans), *n.* want of beauty or polish.
Inelegant (in-el'e-gant), *a.* not elegant.
Ineligible (in-el'e-je-bl), *a.* not capable or worthy of choice.
Inept (in-ept'), *a.* unfit; useless; improper; foolish.
Inequality (in-ē-kwol'e-te), *n.* want of equality.
Inequitable (in-ek'wit-a-bl), *a.* not equitable or just.
Ineradicable (in-e-rad'e-ka-bl), *a.* that cannot be rooted up or destroyed.
Inert (in-ert'), *a.* sluggish; powerless; inactive; slothful.
Inertia (in-er'she-a), *n.* inactivity; want of action.
Inertness (in-ert'nes), *n.* want of activity.
Inestimable (in-es'te-ma-bl), *a.* that is above all price; invaluable.
Inevitable (in-ev'e-ta-bl), *a.* that cannot be avoided.
Inexact (in-egs-akt'), *a.* not quite true or correct.
Inexactness (in-egs-akt'nes), *n.* want of exactness.
Inexcusable (in-eks-kū'za-bl), *a.* that cannot be excused or justified.
Inexcusableness (in-eks-kū'za-bl-nes), *n.* quality of not being excusable.
Inexhalable (in-egz-hāl'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be evaporated.
Inexhausted (in-egz-haust'ed), *a.* not emptied.
Inexhaustible (in-egz-haust'e-bl), *a.* unfailing.
Inexorable (in-eks'o-ra-bl), *a.* not to be moved by entreaty; inflexible; unyielding.
Inexpediency (in-eks-pē'de-en-se), *n.* want of fitness.
Inexpedient (in-eks-pē'de-ent), *a.* unfit; unsuitable.
Inexpensive (in-eks-pen'siv), *a.* not costly.
Inexperience (in-eks-pē're-ens), *n.* want of experience.
Inexpert (in-eks-pert'), *a.* not expert or skilled.
Inexpiable (in-eks'pe-a-bl), *a.* admitting no atonement or satisfaction.
Inexplicable (in-eks'ple-ka-bl), *a.* incapable of being explained or interpreted.
Inexplicit (in-eks-plis'it), *a.* not clear in statement.
Inexplorable (in-eks-plō'ra-bl), *a.* that cannot be discovered.
Inexpressible (in-eks-pres'se-bl), *a.* unspeakable.
Inexpressive (in-eks-pres'siv), *a.* not expressive.

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Inextinct (in-eks-tingkt'), *a.* not quenched or extinct.
Inextinguishable (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be quenched.
Inextricable (in-eks'tre-ka-bl), *a.* not to be disentangled.
Infallibility (in-fal-e-bil'e-te), *n.* entire exemption from liability to error.
Infallible (in-fal'e-bl), *a.* incapable of mistake; certain.
Infamous (in'fa-mus), *a.* notoriously wicked; detestable.
Infamy (in'fa-me), *n.* public ignominy and disgrace.
Infancy (in'fan-se), *n.* the first part of life; the beginning of anything.
Infant (in'fant), *n.* a young child; a babe.
Infanticide (in-fan'te-sid), *n.* a murder or murderer of an infant.
Infantile (in'fan-til), *a.* relating to infants.
Infantry (in'fan-tre), *n.* foot soldiers.
Infatuate (in-fat'ū-āt), *v.* to affect with folly.
Infatuation (in-fat-ū-ā'shun), *n.* void of reasoning capacity.
Infeasible (in-fēz'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be done.
Infect (in-fekt'), *v.* to corrupt with disease.
Infection (in-fek'shun), *n.* art of infecting; communicated disease.
Infectious (in-fek'shus), *a.* that may communicate disease.
Infecund (in-fē'kund), *a.* unfruitful; infertile.
Infecundity (in-fē-kund'e-te), *n.* unfruitfulness.
Infelicitous (in-fē-lis'e-tus), *a.* not happy.
Infelicity (in-fē-lis'e-te), *n.* unhappiness.
Infer (in-fer'), *v.* to deduce as a consequence.
Inferable (in-fer'a-bl), *a.* that may be inferred.
Inference (in'fer-ens), *n.* conclusion; a deduction from premises.
Inferential (in-fer-en'shal), *a.* deducible by inference.
Inferior (in-fē're-er), *a.* less in age, or place, or value; — *n.* one who is lower in age or position.
Inferiority (in-fē-re-or'e-te), *n.* a low state.
Infernal (in-fer'nal), *a.* relating to hell; — *n.* a devilish being.
Infertility (in-fer-til'e-te), *n.* unfruitfulness.
Infest (in-fest'), *v.* to disturb; to annoy.
Infidel (in'fe-del), *a.* not giving faith to a thing; — *n.* one who denies the Scriptures and Christianity; an unbeliever.
Infidelity (in-fe-del'e-te), *n.* disbelief of inspiration; unfaithfulness.
Infiltrate (in-fil'trāt), *v.* to penetrate by the pores.
Infiltration (in-fil-trā'shun), *n.* act of entering the pores.
Infinite (in'fe-nit), *a.* not circumscribed.
Infinitesimal (in-fe-ne-tes'e-mal), *a.* infinitely small.
Infinitive (in-fin'e-tiv), *a.* without limitation of person or number.
Infinity (in-fin'e-te), *n.* unlimited extent or number.
Infinitude (in-fin'e-tūd), *n.* state of being without limit.
Infirm (in-ferm'), *a.* weak; sickly; irresolute.
Infirmary (in-ferm'ar-e), *n.* a place to lodge and nurse the sick and poor.
Infirmity (in-ferm'e-te), *n.* weakness; failing; fault.
Inflame (in-flām'), *v.* to set on fire; to provoke.
Inflammable (in-flam'a-bl), *a.* easily set on fire.
Inflammation (in-flam-mā'shun), *n.* state of being inflamed; a redness and swelling.
Inflammatory (in-flam'ma-to-re), *a.* tending to excite; showing inflammation.
Inflate (in-flāt'), *v.* to swell; to puff up.
Inflation (in-flā'shun), *n.* a swelling with wind or vanity; conceit.
Inflect (in-flekt'), *v.* to bend; to modulate.
Inflection (in-flek'shun), *n.* curvature; act of bending; variation of ending in words; modulation of voice.
Inflexibility (in-fleks-e-bil'e-te), *n.* state of being inflexible; obstinacy.
Inflexible (in-fleks'e-bl), *a.* immovably stiff; firm; unyielding.
Inflict (in-flikt'), *v.* to lay or bring on.
Infliction (in-flik'shun), *n.* punishment applied.
Inflorescence (in-flo-res'sens), *n.* mode of flowering.
Influence (in'flu-ens), *n.* unseen moving or directing power; — *v.* to bias or move by moral power; to persuade.
Influential (in-flu-en'shal), *a.* exerting influence.
Influenza (in-flu-en'za), *n.* an epidemic catarrh.
Influx (in'fluks), *n.* act of flowing in; infusion.
Infold (in-fōld), *v.* to involve; to inwrap.
Inform (in-form'), *v.* to tell; to put into form.
Informal (in-for'mal), *a.* wanting form; irregular.
Informality (in-for-mal'e-te), *n.* want of usual forms.
Informant (in-for'mant), *n.* one who informs.
Information (in-for-mā'shun), *n.* notice given; intelligence; a charge.
Informer (in-for'mer), *n.* one who tells.
Infraction (in-frak'shun), *n.* act of breaking; violation.
Infrangible (in-fran'je-bl), *a.* that cannot be broken.
Infrequency (in-frē'kwen-se), *n.* uncommonness.
Infrequent (in-frē'kwent), *a.* not usual; rare.
Infringe (in-frinj'), *v.* to break, as contracts; to transgress.
Infringement (in-frinj'ment), *n.* violation; breach.
Infuriate (in-fū're-āt), *v.* to enrage; — *a.* like a fury.
Infuse (in-fūz'), *v.* to pour in; to steep; to inspire.
Infusibility (in-fū-ze-bil'e-te), *n.* incapability of fusion.
Infusible (in-fūz'e-bl), *a.* that may be infused; that cannot be made liquid.
Infusion (in-fū'zhun), *n.* act of pouring or steeping in; liquor made by infusion.
Ingathering (in'gath-er-ing), *n.* act of securing the fruits of the earth.
Ingeminate (in-jem'e-nāt), *v.* to double or repeat.
Ingenerate (in-jen'er-āt), *v.* to beget; to produce within; — *a.* inborn; innate.
Ingenious (in-jē'ne-us), *a.* having genius; skilful.
Ingenuity (in-je-nū'e-te), *n.* acuteness; ready invention; skill.

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Ingenuous (in-jen'ū-us), *a.* free from reserve or deception.
Inglorious (in-glō're-us), *a.* bringing no glory; shameful.
Ingot (in'got), *n.* a bar or wedge of metal.
Ingraft (in-graft'), *v.* to insert a scion in a stock; to propagate.
Ingrain (in-grān'), *v.* to dye in the raw material.
Ingrate (in'grāt), *n.* an ungrateful person.
Ingratiate (in-grā'she-āt), *v.* to commend one's self to favor.
Ingratitude (in-grat'e-tūd), *n.* want of due sense of favors.
Ingredient (in-grē'de-ent), *n.* a component part.
Ingress (in'gres), *n.* entrance; power of entering.
Ingression (in-gresh'un), *n.* act of entering.
Ingulf (in-gulf'), *v.* to cast in, or swallow up, in a gulf.
Inhabit (in-hab'it), *v.* to occupy; to dwell; to live in.
Inhabitable (in-hab'e-ta-bl), *a.* that may be inhabited.
Inhabitant (in-hab'e-tant), *n.* one who inhabits.
Inhabitation (in-hab-e-tā'shun), *n.* act of inhabiting.
Inhale (in-hāl'), *v.* to draw in with the breath.
Inharmonious (in-har-mō'ne-us), *a.* harsh; unmusical.
Inhere (in-hēr'), *v.* to exist and remain firm in.
Inherence (in-hēr'ens), *n.* fixedness in something else.
Inherent (in-hēr'ent), *a.* existing in something; innate.
Inherit (in-her'it), *v.* to possess; to take by inheritance.
Inheritable (in-her'it-a-bl), *a.* that may be inherited.
Inheritance (in-her'it-ans), *n.* natural gift; a hereditary estate.
Inheritor (in-her'it-er), *n.* one who inherits.
Inhibit (in-hib'it), *v.* to restrain; to hinder.
Inhibition (in-he-bish'un), *n.* act of prohibiting.
Inhospitable (in-hos'pit-a-bl), *a.* not kindly disposed toward strangers.
Inhuman (in-hū'man), *a.* barbarous; cruel.
Inhumanity (in-hū-man'e-te), *n.* barbarity; cruelty.
Inimical (in-im'ik-al), *a.* unfriendly; hurtful.
Inimitable (in-im'it-a-bl), *a.* not to be imitated.
Iniquitous (in-ik'we-tus), *a.* unjust; wicked.
Iniquity (in-ik'we-te), *n.* injustice; wickedness.
Initial (in-ish'al), *n.* the first letter of a word; —*a.* beginning.
Initiate (in-ish'e-āt), *v.* to teach in rudiments.
Initiation (in-ish-e-ā'shun), *n.* instruction in first principles; admission.
Initiative (in-ish'e-ā-tiv), *a.* serving to initiate.
Inject (in-jekt'), *v.* to throw into.
Injection (in-jek'shun), *n.* the act of injecting; the material injected.
Injudicious (in-ju-dish'us), *a.* indiscreet; not judicious.
Injunction (in-junk'shun), *n.* command; order; prohibition.
Injure (in'jur), *v.* to damage; to wrong; to hurt.
Injurious (in-jū're-us), *a.* offensive; hurtful.
Injury (in'ju-re), *n.* hurt; detriment; injustice.
Injustice (in-jus'tis), *n.* injury to rights.
Ink (ingk), *n.* a colored fluid for writing and printing; —*v.* to mark or cover with ink.
Inkling (ingk'ling), *n.* a hint; desire; intimation.
Inkstand (ingk'stand), *n.* a vessel to hold ink.
Inland (in'land), *a.* interior; remote from the sea.
Inlay (in-lā'), *v.* to insert with other substances.
Inlet (in'let), *n.* place of ingress; passage into a bay, lake, or river.
Inmate (in'māt), *n.* one who lives in the same house.
Inmost (in'mōst), *a.* deepest or furthest within.
Inn (in), *n.* a house of refreshment for travelers.
Innate (in'nāt, in-nāt'), *a.* inborn; natural.
Inner (in'ner), *a.* internal; not outward.
Innermost (in'ner-mōst), *a.* deepest or furthest within.
Innerve (in-nerv'), *v.* to invigorate; to strengthen.
Inning (in'ing), *n.* ingathering of grain; turn for using the bat in playing at ball or cricket.
Innocence (in'no-sens), *n.* freedom from guilt; purity; harmlessness.
Innocent (in'no-sent), *a.* inoffensive; lawful; free from guilt; pure; harmless.
Innocuous (in-nok'ū-us), *a.* harmless.
Innovate (in'nō-vāt), *v.* to introduce novelties.
Innovation (in-nō-vā'shun), *n.* newness; alteration.
Innoxious (in-noks'yus), *a.* free from mischievous qualities.
Innuendo (in-nū-en'do), *n.* an indirect insinuation.
Innumerable (in-nū'mer-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be numbered.
Inobservant (in-ob-zer'vant), *a.* not taking notice.
Inoculate (in-ok'ū-lāt), *v.* to insert a scion in a stock: to insert the virus of a disease.
Inoculation (in-ok-ū-lā'shun) *n.* act of inoculating.
Inoffensive (in-of-fens'iv), *a.* giving no offense.
Inofficial (in-of-fish'al), *a.* not official.
Inofficious (in-of-fish'us), *a.* not officious.
Inoperative (in-op'er-at-iv), *a.* inactive; not effective.
Inopportune (in-op'por-tūn), *a.* not seasonable; unfit.
Inordinate (in-or'din-āt), *a.* immoderate; disorderly.
Inorganic (in-or-gan'ik), *a.* not formed with living organs.
Inosculation (in-os-kū-lā'shun), *n.* union by contact.
Inquest (in'kwest), *n.* judicial inquiry; a search.
Inquietude (in-kwi'et-ūd), *n.* a restless state of mind or body; uneasiness.
Inquire (in-kwir'), *v.* to ask about; to seek for information.
Inquirer (in-kwir'er), *n.* one who inquires.
Inquiry (in-kwi're), *n.* act of inquiring; research.
Inquisition (in-kwe-zish'un), *n.* judicial inquiry; an ecclesiastical tribunal for punishing heretics.
Inquisitive (in-kwiz'e-tiv), *a.* apt to question.

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Inquisitiveness (in-kwiz'e-tiv-nes), *n.* busy scrutiny.
Inquisitorial (in-kwiz-e-tō're-al), *a.* relating to inquisition.
Inroad (in'rōd), *n.* sudden invasion; encroachment.
Insalubrious (in-sa-lū'bre-us), *a.* unhealthy.
Insalubrity (in-sa-lū'bre-te), *n.* unwholesomeness.
Insalutary (in-sal'u-ta-re), *a.* prejudicial to health.
Insane (in-sān'), *a.* deranged in mind; mad; crazy.
Insanity (in-san'e-te), *n.* derangenent of mind.
Insatiable (in-sā'she-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be satisfied.
Insatiate (in-sā'she-āt), *a.* not to be satisfied.
Inscribe (in-skrīb'), *v.* to write or engrave on; to dedicate.
Inscription (in-skrip'shun), *n.* that which is inscribed; title.
Inscrutability (in-skrū-ta-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of being inscrutable.
Inscrutable (in-skrū'ta-bl), *a.* that cannot be understood; inexplicable.
Insect (in'sekt), *n.* a small animal.
Insectivorous (in-sek-tiv'o-rus), *a.* feeding on insects.
Insecure (in-sē-kūr'), *a.* unsafe; hazardous.
Insecurity (in-sē-kūr'e-te), *n.* want of safety; danger.
Insensate (in-sen'sāt), *a.* destitute of sense; stupid.
Insensibility (in-sen-se-bil'e-te) *n.* want of feeling.
Insensible (in-sen'se-bl), *a.* not emotional; dull.
Insentient (in-sen'shent), *a.* without perception.
Inseparable (in-sep'ar-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be disjoined.
Insert (in-sert'), *v.* to set in; to thrust in.
Insertion (in-ser'shun), *n.* act of inserting; that which is inserted.
Inshore (in-shōr), *a.* near the shore.
Inside (in-sīd), *n.* the inner part; interior; — *a.* being within.
Insidious (in-sid'e-us), *a.* deceitful, treacherous; sly.
Insight (in'sīt), *n.* view of the interior; thorough knowledge or skill.
Insignia (in-sig'ne-a), *n. pl.* badges of office or honor.
Insignificance (in-sig-nif'e-kans), *n.* want of meaning; worthlessness.
Insignificant (in-sig-nif'e-kant), *a.* without weight or effect; unimportant.
Insincere (in-sin-sēr'), *a.* deceitful; false.
Insincerity (in-sin-ser'e-te), *n.* deceitfulness; falseness.
Insinuate (in-sin'ū-āt), *v.* to creep or wind in; to hint.
Insinuation (in-sin-ū-ā'shun), *n.* act of insinuating; a hint or allusion.
Insipid (in-sip'id), *a.* tasteless; dull; lifeless; vapid.
Insipidity (in-se-pid'e-te), *n.* want of taste or spirit.
Insist (in-sist'), *v.* to persist in; to urge.
Insnare (in-snār), *v.* to entangle; to entrap; to allure.
Insobriety (in-so-brī'e-te), *n.* drunkenness.
Insolate (in'so-lāt), *v.* to dry or expose in the sun's rays.
Insolence (in'so-lens), *n.* impudence; proudness.
Insolent (in'so-lent), *a.* haughty and contemptuous.
Insolidity (in-so-lid'e-te), *n.* want of solidity; weakness.
Insolubility (in-sol-ū-bil'e-te), *n.* state of being insoluble.
Insoluble (in-sol'ū-bl), *a.* that cannot be dissolved in a fluid.
Insolvable (in-sol'va-bl), *a.* that cannot be solved or explained.
Insolvency (in-sol'ven-se), *n.* inability to pay debts.
Insolvent (in-sol'vent), *a.* not able to pay debts.
Insomuch (in-sō-much'), *ad.* so that; to such a degree.
Inspect (in-spekt'), *v.* to examine; to look into.
Inspection (in-spek'shun), *n.* examination; view.
Inspector (in-spek'ter), *n.* an examiner.
Inspiration (in-spe-rā'shun), *n.* drawing in the breath; divine infusion into the mind.
Inspire (in-spīr), *v.* to draw in breath; to suggest supernaturally.
Inspirit (in-spir'it), *v.* to animate; to enliven.
Instability (in-sta-bil'e-te), *n.* inconstancy; changeableness.
Install (in-stawl), *v.* to invest with, as an office.
Installation (in-stawl-lā'shun), *n.* the giving possession of an office.
Instalment (in-stawl'ment), *n.* payment in part.
Instance (in'stans), *n.* example; a case occurring; importunity; — *v.* to mention or give as an example.
Instant (in'stant), *n.* any moment or point of time; — *a.* immediate; urgent.
Instantaneous (in-stan-tā'ne-us), *a.* done in an instant.
Instate (in-stāt'), *v.* to put in a place; to install.
Instead (in-sted'), *ad.* in the place or room of.
Instep (in'step), *n.* the upper part of the human foot.
Instigate (in'ste-gāt), *v.* to tempt to evil.
Instigation (in-ste-gā'shun), *n.* incitement to evil.
Instigator (in'ste-gā-tor), *n.* a tempter to evil.
Instil (in-stil'), *v.* to infuse or pour into by drops.
Instillation (in-stil-lā'shun), *n.* infusing by drops.
Instinct (in'stingkt), *n.* disposition operating without the aid of instruction or experience; impulse.
Instinctive (in-stingk'tiv), *a.* prompted by instinct.
Institute (in'ste-tūt), *v.* to originate; to establish; — *n.* established law; settled order.
Institution (in-ste-tū'shun), *n.* that which is established.
Institutional (in-ste-tū'shun-al), *a.* instituted by authority.
Institutive (in-ste-tū'tiv), *a.* having the power to establish.
Instruct (in-strukt'), *v.* to inform; to teach; to direct.
Instruction (in-struk'shun), *n.* act of teaching; information.
Instructor (in-struk'tor), *n.* a teacher.
Instrument (in'strū-ment), *n.* a tool or utensil; machine; a writing or deed.

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Instrumental (in-strū-men'tal), *a.* serving to promote an object; helpful.
Instrumentality (in-strū-men-tal'e-te), *n.* agency.
Insubordination (in-sub-or-de-nā'shun), *n.* disobedience; state of disorder.
Insufferable (in-suf'fer-a-bl), *a.* not to be tolerated.
Insufficiency (in-suf-fish'en-se), *n.* incapacity.
Insufficient (in-suf-fish'ent), *a.* inadequate; incapable.
Insular (in'sū-lar), *a.* surrounded by water.
Insulate (in'sū-lāt), *v.* to set detached; to make an isle.
Insulation (in-sū-lā'shun), *n.* act of insulating.
Insult (in'sult), *n.* abuse; affront; contumely.
Insult (in-sult'), *v.* to treat with indignity or insolence.
Insulting (in-sult'ing), *a.* conveying insult; insolent.
Insuperable (in-sū'per-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be overcome.
Insupportable (in-sup-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be endured.
Insuppressible (in-sup-pres'se-bl), *a.* not to be suppressed or concealed.
Insurable (in-shūr'a-bl), *a.* proper to be insured.
Insurance (in-shūr'ans), *n.* a contract to insure against loss by paying a certain sum.
Insure (in-shūr'), *v.* to make sure against loss.
Insurgent (in-sur'jent), *a.* rebellious; — *n.* one who rises against lawful authority; a rebel.
Insurmountable (in-sur-mownt'a-bl), *a.* not to be overcome; insuperable.
Insurrection (in-sur-rek'shun), *n.* open and active opposition to lawful authority; a revolt.
Insusceptibility (in-sus-sep-te-bil'e-te), *n.* want of capacity to feel or perceive.
Insusceptible (in-sus-sep'te-bl), *a.* not capable of being moved or affected.
Intangible (in-tan'je-bl), *a.* not perceptible to the touch.
Integer (in'te-jer), *n.* a whole number; the whole of anything.
Integral (in'te-gral), *n.* a whole; an entire thing; — *a.* whole; entire.
Integrant (in'te-grant), *a.* necessary to form a whole.
Integrate (in'te-grāt), *v.* to make up, as a whole.
Integrity (in-teg're-te), *n.* uprightness; honesty.
Intellect (in'tel-lekt), *n.* the faculty of thinking; the understanding.
Intellectual (in-tel-lek'tū-al), *a.* pertaining to the understanding; mental.
Intellectualist (in-tel-lek'tū-al'ist), *n.* one who overrates the understanding.
Intelligence (in-tel'le-jens), *n.* understanding; news.
Intelligent (in-tel'le-jent), *a.* well informed; skilful.
Intelligible (in-tel'le-je-bl), *a.* that may be comprehended.
Intemperance (in-tem'per-ans), *n.* excess of any kind; drunkenness.
Intemperate (in-tem'per-āt), *a.* excessive; addicted to the use of intoxicants.
Intend (in-tend'), *v.* to purpose; to mean; to design.
Intense (in-tens'), *a.* strained; very close; extreme.
Intensify (in-ten'se-fi), *v.* to make more intense.
Intensity (in-ten'se-te), *n.* state of being raised to a high degree.
Intensive (in-ten'siv), *a.* serving to give force.
Intent (in-tent'), *a.* using close application; — *n.* purpose; aim; drift.
Intention (in-ten'shun), *n.* design; purpose; determination.
Intentional (in-ten'shun-al), *a.* done with design.
Intently (in-tent'le), *ad.* earnestly.
Intentness (in-tent'nes), *n.* close application.
Inter (in-ter'), *v.* to bury.
Intercede (in-ter-sēd'), *v.* to interpose; to plead.
Intercedent (in-ter-sēd'ent), *a.* pleading for.
Intercept (in-ter-sept'), *v.* to take or seize on the way; to obstruct.
Interception (in-ter-sep'shun), *n.* the act of intercepting.
Intercession (in-ter-sesh'un), *n.* mediation.
Intercessor (in-ter-ses'sor), *n.* one who intercedes.
Intercessory (in-ter-ses'so-re), *a.* containing intercession.
Interchange (in-ter-chānj'), *v.* to exchange; to give and take mutually.
Interchange (in'ter-chānj), *n.* mutual change; barter.
Interchangeable (in-ter-chānj'a-bl), *a.* that may be given and taken mutually.
Interclusion (in-ter-klū-zhun), *n.* a stopping; interception.
Intercolonial (in-ter-ko-lō'ne-al), *a.* relating to intercourse between colonies.
Intercommunicate (in-ter-kom-mū'ne-kāt), *v.* to hold mutual communication.
Intercommunion (in-ter-kom-mūn'yun), *n.* mutual communion.
Intercostal (in-ter-kos'tal), *a.* lying between the ribs.
Intercourse (in'ter-kōrs), *n.* connection by dealings.
Intercurrence (in-ter-kur'rens), *n.* intervention.
Interdict (in-ter-dikt'), *v.* to prohibit; to forbid.
Interdict (in'ter-dikt), *n.* prohibition.
Interdiction (in-ter-dik'shun), *n.* a prohibition.
Interdictory (in-ter-dik'to-re), *a.* serving to prohibit.
Interest (in'ter-est), *v.* to concern; to affect; to engage; to give or have a share in; — *n.* concern; share; price paid for the use of money.
Interested (in'ter-est-ed), *a.* having an interest or concern.
Interesting (in'ter-est-ing), *a.* pleasing; exciting emotion.
Interfere (in-ter-fēr), *v.* to interpose; to intermeddle.
Interference (in-ter-fēr'ens), *n.* act of interfering; interposition.
Interfused (in'ter-fūzd), *a.* poured or spread between.
Interim (in'ter-im), *n.* time between or intervening.
Interior (in-tē're-er), *n.* internal; inner; — *n.* the inside.
Interjacent (in-ter-jā'sent), *a.* lying between.

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Interjection (in-ter-jek'shun), *n.* an exclamation.
Interlace (in-ter-lās'), *v.* to intermix; to unite.
Interlapse (in-ter-laps'), *n.* time between two events.
Interleaf (in-ter-lēf), *n.* a leaf between leaves.
Interleave (in-ter-lēv'), *v.* to insert leaves.
Interline (in-ter-lin'), *v.* to write between lines.
Interlineation (in-ter-lin-ē-ā'shun), *n.* a writing between lines.
Interlink (in-ter-lingk'), *v.* to connect by links.
Interlocutor (in-ter-lok'ū-ter), *n.* one who talks in dialogue.
Interloper (in-ter-lō'per), *n.* a meddling intruder.
Interlude (in'ter-lūd), *n.* music or entertainment between the acts of a play.
Intermarriage (in-ter-mar'rij), *n.* mutual marriage in families.
Intermarry (in-ter-mar're), *v.* to marry reciprocally.
Intermeddle (in-ter-med'l), *v.* to intrude in the affairs of others.
Intermeddler (in-ter-med'ler), *n.* one who interposes officiously.
Intermediate (in-ter-mē'de-āt), *a.* between two extremes.
Intermediation (in-ter-mē-de-ā'shun), *n.* agency between.
Interment (in-ter'ment), *n.* a burying in the earth.
Interminable (in-ter'me-na-bl), *a.* having no end.
Intermingle (in-ter-ming'gl), *v.* to mix together.
Intermission (in-ter-mish'un), *n.* cessation for a time.
Intermissive (in-ter-mis'sive), *a.* coming at intervals.
Intermit (in-ter-mit'), *v.* to interrupt; to cease for a time.
Intermittent (in-ter-mit'tent), *a.* ceasing occasionally; — *n.* a disease that intermits.
Intermix (in-ter-miks'), *v.* to mix together.
Intermixture (in-ter-miks'tūr), *n.* a mixture; a combination.
Intermundane (in-ter-mun'dān), *a.* being between worlds.
Intermural (in-ter-mū'ral), *a.* within a city.
Internal (in-ter'nal), *a.* within; spiritual; interior; domestic.
International (in-ter-nash'un-al), *a.* relating to affairs between nations.
Internecine (in-ter-nē-sin), *a.* deadly; murderous.
Interpellation (in-ter-pel-lā'shun), *n.* an interruption of one speaking.
Interpellate (in-ter'pel-lāt), *v.* to question.
Interpolate (in-ter'pō-lāt), *v.* to add spurious matter improperly in writing.
Interpolation (in-ter-pō-lā'shun), *n.* the act of introducing spurious words in a writing.
Interpose (in-ter-pōz'), *v.* to thrust in between; to interrupt; to mediate.
Interposition (in-ter-pō-zish'un), *n.* act of interposing; mediation.
Interpret (in-ter'pret), *v.* to translate; to explain.
Interpretation (in-ter-pre-tā'shun), *n.* explanation.
Interpreter (in-ter'pre-ter), *n.* one who interprets.
Interregnum (in-ter-reg'num), *n.* the time between the administration of a ruler and his successor.
Interrogate (in-ter'ro-gāt), *v.* to examine by question.
Interrogation (in-ter-ro-gā'shun), *n.* a question; the point [?] denoting a question.
Interrogative (in-ter-rog'a-tiv), *a.* denoting a question.
Interrogator (in-ter'rō-gā-ter), *n.* one who asks questions.
Interrupt (in-ter-rupt'), *v.* to stop by hindering; to divide or separate.
Interruption (in-ter-rup'shun), *n.* obstruction; stop; hinderance.
Intersect (in-ter-sekt'), *v.* to divide; to cross; to meet and cross.
Intersection (in-ter-sek'shun), *n.* act of crossing; point where lines meet and cross each other.
Intersperse (in-ter-spers'), *v.* to sprinkle among.
Interspersion (in-ter-sper'shun), *n.* act of scattering.
Interstellar (in-ter-stel'ler), *a.* among the stars.
Interstice (in'ter-stis), *n.* a narrow space between close things.
Intertwine (in-ter-twin'), *v.* to unite by twining.
Interval (in'ter-val), *n.* a time or distance between.
Intervene (in-ter-vēn'), *v.* to come or be between.
Intervention (in-ter-ven'shun), *n.* interposition; agency.
Interview (in'ter-vū), *n.* a mutual view; a formal meeting; conference.
Interview (in-ter-vū'), *v.* to visit for the purpose of obtaining correct information.
Interweave (in-ter-wēv'), *v.* to weave one into another.
Interwreathed (in-ter-rēth'd), *a.* woven into a wreath.
Intestate (in-tes'tāt), *n.* one who died without leaving a will; — *a.* dying without a will.
Intestinal (in-tes'te-nal), *a.* relating to the bowels.
Intestine (in-tes'tin), *a.* internal; domestic.
Intestines (in-tes'tinz), *n. pl.* the bowels.
Inthral (in-thrawl'), *v.* to enslave; to shackle.
Inthralment (in-thrawl'ment), *n.* slavery; bondage.
Intimacy (in'te-ma-se), *n.* close familiarity; friendship.
Intimate (in-te-māt'), *v.* to hint; to suggest; to point out.
Intimate (in'te-mat), *v.* innermost; near; — *n.* a familiar friend.
Intimation (in-te-mā'shun), *n.* a hint; announcement.
Intimidate (in-tim'e-dāt), *v.* to make timid; to scare; to deter.
Intimidation (in-tim-e-dā'shun), *n.* the act of intimidating; fear.
Into (in'too), *prep.* denoting entrance and penetration.
Intolerable (in-tol'er-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be endured.
Intolerance (in-tol'er-ans), *n.* absence of toleration.
Intolerant (in-tol'er-ant), *a.* unable to bear; not tolerant.
Intonation (in-tō-nā'shun), *n.* modulation of voice.
Intoxicant (in-toks'e-kant), *n.* that which intoxicates.

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Intoxicate (in-toks'e-kāt), *v.* to make drunk; to inebriate.
Intoxication (in-toks-e-kā'shun), *n.* state of drunkenness.
Intractable (in-trak'ta-bl), *a.* unmanageable; obstinate; perverse.
Intransitive (in-tran'se-tiv), *a.* expressing an action confined to the agent.
Intrench (in-trensh'), *v.* to fortify with a trench; to encroach or invade.
Intrenchment (in-trensh'ment), *n.* a ditch; fortification.
Intrepid (in-trep'id), *a.* fearless; bold; daring.
Intrepidity (in-tre-pid'e-te), *n.* undaunted bravery.
Intricacy (in'tre-ka-se), *n.* entanglement; perplexed state; complication.
Intricate (in'tre-kāt), *a.* entangled or involved.
Intrigue (in-trēg'), *n.* stratagem; amour; — *v.* to carry on secret designs.
Intrinsic (in-trin'sik), *a.* internal; genuine; inherent; essential; real.
Introduce (in-trō-dūs'), *v.* to lead, or to bring in; to make known; to commence.
Introduction (in-trō-duk'shun), *n.* act of introducing; a preface.
Introductory (in-trō-duk'to-re), *a.* serving to introduce.
Introvert (in-trō-vert'), *v.* to turn inward.
Intrude (in-trūd'), *v.* to come uninvited.
Intrusion (in-trū'zhun), *n.* entrance without consent.
Intrusive (in-trū'siv), *a.* apt to intrude; encroaching.
Intrust (in-trust'), *v.* to commit to one's care.
Intuition (in-tū-ish'un), *n.* immediate perception.
Intuitive (in-tū'e-tiv), *a.* perceived at once by the mind.
Inumbrate (in-um'brāt), *v.* to shade.
Inundate (in-un'dāt), *v.* to flood; to overflow; to deluge.
Inundation (in-un-dā'shun), *n.* an overflow of water.
Inure (in-ūr'), *v.* to accustom; to harden by use.
Inurement (in-ūr'ment), *n.* a hardening by use.
Invade (in-vād'), *v.* to enter for hostile purposes; to attack.
Invalid (in-val'id), *a.* of no force or weight; null; void.
Invalid (in'va-lēd), *n.* one disabled by infirmities or sickness.
Invalidate (in-val'e-dāt), *v.* to overthrow; to make void.
Invalidity (in-va-lid'e-te), *n.* want of legal efficacy.
Invaluable (in-val'ū-a-bl), *a.* not to be valued.
Invariable (in-vā're-a-bl), *a.* unalterable; constant.
Invariableness (in-vā're-a-bl-nes), *n.* unchangeableness.
Invasion (in-vā'zhun), *n.* attack on the territory or rights of others.
Invasive (in-vā'siv), *a.* entering with hostility; aggressive.
Invective (in-vek'tiv), *n.* a railing expression.
Inveigh (in-vā'), *v.* to utter censure or reproach.
Inveigle (in-vē'gl), *v.* to entrap by enticement.
Invent (in-vent'), *v.* to devise something new.
Invention (in-ven'shun), *n.* a contrivance; fiction; ingenuity.
Inventive (in-ven'tiv), *a.* able to contrive; apt to invent.
Inventor (in-ven'ter), *n.* one who contrives something new.
Inventory (in'ven-to-re), *n.* an account; list of articles; — *v.* to make a catalogue of.
Inverse (in-vers'), *v.* inverted; contrary.
Invert (in-vert'), *v.* to turn upside down; to place in a contrary order.
Invertebral (in-ver'te-bral), *a.* without a backbone.
Invertedly (in-vert'ed-le), *ad.* in an inverted order.
Invest (in-vest'), *v.* to place money or goods for profit; to clothe; to besiege.
Investigate (in-ves'te-gāt), *v.* to search and inquire into.
Investigation (in-ves-te-gā'shun), *n.* a searching for facts.
Investigator (in-ves'te-gā-ter), *n.* one who inquires and examines.
Investiture (in-ves'te-tūr), *n.* act of giving possession.
Investment (in-vest'ment), *n.* act of investing; clothes; laying out money on.
Inveteracy (in-vet'er-a-se), *n.* deep-rooted firmness.
Inveterate (in-vet'er-at), *a.* old; firmly established.
Invidious (in-vid'e-us), *a.* likely to provoke ill-will.
Invigorate (in-vig'o-rāt), *v.* to strengthen; to animate.
Invigoration (in-vig-o-rā'shun), *n.* act of invigorating.
Invincible (in-vin'se-bl), *a.* not to be overcome.
Inviolable (in-vī'o-la-bl), *a.* not to be broken, profaned, or polluted.
Inviolate (in-vī'o-lāt), *a.* unbroken; uninjured.
Invisibility (in-viz-e-bil'e-te), *n.* state of being invisible.
Invisible (in-viz'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be seen.
Invitation (in-ve-ta'shun), *n.* an asking or solicitation.
Invite (in-vit'), *v.* to request; to ask; to solicit.
Invocate (in'vō-kāt), *v.* to invoke; to implore.
Invocation (in-vō-kā'shun), *n.* invoking; to implore in prayer; judicial order.
Invoice (in'vois), *n.* a list of goods with their prices; — *v.* to make an invoice of.
Invoke (in-vōk'), *v.* to address in prayer.
Involuntary (in-vol'un-ta-re), *a.* not having will or choice.
Involve (in-volv'), *v.* to envelop; to entangle to infold.
Invulnerable (in-vul'ner-a-bl), *a.* not susceptible of wounds.
Inward (in'werd), *a.* placed or being within; internal.
Inweave (in-wēv), *v.* to weave together.
Inwrap (in-rap'), *v.* to cover by wrapping; to infold.
Inwreathe (in-rēth'), *v.* to surround, as with a wreath.
Inwrought (in-rawt'), *a.* worked in or among.
Iodine (ī'ō-din), *n.* an elementary substance obtained from marine plants.
Ionic (i-on'ik), *n.* an architectural order; a dialect in the Greek language.
Iota (i-ō'ta), *n.* a jot; a tittle.
Ipecacuanna (ip-ē-kak-ū-an'a), *n.* a root used as an emetic.

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Irascibility (i-ras-e-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of being easily inflamed by anger.
Irascible (i-ras'e-bl), *a.* irritable; easily provoked.
Ire (īr), *n.* anger; rage.
Iris (ī'ris), *n.* the rainbow; the colored circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye.
Iridescent (i-re-des'ent), *a.* colored like a rainbow.
Irisated (i-re-sā'ted), *a.* resembling the rainbow.
Irish (ī'rish), *a.* pertaining to or produced in Ireland; — *n.* the language of the Irish.
Irksome (erk'sum), *a.* wearisome; tedious; tiresome.
Iron (ī'urn), *n.* the most useful metal; — *a.* formed of iron; like iron; hard; rude; firm; — *v.* to smooth with an iron; to fetter.
Ironical (i-ron'e-kal), *a.* spoken in irony; satirical.
Irony (ī'run-e), *n.* speech conveying a contrary signification; sarcasm.
Irradiance (ir-rā'de-ans), *n.* rays of light; luster.
Irradiate (ir-rā'de-āt), *v.* to dart rays of light; to shine.
Irradiation (ir-rā-de-ā'shun), *n.* brightness.
Irrational (ir-rash'un-al), *a.* void of understanding.
Irreconcilable (ir-rek-on-sī'la-bl), *a.* that cannot be reconciled or appeased.
Irrecoverable (ir-re-kuv'er-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be recovered.
Irredeemable (ir-re-dēm'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be redeemed.
Irreducible (ir-re-dū'se-bl), *a.* that cannot be reduced to a different state.
Irrefragable (ir-ref'ra-ga-bl), *a.* not refutable.
Irrefutable (ir-rē-fū'ta-bl), *a.* that cannot be refuted.
Irregular (ir-reg'ū-ler), *a.* not regular; unsystematic.
Irregularity (ir-reg-ū-lar'e-te), *n.* want of regularity.
Irrelative (ir-rel'a-tiv), *a.* unconnected.
Irrelevancy (ir-rel'e-van-se), *n.* inapplicability.
Irrelevant (ir-rel'e-vant), *a.* inapplicable.
Irreligion (ir-rē-lij'un), *n.* contempt or want of religion.
Irreligious (ir-rē-lij'us), *a.* profane; impious; wicked.
Irremediable (ir-re-mē'de-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be remedied.
Irremissible (ir-re-mis'se-bl), *a.* that cannot be forgiven.
Irremovable (ir-re-moov'a-bl), *a.* not removable.
Irreparable (ir-rep'a-ra-bl), *a.* that cannot be repaired.
Irrepealable (ir-re-pēl'a-bl), *a.* not to be annulled.
Irreprehensible (ir-rep-re-hens'se-bl), *a.* not to be blamed or censured.
Irrepressible (ir-re-pres'se-bl), *a.* that cannot be repressed.
Irreproachable (ir-re-prōch'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be reproached; innocent.
Irreprovable (ir-re-proov'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be reproved.
Irresistance (ir-re-zist'ans), *n.* passive submission.
Irresistible (ir-re-zist'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be resisted.
Irresoluble (ir-rez'ol-ū-bl), *a.* incapable of being dissolved.
Irresolute (ir-rez-o-lūt), *a.* not firm; not decided.
Irresolution (ir-rez-o-lū'shun), *n.* want of decision.
Irrespective (ir-re-spek'tiv), *a.* not regarding.
Irresponsible (ir-re-spon'se-bl), *a.* not responsible.
Irretrievable (ir-re-trēv'a-bl), *a.* irrecoverable.
Irreturnable (ir-re-turn'a-bl), *a.* not to be returned.
Irrevealable (ir-re-vēl'a-bl), *a.* that may not be revealed.
Irreverence (ir-rev'er-ens), *n.* want of reverence to God.
Irreverent (ir-rev'er-ent), *a.* wanting in reverence.
Irreversible (ir-re-vers'e-bl), *a.* not to be changed.
Irrevocable (ir-rev'ō-ka-bl), *a.* that cannot be recalled.
Irrigate (ir're-gāt), *v.* to water; to wet or moisten.
Irrigation (ir-re-gā'shun), *n.* act of watering.
Irritability (ir-rit-a-bil'e-te), *n.* liability to be irritated.
Irritable (ir'rit-a-bl), *a.* easily provoked.
Irritate (ir'rit-āt), *v.* to provoke; to excite heat; to anger; to exasperate.
Irritation (ir-ri-tā'shun), *n.* act of exciting.
Irruption (ir-rup'shun), *n.* sudden invasion or incursion; a violent inroad.
Irruptive (ir-rup'tiv), *a.* rushing suddenly in or upon.
Isagon (ī'sa-gon), *n.* a figure whose angles are equal.
Isinglass (ī'zing-glas), *n.* a substance prepared from the air-bladders of fish.
Island (ī'land), } *n.* land surrounded by
Isle (īl), } water.
Islet (ī'let), *n.* a little island.
Isochelmal (ī-sō-kī'mal), *a.* of the same winter temperature.
Isochromatic (ī-sō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* having the same color.
Isodynamic (ī-sō-de-nam'ik), *a.* having the same power.
Isolate (is'ō-lāt), *v.* to place in a detached situation.
Isonomy (ī-son'o-me), *n.* equal law or rights.
Isosceles (ī-sos'se-lēz), *a.* having equal sides or legs.
Isothermal (ī-sō-ther'mal), *a.* of equal temperature.
Israelite (iz'rā-el-īt), *n.* a Jew.
Issue (ish'ū), *n.* children; produce; end or ultimate result; — *v.* to send out; to result; to circulate.
Isthmus (ist'mus), *n.* a neck of land connecting two larger portions of land.
Italian (e-tal'yan), *a.* pertaining to Italy; — *n.* a native of Italy or its language.
Italic (e-tal'ik), *a.* relating to Italy; denoting a certain kind of type.
Italicise (e-tal'e-sīz), *v.* to print in italic letters.
Itch (ich), *n.* an eruptive disease; — *v.* to feel irritation in the skin.
Item (ī'tem), *n.* a separate article or particular.
Iterate (it'er-āt), *v.* to do again; to repeat.
Itinerant (ī-tin'er-ant), *n.* one who travels from place to place; — *a.* passing from place to place.
Itinerary (ī-tin'er-ar-e), *n.* a book of travels.

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Itinerate (ī-tin'er-āt), *v.* to travel from place to place.
Ivied (ī've), *a.* covered with ivy.
Ivory (ī'vo-re), *n.* the tusk of an elephant or sea-horse.
Ivy (ī've), *n.* a parasitic or climbing plant.

J.

Jabber (jab'ber), *v.* to chatter; — *n.* rapid and indistinct talk.
Jacinth (jā'sinth), *n.* a gem; the hyacinth.
Jackal (jak'awl), *n.* a wild animal of Asia.
Jackanapes (jak'a-nāps), *n.* a monkey; a coxcomb.
Jacket (jak'et), *n.* a short coat.
Jack-knife (jak'nīf), *n.* a large pocket clasp-knife.
Jacobin (jak'ō-bin), *n.* a member of a political faction; a Dominican monk; a species of pigeon.
Jacobinical (jak-ō-bin'e-kal), *a.* relating to clubs against government.
Jade (jād), *n.* a worthless horse; a mineral; a bad woman; — *v.* to weary.
Jaggy (jag'ge), *a.* notched; uneven; set with teeth.
Jaguar (jag-war'), *n.* the American tiger.
Jail (jāl), *n.* a prison.
Jailer (jāl'er), *n.* one who keeps a jail.
Jam (jam), *n.* a conserve of fruits; — *v.* to wedge in.
Jamb (jam), *n.* side-piece of a door or chimney.
Jangle (jang'gl), *v.* to wrangle; to quarrel.
Jangler (jang'gler), *n.* a noisy, quarrelsome fellow.
Janitor (jan'e-ter), *n.* one who has charge of a building.
January (jan'ū-ar-e), *n.* first month of the year.
Japan (ja-pan'), *n.* varnish or varnished work made after the Japanese manner; — *v.* to varnish.
Jar (jär), *v.* to creak; to quarrel; to shake; to strike together slightly; to interfere; — *n.* a clash; a stone or glass vessel; earthenware.
Jargon (jär'gun), *n.* confused talk; gibberish.
Jasmine (jas'min), *n.* a plant with fragrant flowers.
Jasper (jas'per), *n.* a gem of a green color.
Jaundice (jan'dis), *n.* a disease which gives the skin a yellow color.
Jaunt (jant), *v.* to make an excursion; — *n.* a ramble for pleasure or exercise.
Jaunty (jan'te), *a.* airy; showy; gay.
Javelin (jav'e-lin), *a.* a kind of light hand-spear.
Jaw (jaw), *n.* the bone in which the teeth are fixed; — *v.* to scold.
Jealous (jel'us), *a.* suspicious of rivalry.
Jealousy (jel'us-e), *n.* suspicious and envious fear.
Jeer (jēr), *v.* to scoff; to treat with derision; — *n.* a railing remark; mockery.
Jehovah (jē-hō'va), *n.* the Hebrew name of God.
Jelly (jel'le), *n.* anything gelatinous; inspissated juice of fruit; a conserve.
Jenny (jen'ne), *n.* a machine for spinning.
Jeopardize (jep'er-dīz), *v.* to expose to loss or injury.
Jeopardy (jep'ar-de), *n.* danger; peril; hazard.
Jerk (jerk), *v.* to pull with a quick effort; to cut and dry beef in the sun; — *n.* a sudden thrust or twitch.
Jerkin (jer'kin), *n.* a jacket or short coat; a kind of hawk.
Jersey (jer'zē), *n.* a very fine wool.
Jessamine (jes'sa-min), *n.* the jasmine.
Jest (jest), *v.* to make sport; — *n.* a joke.
Jester (jest'er), *n.* one who jests; a buffoon.
Jesting (jest'ing), *n.* talk to excite laughter.
Jesuit (jez'ū-it), *n.* a member of the order or society of Jesus.
Jesuitism (jez'ū-it-izm), *n.* the principles and practice of the Jesuits.
Jet (jet), *n.* a very black fossil; a spout of water; — *v.* to shoot forward.
Jetsam (jet'sam), } *n.* the throwing of goods
Jetsom (jet'sum), } overboard; the goods thrown over.
Jew (jū), *n.* a Hebrew or Israelite.
Jewel (jū'el), *n.* a precious stone; a gem; a valuable ornament; — *v.* to adorn with jewels.
Jeweler (jū'el-ler), *n.* one who deals in jewels.
Jewelery (jū'el-ler-re), *n.* jewels or trinkets; also written *Jewelry*.
Jewish (jū'ish), *a.* pertaining to the Jews.
Jib (jib), *n.* a foremost sail of a ship.
Jig (jig), *n.* a lively dance or tune.
Jilt (jilt), *n.* a woman who deceives her lover; — *v.* to deceive in love.
Jingle (jing'gl), *v.* to sound correspondingly; to clink; to tinkle; — *n.* a sharp, clinking sound.
Jingling (jing'gling), *n.* a sharp sound, as of bells.
Job (job), *n.* a piece of work; — *v.* to do small work; to deal in stocks.
Jobber (job'ber), *n.* a dealer in stocks; a small dealer.
Jockey (jok'e), *n.* one who rides or deals in horses; — *v.* to trick; to cheat.
Jocose (jō-kōs), *a.* given to jesting; sportive; waggish.
Jocular (jok'ū-ler), *a.* jocose; merry; sportive.
Jocularly (jok'ū-ler-le), *ad.* jocosely; merrily.
Jocund (jok'und), *a.* merry; gay; lively; light-hearted.
Jog (jog), *v.* to push gently; to walk or trot slowly; — *n.* a slight push; a hint.
Joggle (jog'l), *v.* to disturb by slightly shaking.
Join (join), *v.* to couple; to knit or unite; to combine.
Joiner (join'er), *n.* an artisan in wood-work.
Joint (joint), *n.* union of bones; hinge; knot; — *v.* to form into joints; — *a.* shared by two or more.
Jointly (joint'le), *ad.* unitedly; in concert.
Joint-stock (joint'stok), *n.* stock held jointly or in company.
Jointure (joint'ūr), *n.* an estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's death; — *v.* to settle a jointure on.
Joist (joist), *n.* one of the timbers to which the flooring of a house is fastened.
Joke (jōk), *n.* a jest; a witticism; — *v.* to jest; to make sport.
Jole (jōl), *n.* the cheek.
Jollity (jol'le-te), *n.* noisy festivity and merriment.

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Jolly (jol'le), *a.* merry; gay; full of life and mirth.
Jolt (jōlt), *v.* to shake or disturb with jerks; — *n.* a sudden jerk or shock.
Jostle (jos'l), *v.* to push against and shake.
Jot (jot), *n.* a point; a tittle; to make a memorandum of.
Journal (jur'nal), *n.* an account of daily transactions and events; a diary.
Journalism (jur'nal-izm), *n.* management of newspapers.
Journalist (jur'nal-ist), *n.* one who conducts or writes for a newspaper.
Journey (jur'ne), *n.* travel; — *v.* to travel.
Journeyman (jur'ne-man), *n.* a workman; a mechanic.
Joust (just), *n.* a tilt or tournament.
Jovial (jō've-al), *a.* full of mirth and happiness; jolly; gay.
Joy (joy), *n.* gladness; rapture; — *v.* to rejoice.
Joyful (joy'ful), *a.* full of joy; merry; glad; blissful.
Joyous (joy'us), *a.* glad; gay; merry; cheerful.
Jubilant (jū'be-lant), *n.* uttering songs of joy.
Jubilee (jū'be-lē), *n.* a periodical festival.
Judaism (jū'dā-izm), *n.* the religion of the Jews.
Judge (juj), *n.* a civil officer who hears and settles any cause; — *v.* to hear and determine.
Judgment (juj'ment), *n.* sentence; the mental faculty by which man ascertains truth, by comparing facts and ideas.
Judicatory (jū'de-kā-to-re), *n.* a court of justice; a judicial, distributing justice.
Judicature (jū'de-ka-tūr), *n.* power of dispensing justice; a tribunal.
Judicial (jū-dish'al), *a.* pertaining to a court or judge; inflicted as a penalty.
Judiciary (jū-dish'e-ar-e), *a.* pertaining to courts of justice; passing judgment.
Judicious (jū-dish'us), *a.* prudent; acting with sound judgment; discreet.
Jug (jug), *n.* a kind of vessel for liquors.
Juggle (jug'gl), *v.* to play tricks; to conjure.
Juggler (jug'gler), *n.* one who performs tricks.
Jugglery (jug'gler-e), *n.* legerdemain.
Jugular (jū'gū-lar), *a.* pertaining to the neck or throat.
Juice (jūs), *n.* the sap of vegetables; fluid in animals.
Juicy (jus'e), *a.* full of juice.
Jujube (jū'jūb), *n.* a pulpy fruit; a confection made of sugar and gum.
Julep (jū'lep), *n.* a mixture of water and sugar; a beverage.
July (jū-li') *n.* seventh month of the year.
Jumble (jum'bl), *v.* to mix in a confused mass; — *n.* a confused mixture.
Jump (jump), *v.* to spring upward or forward; — *n.* a leap; a spring; a bound.
Junction (jungk'shun), *n.* act of joining; union.
Juncture (jungk'tūr), *n.* a point; point of time.
June (jūn), *n.* sixth month of the year.
Jungle (jung'gl), *n.* land covered with thick brushwood.
Junior (jūn'yor), *a.* younger; less advanced; — *n.* one younger than another.
Juniper (jū'ne-per), *n.* a hardy evergreen shrub.
Junk (jungk), *n.* a Chinese ship; a lump or hard piece; old ropes; hard, salt beef.
Junket (jungk'et), *n.* a stolen entertainment; a sweetmeat.
Junto (jun'to), *n.* a cabal; a faction; a secret party.
Jupiter (jū'pe-ter), *n.* the supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans; the largest of the planets.
Jurisdiction (jū-ris-dik'shun), *n.* legal power or authority, or the district over which it extends.
Jurisdictive (jū-ris-dik'tiv), *a.* having jurisdiction.
Jurisprudence (jū-ris-prū'dens), *n.* the science of law.
Jurist (jūr'ist), *n.* a professor of the civil law.
Juror (jū'ror), *n.* one who serves on a jury; a juryman.
Jury (jū're), *n.* persons sworn to deliver truth on evidence in court.
Just (just), *a.* lawful; upright; exact; true; righteous; — *ad.* accurately; quite.
Justice (jus'tis), *n.* agreeableness to right; equity; a civil officer.
Justifiable (jus'te-fi-a-bl), *a.* that can be justified.
Justification (jus-te-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of justifying; vindication; defense.
Justify (jus'te-fi'), *v.* to judge rightly of; to absolve from guilt.
Justly (just'le), *ad.* exactly; equitably; honestly.
Justness (just'nes), *n.* conformity to truth.
Jut (jut), *v.* to project.
Jute (jūt), *n.* a kind of hemp woven into coarse cloth.
Juvenescence (jū-ve-nes'sens), *n.* youthfulness.
Juvenescent (jū-ve-nes'sent), *a.* becoming young.
Juvenile (jū've-nil), *a.* young; youthful.
Juxtaposition (juks-ta-pō-zish'un), *n.* contiguity.

K.

Kail (kāl), *n.* a kind of cabbage; colewort.
Kaleidoscope (ka-lī'do-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument which shows beautiful forms and colors.
Kaolin (kā'ō-lin), *n.* the finest China clay.
Katydid (kā'tē-did), *n.* a pale-green insect; a grasshopper.
Kedge (kej), *n.* a small anchor.
Keel (kēl). *n.* the lower timber of a boat.
Keelhaul (kēl'hawl), *v.* to haul under the keel.
Keelson (kel'sun), *n.* piece of timber over and next the keel of a boat.
Keen (kēn), *a.* eager; sharp; piercing; bitter.
Keep (kēp), *v.* to preserve; to save; to hold; to retain.
Keeper (kēp'er), *n.* one who preserves or guards.
Keepsake (kēp'sāk), *n.* a gift for remembrance of the giver.
Keg (keg), *n.* a small cask.

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Kelp (kelp), *n.* sea-weed; the calcined ashes of sea-weed, for making glass.
Ken (ken), *v.* to see; to know; — *n.* a reach of knowledge; view.
Kennel (ken'nel), *n.* a house or cot for dogs; water-course; — *v.* to lodge in a kennel.
Kerchief (ker'chif), *n.* a cloth to cover the head.
Kernel (ker'nel), *n.* anything in a husk or shell; the seed of pulpy fruits; a grain of corn; the central part.
Kerosene (ker'o-sēn), *n.* an oil used for illuminating purposes.
Kersey (ker'ze), *n.* a woolen cloth.
Kettle (ket'l), *n.* a vessel for boiling water.
Kettle-drum (ket'l-drum), *n.* a drum of metal, covered with parchment.
Key (kē), *n.* an apparatus to fasten and open locks; a lever in musical instruments for producing notes; an index.
Keystone (kē'stōn), *n.* the middle stone of an arch.
Kick (kik), *n.* a blow with the foot; — *v.* to strike with the foot.
Kid (kid), *n.* a young goat.
Kidnap (kid'nap), *v.* to steal and convey, as persons.
Kidnapper (kid'nap-er), *n.* one who steals a human being.
Kidney (kid'ne), *n.* the viscera which secretes the urine.
Kill (kil), *v.* to deprive of life; to destroy.
Kiln (kil), *n.* an oven or fabric for drying or burning anything.
Kilt (kilt), *n.* a Scottish Highlander's petticoat.
Kimbo (kim'bō), *a.* bent; crooked; arched.
Kin (kin), *n.* kindred; relation; the same kind.
Kind (kind), *a.* denoting an obliging disposition; — *n.* a genus; race; sort.
Kindle (kin'dl), *v.* to set on fire; to take fire.
Kindly (kīnd'le), *ad.* with good-will; — *a.* mild; favorable.
Kindness (kīnd'nes), *n.* sympathizing benevolence; goodness; tenderness.
Kindred (kin'dred), *n.* people related to each other; affinity; — *a.* congenial; similar.
King (king), *n.* a ruler of a kingdom.
Kingdom (king'dum), *n.* the territory of a king; a division of natural history.
Kink (kingk), *n.* the twist of a thread or rope spontaneously formed; fit of laughter or coughing; *v.* to become entangled or knotted.
Kinsfolk (kinz'fōk), *n.* relations; kindred.
Kinsman (kinz'man), *n.* a relation.
Kipper (kip'er), *n.* salmon in the spawning season; salmon salted and dried.
Kirk (kerk), *n.* the church, as in Scotland.
Kiss (kis), *n.* a salute with the lips; — *v.* to salute with the lips; to touch gently.
Kit (kit), *n.* a collection of necessaries or tools.
Kitchen (kitch'en), *n.* a room for cooking.
Kite (kit), *n.* a bird of prey; a flying toy.
Kitten (kit'n), *n.* a young cat.
Kleptomania (klep-tō-mā'ne-a), *n.* a morbid impulse to steal.
Knab (nab), *v.* to bite; to lay hold of.
Knack (nak), *n.* dexterity.
Knag (nag), *n.* a knot in or on wood; a peg.
Knapsack (nap'sak), *n.* a soldier's or traveler's bag.
Knarled (närld), *a.* knotty.
Knave (nāv), *n.* a rogue.
Knavery (nā'ver-e), *n.* quality of a knave; dishonesty.
Knavish (nā'vish), *a.* dishonest; fraudulent.
Knead (nēd), *v.* to work and press, as dough.
Knee (nē), *n.* the joint of the leg and thigh.
Kneepan (nē'pan), *n.* the round bone on the knee.
Kneel (nēl), *v.* to rest or fall on the knee.
Knell (nel), *n.* the sound of a bell at a death or funeral.
Knife (nif), *n.* an instrument for cutting.
Knight (nīt), *n.* a title; — *v.* to create a knight.
Knight-errant (nīt-er'ant), *n.* a wandering knight.
Knighthood (nīt'hood), *n.* the dignity of a knight.
Knightly (nīt'le), *a.* becoming a knight.
Knit (nit), *v.* to weave by the hand; to unite closely.
Knob (nob), *n.* a knot; a protuberance; a round ball.
Knobby (nob'be), *a.* knotty.
Knock (nok), *v.* to strike; to rap; — *n.* a blow; a rap.
Knocker (nok'er), *n.* a hammer on a door; one who knocks or strikes.
Knoll (nōl), *n.* a little hill.
Knop (nop), *n.* a tufted top.
Knot (not), *n.* a tie formed; joint of a plant; a sea mile; a knarl in wood; — *v.* to form knots.
Knotty (not'te), *a.* having many knots; intricate.
Know (nō), *v.* to have knowledge of; to understand; to recognize.
Knowingly (nō'ing-le), *ad.* understandingly.
Knowledge (nol'ej), *n.* that which is known; assured belief.
Knuckle (nuk'l), *n.* a joint of the fingers, &c.; — *v.* to yield in a contest.
Koran (kō'ran), *n.* the Mohammedan book of faith.
Kraal (krāl), *n.* a Hottentot hut or village.
Kruller (krul'ler), *n.* a raised cake fried in fat.
Kyanize (kī'an-īz), *v.* to prevent the rot in timber by use of corrosive sublimate.

L.

L (el), stands for 50; also for one pound.
La (la), *n.* a note in music.
La (law), *interj.* look! see!
Label (lā'bel), *n.* a slip of paper, &c., containing an address attached to anything; — *v.* to affix a label.
Labial (lā'be-al), *a.* relating to the lips; — *n.* a letter uttered by the lips.
Labiodental (lā-be-ō-dent'al), *a.* formed and pronounced by the lips and teeth.
Labor (lā'ber), *n.* work; toil; travail; — *v.* to work; to toil.
Laboratory (lab'o-ra-to-re), *n.* a place for chemical and medical experiments.
Laborer (lā'ber-er), *n.* one who labors.
Laborious (la-bō're-us), *a.* toilsome; wearisome.
Labrose (la-brōs), *a.* having thick lips.
Laburnum (la-bur'num), *n.* a tree bearing beautiful yellow flowers.

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Labyrinth (lab'e-rinth), *n.* a place full of intricacies.
Lac (lak), *n.* a resin giving a fine dye.
Lace (lās)), *n.* work composed of threads; — *v.* to fasten or adorn with lace.
Lacerate (las'er-āt), *v.* to tear; to rend; to wound.
Laceration (las-er-ā'shun), *n.* act of lacerating; a rent.
Lachrymal (lak're-mal), *a.* pertaining to or generating tears.
Lachrymose (lak're-mōs), *a.* tearful; sad; doleful.
Laciniated (la-sin'e-ā-ted), *a.* adorned with fringes.
Lack (lak), *v.* to need; — *n.* want; deficiency; failure.
Lackaday (lak-a-dā'), *interj.* alas! the day.
Lackey (lak'e), *n.* a footman; a male servant.
Laconic (la-kon'ik), *a.* short; brief; pithy; expressive.
Laconism (lak'on-izm), *n.* a pithy expression.
Lacquer (lak'er), *v.* to varnish; — *n.* varnish.
Lactation (lak-tā'shun), *n.* act of giving milk.
Lacteal (lak'te-al), *a.* pertaining to milk; — *n.* the vessel that conveys chyle.
Lactescent (lak-tes'sent), *a.* producing milk; milky.
Lactiferous (lak-tif'er-us), *a.* bearing or producing milk.
Lactometer (lak-tom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk.
Lad (lad), *n.* a boy; a stripling.
Ladder (lad'der), *n.* a frame with steps.
Lade (lād), *v.* to load; to throw out a liquid with a ladle.
Lading (lā'ding), *n.* load; freight; cargo.
Ladle (lā'dl), *n.* a kind of large spoon.
Lady (lā'de), *n.* a woman of refined manners; a title of respect.
Ladyship (lā'de-ship), *n.* title of a lady.
Lag (lag), *v.* to move slowly behind; to loiter.
Lagoon (la-goon'), *n.* a marsh; a shallow pond.
Lair (lār), *n.* the retreat or den of a wild beast.
Laity (lā'e-te), *n.* the people, distinguished from the clergy.
Lake (lāk), *n.* a body of water surrounded by land.
Lamb (lam), *n.* young of sheep; — *v.* to bring forth young, as lambs.
Lambent (lam'bent), *a.* playing about like flames.
Lambkin (lam'kin), *n.* a young lamb.
Lame (lām), *a.* unsound in a limb; — *v.* to cripple.
Lameness (lām'nes), *n.* the state of a cripple.
Lament (la-ment'), *v.* to bewail; to weep; to mourn.
Lamentable (lam'en-ta-bl), *a.* sad; mournful.
Lamentation (lam-en-tā'shun), *n.* audible expression of grief; wailing.
Lamina (lam'e-na), *n.* a thin plate or scale; blade of a leaf; — *pl. Laminæ.*
Laminar (lam'e-nar), *a.* consisting of or resembling thin plates or scales.
Lamp (lamp), *n.* a vessel containing oil and a wick for light.
Lampblack (lamp'blak), *n.* a fine soot from the smoke of pitch, &c.
Lampoon (lam-poon'), *n.* a personal satire in writing; — *v.* to satirize.
Lamprey (lam'pre), *n.* a fish resembling an eel.
Lance (lans), *n.* a long shaft or spear; — *v.* to pierce.
Lancet (lan'set), *n.* a surgical instrument used to open veins, &c.
Land (land), *n.* ground; earth; country; region; soil; real estate; a nation or people; — *v.* to set or come on land or on shore.
Landau (lan'daw), *n.* a four-wheeled carriage.
Landed (land'ed), *a.* consisting in land.
Landgrave (land'grāv), *n.* a German nobleman.
Landing (land'ing), *n.* a place for going or setting on shore; top of a stairway.
Landlady (land'lā-de), *n.* a lady who has tenants; the mistress of an inn.
Landlock (land'lok), *v.* to inclose by land.
Landlord (land'lord), *n.* the master of a house; the owner of houses or lands.
Landmark (land'märk), *n.* a mark to show the boundaries of land; an elevated object.
Landscape (land'skāp), *n.* aspect of a country.
Landslip (land'slip), *n.* the slipping or sliding down of land.
Landward (land'werd), *ad.* toward land.
Landwehr (land'vār), *n.* the Austrian or Prussian militia.
Lane (lān), *n.* a narrow passage or road.
Language (lang'gwāj), *n.* human speech; speech peculiar to a nation; style or manner of expression; diction.
Languid (lang'gwid), *a.* weak; spiritless; feeble.
Languish (lang'gwish), *v.* to droop; to pine away; to lose vigor.
Languishment (lang'gwish-ment), *n.* pining.
Languor (lang'gor), *n.* weariness; lassitude.
Lank (langk), *a.* thin; slender; loose; not plump.
Lantern (lan'tern), *n.* a case for carrying light.
Lanyard (lan'yard), *n.* a small piece of rope.
Lap (lap), *n.* the loose part of a garment; the knees and thighs; a fold; — *v.* to lick up; to wrap; to lay over.
Lapidary (lap'e-da-re), *n.* a dealer in precious stones.
Lapideous (lap-id'e-us), *a.* stony.
Lappet (lap'et), *n.* a little lap or flap.
Lapse (laps), *v.* to slip or glide; to fall to another; — *n.* a slip; a glide; a fault; a passing; a fall.
Larboard (lär'bōrd), *n.* left side of a vessel, looking from the stern.
Larceny (lär'se-ne), *n.* theft; the stealing of property.
Lard (lärd), *n.* the melted fat of swine; — *v.* to stuff or smear with lard.
Larder (lär'der), *n.* a place where meats, &c., are kept.
Large (lärj), *a.* bulky; wide; extensive; liberal.
Largely (lärj'le), *ad.* extensively; abundantly.
Largeness (lärj'nes), *n.* great size; magnitude.
Largess (lär'jes), *n.* a gift or donation; a present.
Larva (lär'va), *n.* an insect in a caterpillar or grub state.
Laryngoscope (lar-ing'gō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the larynx.
Larynx (lar'ingks), *n.* upper part of the windpipe.

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Lascivious (las-siv'e-us), *a.* lewd; wanton; lustful.
Lash (lash), *n.* the flexible part; a stroke; a whip; — *v.* to strike with a lash; to whip; to fasten; to satirize.
Lass (las), *n.* a young girl.
Lassitude (las'se-tūd), *n.* languor; weakness; weariness.
Lasso (las'so), *n.* a rope with a noose; — *v.* to capture with a lasso.
Last (last), *a.* latest; final; hindmost; — *v.* to continue; to endure; — *n.* a form for shaping a shoe.
Lasting (last'ing), *a.* of long continuance; durable.
Lastly (last'le), *ad.* in the last place; finally.
Latch (lach), *n.* the fastening for a door; — *v.* to fasten with a latch.
Latchet (lach'et), *n.* the string for fastening a shoe.
Late (lāt), *a.* behindhand; coming after the time; long delayed; — *ad.* after the usual time.
Lately (lāt'le), *ad.* not long ago.
Latent (lā'tent), *a.* concealed; hid; secret; unseen.
Lateral (lat'er-al), *a.* proceeding from or inclined to the side.
Lath (lath), *n.* a strip of wood used in plastering, &c.; — *v.* to cover with laths.
Lathe (lāth), *n.* a machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, iron, &c.
Lather (lath'er), *n.* a foam from soap and water; — *v.* to spread with lather.
Latin (lat'in), *n.* the ancient language of the Romans.
Latinism (lāt'in-izm), *n.* a Latin idiom.
Latitude (lat'e-tūd), *n.* breadth; freedom from restraint; distance from the equator.
Latitudinal (lat-e-tū'de-nal), *a.* pertaining to latitude.
Latitudinarian (lat-e-tū-de-nā're-an), *n.* one who departs from orthodoxy.
Latten (lat'en), *n.* sheet tin; tinned iron-plate.
Latter (lat'ter), *a.* coming or existing after the first of two.
Latterly (lat'ter-le), *ad.* of latter time; of late.
Lattice (lat'is), *n.* a framework of cross-bars; — *v.* to form into open work.
Laud (lawd), *v.* to extol; to praise; to celebrate.
Laudable (law'da-bl), *a.* praiseworthy; commendable.
Laudanum (lawd'a-num), *n.* tincture of opium.
Laudatory (lawd'a-to-re), *a.* containing praise.
Laugh (laf), *v.* to manifest mirth; — *n.* expression of sudden mirth peculiar to man.
Laughable (laf'a-bl), *a.* that may excite laughter.
Laughing (laf'ing), *n.* the act of laughter.
Laughter (laf'ter), *n.* act or noise of laughing.
Launch (lansh), *v.* to slide into water; — *n.* moving of a ship into water.
Laundress (lawn'dres), *n.* a washerwoman.
Laundry (lawn'dre), *n.* a place where clothes are washed and ironed.
Laureate (law'rē-āt), *n.* one crowned with laurel.
Laurel (law'rel), *n.* a kind of bay tree.
Lava (la'va), *n.* melted rock matter which flows from a volcano.
Lavatory (lav'a-to-re), *n.* a place for washing.
Lave (lāv), *v.* to wash; to lade out.
Laver (lā'ver), *n.* a large vessel for washing.
Lavish (lav'ish), *a.* expending profusely; — *v.* to expend profusely; to waste.
Law (law), *n.* rule of action; rule of direction; a settled principle; statute; decree.
Lawful (law'ful), *a.* according to law; legal.
Lawgiver (law'giv-er), *n.* a legislator.
Lawless (law'les), *a.* not restrained by law; illegal.
Lawn (lawn), *n.* a plain; a species of linen.
Lawsuit (law'sūt), *n.* a suit or process in law.
Lawyer (law'yer), *n.* one who practices law.
Lax (laks), *a.* loose; vague.
Laxative (laks'a-tiv), *a* loosening; mildly purgative; — *n.* a purgative medicine.
Laxity (laks'e-te), *n.* looseness; want of exactness.
Lay (lā), *v.* to put or place; to impute; to wager; to produce eggs; — *n.* a song; a stratum; a row; — *a.* not clerical.
Layer (lā'er), *n.* a stratum; bed; a sprig or shoot; a coat.
Layman (lā'man), *n.* one not a clergyman.
Lazaretto (laz-a-ret'tō), *n.* a hospital for diseased persons.
Laziness (lā'ze-nes), *n.* habitual sloth.
Lazy (lā-ze), *a.* averse to labor; slothful; sluggish.
Lea (lē), *n.* a meadow.
Lead (led), *n.* a soft metal; a slip of type metal; — *v.* to cover with lead; to separate lines of type.
Lead (lēd), *v.* to go before; to guide.
Leaden (led'n), *a.* made of lead; dull; heavy.
Leader (lēd'er), *n.* one who leads; a chief.
Leaf (lēf), *n.* part of a plant; two pages of a book; — *v.* to unfold or produce.
Leafless (lef'les), *a.* without leaves.
Leaflet (lēf'let), *n.* a small leaf.
League (lēg), *n.* an alliance; a union; three miles; — *v.* to unite for mutual interest.
Leak (lēk), *n.* a hole or defect that admits fluid to pass; — *v.* to let fluid in or out.
Leakage (lēk'āj), *n.* leaking; allowance for leaking.
Lean (lēn), *a.* thin; slender; — *n.* flesh without fat — *v.* to bend; to trust to.
Leap (lēp), *v.* to spring; to bound; — *n.* a jump.
Leap-year (lēp'yēr), *n.* every fourth year, which has 366 days.
Learn (lern), *v.* to gain knowledge or skill.
Learned (lern'ed), *a.* having learning; skilled.
Learning (lern'ing), *n.* erudition; knowledge.
Lease (lēs), *n.* a letting for hire; a tenure; — *v.* to let for use by hire.
Leasehold (lēs'hōld), *n.* a tenure held by lease.
Leash (lēsh), *n.* a leather thong; a band.
Least (lēst), *a.* smallest.
Leather (leth'er), *n.* hide of an animal dressed.
Leathern (leth'ern), *a.* made of leather.
Leave (lēv), *n.* liberty granted; a parting visit; — *v.* to quit; to bequeath.
Leaven (lev'n), *n.* a fermenting mixture; — *v.* to make light; to ferment.
Lecherous (lech'er-us), *a.* addicted to debauchery.
Lechery (lech'er-e), *n.* lewdness; indulgence of lust.
Lecture (lek'tūr), *n.* a discourse, read or pronounced; — *v.* to instruct by reading lectures; to reprove.

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Lecturer (lek'tūr-er), *n.* one who lectures.
Ledge (lej), *n.* a layer; a ridge; a reef; a moulding.
Ledger (lej'er), *n.* a chief book of accounts.
Lee (lē), *n.* side opposite to the wind.
Leech (lēch), *n.* an aquatic blood-sucking worm.
Leer (lēr), *n.* an oblique or arch look; — *v.* to look archly.
Lees (lēz), *n. pl.* dregs; sediment of liquor.
Lee-shore (lē'shōr), *n.* the shore toward which the wind blows.
Leeward (lē'werd), *ad.* toward the lee; direction opposite to the wind.
Left (left), *a.* opposite to the right; having taken leave and gone.
Leg (leg), *n.* a limb for walking and to support the body, a table, or other thing.
Legacy (leg'a-se), *n.* a bequest; anything left by will.
Legal (lē'gal), *a.* authorized or directed by law.
Legality (lē-gal'e-te), *n.* lawfulness.
Legalize (lē'gal-īz), *v.* to make lawful.
Legal-tender (lē'gal-ten'der), *n.* the medium of payment which can be lawfully offered in a country.
Legate (leg'āt), *n.* ambassador; deputy; envoy.
Legatee (leg-a-tē'), *n.* one who has a legacy.
Legation (lē-gā'shun), *n.* an embassy; deputation.
Legend (lej'end), *n.* tradition; an inscription.
Legendary (lej'en-da-re), *a.* relating to legends; romantic.
Legerdemain (lej'er-dē-mān), *n.* sleight of hand.
Legging (leg'ing), *n.* a cover for the leg.
Legible (lej'e-bl), *a.* that can be read.
Legion (lē'jun), *n.* a body of soldiers; vast number.
Legislate (lej'is-lāt), *v.* to make or enact laws.
Legislation (lej-is-lā'shun), *n.* act of making laws.
Legislative (lej'is-lā-tiv), *a.* relating to a legislature; passing laws.
Legislator (lej'is-lā-ter), *n.* one who makes laws.
Legislature (lej'is-lā-tūr), *n.* the body that has power to make laws.
Legitimacy (lē-jit'e-ma-se), *n.* lawfulness; genuineness.
Legitimate (lē-jit'e-māt), *a.* lawful; born in wedlock; real; — *v.* to render lawful.
Leisure (lē'zhur), *n.* freedom from business.
Leisurely (lē'zhur-le), *ad.* deliberately; slowly.
Lemon (lem'un), *n.* an acid fruit of the orange kind.
Lemonade (lem-un-ād'), *n.* sweetened water and lemon-juice.
Lend (lend), *v.* to grant for temporary use; to let for hire.
Length (length), *n.* measure from end to end; distance.
Lengthen (length'n), *v.* to make longer; to draw out; to grow longer.
Lengthwise (length'wiz), *ad.* in direction of the length.
Lenient (lē'ne-ent), *a.* softening; mild; gentle.
Lens (lenz), *n.* a glass by which objects are magnified and diminished.
Lent (lent), *n.* the fast of forty days before Easter.
Lenticular (len-tik'ū-ler), *a.* resembling a lens.
Lentiginous (len-tij'e-nus), *a.* freckly; scurfy.
Lento (len'tō), *ad.* in music, slowly; smoothly.
Lentus (len'tus), *a.* viscous; tenacious.
Leopard (lep'ard), *n.* a spotted quadruped.
Leper (lep'er), *n.* one infected with leprosy.
Leprosy (lep'rō-se), *n.* a disease of the skin.
Leprous (lep'rus), *a.* affected with leprosy.
Lesion (lē'zhun), *n.* a hurt, or hurting; an injury.
Less (les), *a.* smaller; not so large or great; — *ad.* in a smaller degree.
Lessee (les-sē'), *n.* one to whom a lease is delivered.
Lessen (les'n), *v.* to diminish; to weaken.
Lesson (les'n), *n.* instruction; precept; a portion of a book to be learned.
Lessor (les'ser), *n.* he who grants a lease.
Lest (lest), *conj.* for fear that.
Let (let), *v.* to permit; to lease; — *n.* hinderance; delay.
Lethal (lē'thal), *a.* deadly.
Lethargic (le-thar'jik), *a.* sleepy; very drowsy.
Lethargy (leth'ar-je), *n.* morbid drowsiness; inaction.
Lethe (lē'thē), *n.* oblivion; forgetfulness; death.
Letter (let'ter), *n.* one who leases; a written message; an alphabetic character; a printing-type; — *v.* to stamp with letters.
Letterpress (let'ter-pres), *n.* printed matter from type.
Letters (let'terz), *n. pl.* learning; literature.
Levant (lē'vant, lē-vant'), *a.* eastern; oriental.
Levee (lev'ē), *n.* a rising; a bank of earth; a concourse of people visiting a great personage.
Level (lev'el), *a.* even; flat; plain; — *v.* to make even; to take aim; — *n.* a plain; a flat surface; equality.
Leveling (lev'el-ing), *n.* act of bring to a level.
Lever (lē'ver), *n.* a mechanical power; a bar used to move or raise anything weighty.
Leveret (lev'er-et), *n.* a young hare.
Leviable (lev'e-a-bl), *a.* that may be levied.
Leviathan (le-vī'a-than), *n.* a large sea-animal.
Levigate (lev'e-gāt), *v.* to rub to a fine powder.
Levite (lē'vit), *n.* one of the tribe of Levi.
Levitical (le-vit'e-kal), *a.* relating to the Levites.
Levity (lev'e-te), *n.* want of seriousness; lightness.
Levy (lev'e), *v.* to raise; to collect; — *n.* act of raising money or troops.
Lewd (lūd), *a.* lustful; wanton; lecherous.
Lexicographer (leks-e-kog'ra-fer), *n.* the writer of a dictionary.
Lexicography (leks-e-kog'ra-fe), *n.* the art of composing dictionaries.
Lexicon (leks'e-kon), *n.* a dictionary.
Lexigraphy (leks-ig'ra-fe), *n.* the definition of words.
Liability (lī-a-bil'e-te), *n.* state of being liable; responsibility; tendency.
Liable (lī'a-bl), *a.* exposed; responsible; subject.
Liaison (lē-a-zong'), *n.* connection; union; illicit intimacy.
Liar (lī'er), *n.* one who utters falsehood.
Libation (lī-bā'shun), *n.* an offering of wine.
Libel (lī'bel), *n.* a defamatory statement; a judicial decree; — *v.* to maliciously defame; to attach by legal writ.

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Libeler (lī'bel-er), *n.* one who libels.
Libelous (lī'bel-us), *a.* defamatory; scandalous.
Liberal (lib'er-al), *a.* free in giving; tolerant; candid.
Liberality (lib-er-al'e-te), *n.* generosity; candor.
Liberate (lib'er-āt), *v.* to set at liberty.
Liberation (lib-er-ā'shun), *n.* a setting free.
Libertine (lib'er-tin), *n.* one who leads a dissolute life.
Liberty (lib'er-te), *n.* freedom; permission; privilege.
Libidinous (le-bid'e-nus), *a.* lustful; licentious; lewd.
Librarian (lī-brā're-an), *n.* one who has the care of a library.
Library (lī'bra-re), *n.* a collection of books arranged in order; place for books.
Libratory (lī'bra-to-re), *a.* moving like a balance.
License (lī'sens), *n.* permission given; document giving liberty to do certain things; — *v.* to permit by legal writ; to authorize.
Licentiate (lī-sen'she-āt), *n.* one who has a license to practice a profession.
Licentious (lī-sen'shus), *a.* immoral; unrestrained.
Licentiousness (lī-sen'shus-nes), *n.* contempt of just restraint.
Lick (lik), *v.* to touch or lap with the tongue; —*n.* a blow or stroke.
Lie (lī), *n.* an untruth uttered to deceive; — *v.* to utter falsehood; to deceive; to rest lengthwise; to lean; to remain.
Lief (lēf), *ad.* willingly.
Liege (lēj), *n.* one who owes allegiance; — *a.* trusty.
Lien (lē'en), *n.* a legal claim to hold the property of another.
Lieu (lū), *n.* stead; place.
Lieutenancy (lu-ten'an-se), *n.* office or commission of a lieutenant.
Lieutenant (lu-ten'ant), *n.* a deputy; one second in rank; an officer next below a captain.
Life (līf), *n.* union of soul and body; animation; vitality; existence; energy; spirit.
Life-boat (līf'bōt), *n.* a boat for saving life.
Life-guard (līf'gärd), *n.* the guard of a dignitary's person.
Lifeless (līf'les), *a.* without life or spirit; insipid.
Lifetime (līf'tīm), *n.* the duration of life.
Lift (lift), *v.* to raise; to exalt; — *n.* act of lifting; rise.
Ligament (lig'a-ment), *n.* anything which ties or unites.
Ligature (lig'a-tūr), *n.* anything that binds a bandage.
Light (līt), *n.* that by which we see; anything which gives light; illustration; — *a.* bright; loose; nimble; gay; not heavy; — *v.* to set on fire; to ignite; to fall; to descend.
Lighten (līt'n), *v.* to flash with light; to make lighter; to alleviate; to cheer.
Lighter (līt'er), *n.* one who lights; a boat.
Light-headed (līt'hed-ed), *a.* delirious; thoughtless.
Light-house (līt'hous), *n.* a house with a light to direct seamen.
Lightly (līt'le), *ad.* without weight; with levity; easily.
Light-minded (līt'mīnd-ed), *a.* unsettled; unsteady.
Lightness (līt'nes), *n.* levity; brightness; want of weight; giddiness; inconstancy.
Lightning (līt'ning), *n.* an electric flash.
Lights (līts), *n. pl.* lungs.
Lightsome (līt'sum), *a.* not dark; gay; cheerful.
Ligneous (lig'ne-us), *a.* made of or resembling wood.
Lignite (lig'nīt), *n.* wood coal.
Lignum-vitæ (lig-num-vī'tē), *n.* a very hard wood.
Like (lik), *a.* equal in quantity, quality, or degree; similar; — *n.* that which resembles; — *ad.* in the same manner; probably; — *v.* to relish.
Likelihood (lik'le-hood), *n.* probability.
Likely (lik'le), *a.* probable.
Liken (lik'n), *v.* to represent as similar; to compare.
Likeness (lik'nes), *n.* resemblance; a portrait; effigy.
Likewise (lik'wiz), *ad.* in like manner; moreover; also.
Liking (lik'ing), *n.* inclination; preference; desire.
Lilac (lī'lak), *n.* a pretty flowering shrub.
Lilliputian (lil-e-pū'shun), *n.* a dwarf; — *a.* diminutive.
Lily (lil'e), *n.* a bulbous plant with beautiful flowers.
Limb (lim), *n.* a member of the body; a branch of a tree; an edge or border; — *v.* to dismember.
Limber (lim'ber), *a.* easily bent; supple; flexible; pliant.
Limbo (lim'bō), *n.* the frontier border of hell; a place of confinement.
Lime (līm), *n.* the white caustic earth from limestone.
Lime-kiln (līm'kil), *n.* a furnace for burning lime.
Limestone (līm'stōn), *n.* rocks composed of carbonate of lime.
Limit (lim'it), *n.* boundary; restriction; — *v.* to confine within bounds; to restrain.
Limitation (lim-e-tā'shun), *n.* act of bounding; restriction.
Limitless (lim'it-les), *a.* unbounded; immense.
Limn (lim), *v.* to draw or paint, as in watercolors.
Limner (lim'ner), *n.* a portrait painter.
Limp (limp), *v.* to walk lamely; — *a.* pliant; weak.
Limpid (lim'pid), *a.* pure; clear; transparent.
Linch-pin (linsh'pin), *n.* a pin to keep a wheel on the axle-tree.
Linden (lin'den), *n.* the lime tree.
Line (lin), *n.* lineage or progeny; a string; an extended mark; a rank; a course; business; a verse; the equator; twelfth of an inch; — *v.* to cover on the inside.
Lineage (lin'ē-āj), *n.* pedigree; race; descent.
Lineal (lin'ē-al), *a.* being in a direct line; composed of lines; hereditary.
Lineament (lin'ē-a-ment), *n.* feature; outline.
Linear (lin'ē-er), *a.* consisting of lines.
Linen (lin'en), *a.* made of flax or hemp; — *n.* cloth of flax.
Linen-draper (lin'en-drā-per), *n.* one who deals in linen.
Liner (lin'er), *n.* a vessel of a line of packets.
Linger (ling'ger), *v.* to loiter; to remain long; to delay.
Lingual (ling'gwal), *a.* relating to the tongue.

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Linguist (ling'gwist), *n.* one versed in languages.
Liniment (lin'e-ment), *n.* a soft ointment; a balsam.
Link (lingk), *n.* part of a chain; anything connecting; — *v.* to connect by links.
Linnet (lin'net), *n.* a small singing-bird.
Linstock (lin'stok), *n.* a cannoneer's staff notched to hold a match.
Lint (lint), *n.* linen scraped into a soft substance.
Lintel (lin'tel), *n.* the upper part over a door or window.
Lion (li'un), *n.* a rapacious wild animal.
Lioness (li'un-es), *n.* a female lion.
Lip (lip), *n.* the border of the mouth; the edge of a thing.
Liquefaction (lik-wē-fak'shun), *n.* act of melting.
Liquefier (lik'wē-fi-er), *n.* that which dissolves.
Liquefy (lik'we-fi), *v.* to melt into a fluid.
Liquid (lik'wid), *a.* capable of flowing; — *n.* a flowing substance; smooth; clear; sound.
Liquidate (lik'wi-dāt), *v.* to adjust and settle; to ascertain.
Liquidation (lik-wi-dā'shun), *n.* act of liquidating.
Liquor (lik'er), *n.* a liquid; strong drink.
Liquorice (lik'or-is), *n.* a sweet root used for medicine and flavoring.
Lisp (lisp), *v.* to articulate imperfectly, especially the hissing sounds; — *n.* an imperfect utterance.
List (list), *v.* to enlist; to hearken; to attend to; — *n.* a roll or catalogue; strip of cloth; an inclination to one side, as a ship.
Listen (lis'n), *v.* to hear with attention; to be heedful.
Listener (lis'n-er), *n.* one who listens.
Listless (list'les), *a.* heedless; indifferent.
Litany (lit'a-ne), *n.* a solemn form of supplication in worship.
Literal (lit'er-al), *a.* according to the letter; exact.
Literary (lit'er-a-re), *a.* relating to literature.
Literati (lit-er-ā'ti), *n. pl.* men of learning.
Literature (lit'er-a-tūr), *n.* acquaintance with literary productions; the knowledge of letters and languages.
Lithe (lith), *a.* pliant; flexible; limber; nimble.
Litheness (lith'nes), *n.* flexibility; limberness.
Lithographic (lith-o-graf'ik), *a.* pertaining to lithography.
Lithography (lith-og'ra-fe), *n.* the art of tracing letters, &c., on stone, and of transferring them to paper by impression.
Lithology (lith-ol'o-je), *n.* history of the structure of rocks.
Lithotomy (lith-ot'o-me), *n.* operation of cutting for stone in the bladder.
Litigant (lit'e-gant), *n.* one engaged in a lawsuit; — *a.* contesting in law.
Litigate (lit'e-gāt), *v.* to contest in law.
Litigation (lit-e-gā'shun), *n.* contention in law.
Litter (lit'er), *v.* to scatter about; to bring forth; — *n.* a bedded carriage; brood of young; loose matter strewed about.
Little (lit'l), *n.* a small part, space, value, or quality; — *a.* small; not much; — *ad.* in a small degree.
Liturgical (le-tur'je-kal), *a.* pertaining to a liturgy.
Liturgy (lit'ur-je), *n.* a form or ritual of prayers.
Live (liv), *v.* to have life; to abide; to dwell; to exist.
Live (liv), *a.* having life; active.
Livelihood (liv'le-hood), *n.* the means of living.
Liveliness (liv'le-nes), *n.* vivacity; sprightliness.
Livelong (liv'long), *a.* long in duration; tedious.
Liver (liv'er), *n.* one who lives; the organ in the body which secretes bile.
Livery (liv'er-e), *n.* a dress of servants.
Live-stock (liv'stok), *n.* cattle, horses, &c.
Livid (liv'id), *a.* discolored.
Living (liv'ing), *n.* subsistence; support; an ecclesiastical benefice.
Lizard (liz'erd), *n.* a scaly reptile.
Lo (lō), *intery.* look! see! behold! observe.
Load (lōd), *n.* that which is carried; weight; freight; cargo; — *v.* to burden; to freight; to charge.
Loading (lōd'ing), *n.* a cargo; charge; burden.
Loadstar (lōd'stär), *n.* the pole-star.
Loadstone (lōd'stōn), *n.* an ore of iron which attracts other pieces of iron.
Loaf (lōf), *n.* a mass of baked bread.
Loafer (lōf'er), *n.* a low, idle man; a vagrant.
Loam (lōm), *n.* a rich earth.
Loan (lōn), *n.* that which is lent; — *v.* to lend.
Loath (lōth), *a.* unwilling; reluctant.
Loathe (lōthe), *v.* to hate or feel disgust at.
Loathsome (lōth'sum), *a.* exciting abhorrence.
Lobby (lob'be), *n.* an opening before a room.
Lobe (lōb), *n.* a division of the lungs, brain, &c.
Lobster (lob'ster), *n.* a shell-fish with large claws.
Local (lō'kal), *a.* pertaining or confined to a place.
Locality (lō-kal'e-te), *n.* place; situation.
Localize (lō'kal-iz), *v.* to limit to a particular place.
Locate (lō'kāt), *v.* to designate the place of; to place.
Location (lō-kā'shun), *n.* situation; act of placing.
Loch (lok), *n.* a lake; an arm of the sea.
Lock (lok), *n.* a place shut in; a fastening for a door, &c.; part of a fire-arm; tuft or ringlet of hair; works to confine water in a canal; *v.* to fasten with a lock; to embrace.
Locker (lok'er), *n.* any close place that locks.
Locket (lok'et), *n.* a catch; an ornamental lock.
Locksmith (lok'smith), *n.* a maker of locks.
Locomotion (lō-ko-mō'shun), *n.* act or power of moving from place to place.
Locomotive (lō-ko-mō'tiv), *a.* moving from place to place; — *n.* a railway engine.
Locust (lō'kust), *n.* a destructive insect; a tree.
Lode (lōd), *n.* an ore-producing mineral vein.
Lodge (loj), *n.* a small house; a den; a meeting or club; — *v.* to rest at night.
Lodger (loj'er), *n.* one who hires a lodging.
Lodging (loj'ing), *n.* a place of rest or temporary residence.
Loft (loft), *n.* a room near the roof.
Loftiness (lof'te-nes), *n.* altitude; pride; dignity.
Lofty (lof'te), *a.* high; proud; stately; haughty.
Log (log), *n.* a heavy piece of wood.

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Logarithm (log'a-rithm), *n.* a series of artificial numbers in arithmetical progression.
Logarithmic (log-a-rith'mik), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of logarithms.
Log-book (log'book), *n.* register of a ship's way.
Loggerhead (log'er-hed), *n.* a dunce; a blockhead.
Logic (loj'ik), *n.* the art of reasoning correctly.
Logical (loj'e-kal), *a.* according to logic; clear.
Logician (lō-jish'an), *n.* a person skilled in logic.
Log-line (log'lin), *n.* a line to measure a ship's speed.
Logotype (log'ō-tīp), *n.* a type with two or more letters in one piece.
Logwood (log'wood), *n.* a dyewood.
Loin (loin), *n.* the back of an animal; reins.
Loiter (loi'ter), *v.* to linger; to saunter.
Loiterer (loi'ter-er), *n.* one who loiters; an idler.
Loll (lol), *v.* to lounge; to hang out the tongue.
Lone (lōn), *a.* solitary.
Loneliness (lōn'le-nes), *n.* want of company.
Lonely (lōn'le), *a.* solitary; retired; single.
Lonesome (lōn'sum), *a.* secluded from society; dismal.
Long (long), *a.* extended; tedious; — *ad.* to a great length or extent; — *v.* to desire or wish for earnestly.
Longer (long'ger), *a.* more long or extended.
Longevity (lon-jev'e-te), *n.* length of life; old age.
Longing (long'ing), *n.* an earnest desire; continual wish.
Longitude (lon'je-tūd), *n.* distance east or west.
Longitudinal (lon-je-tū'de-nal), *a.* pertaining to longitude or length.
Look (look), *v.* to behold; to expect; to appear; to search for; — *n.* cast of the face; appearance; view.
Looking-glass (look'ing-glas), *n.* a mirror.
Loom (loom), *n.* a weaver's frame; — *v.* to appear elevated.
Loon (loon), *n.* a simple fellow; a fowl.
Loop (loop), *n.* a noose or double in a rope or string.
Loop-hole (loop'hōl), *n.* a hole for a strimg; an aperture; means of evasion.
Loose (loos), *v.* to untie or unbind; to release; to open; — *a.* unbound; wanton; vague.
Lop (lop), *v.* to cut short.
Loquacious (lo-kwā'shus), *a.* talkative; garrulous.
Loquacity (lo-kwas'e-te), *n.* talkativeness.
Lord (lord), *n.* a master; God; the Supreme Ruler; a title given to some nobleman, bishop, &c.; — *v.* to domineer; to rule haughtily.
Lordliness (lord'le-nes), *n.* haughtiness; dignity.
Lordling (lord'ling), *n.* a petty lord.
Lordly (lord'le), *a.* proud; haughty; insolent.
Lordship (lord'ship), *n.* a title given to a lord.
Lore (lōr), *n.* learning; instruction; erudition.
Lorn (lorn), *a.* forsaken; lost; lonely.
Lose (looz), *v.* to suffer loss; to miss; to let slip; to forfeit.
Loss (los), *n.* forfeiture; destruction, or ruin; waste.
Lot (lot), *n.* state; portion; share; chance; a field; — *v.* to allot; to share.
Lotion (lō'shun), *n.* a medicinal wash.
Lottery (lot'er-e), *n.* a distribution of prizes and blanks by lot or chance.
Loud (loud), *a.* high sounding.
Loudness (loud'nes), *n.* great sound or noise.
Lounge (lounj), *v.* to spend time lazily.
Louse (lous), *a.* an insect.
Lout (lout), *n.* an awkward person; a bumpkin.
Lovable (luv'a-bl), *a.* worthy of love; amiable.
Love (luv), *v.* to regard with affection; — *n.* an affection of the mind, caused by that which delights; courtship; the object loved; fondness.
Love-feast (luv'fēst), *n.* a religious festival.
Love-knot (luv'not), *n.* a knot emblematical of love.
Love-letter (luv'let-er), *n.* a letter from a lover.
Loveliness (luv'le-nes), *n.* qualities that excite love; beauty and amiability.
Lovely (luv'le), *a.* exciting love; amiable; beautiful.
Lover (luv'er), *n.* one who loves; a suitor.
Loving (luv'ing), *a.* affectionate; fond.
Low (lō), *a.* deep; poor; cheap; — *ad.* with a low voice; cheaply; — *v.* to bellow as an ox.
Low-bred (lō'bred), *a.* born in low life; vulgar; rude.
Lower (lō'er), *v.* to let down; to sink; to frown.
Lowland (lō'land), *n.* land low and flat.
Lowliness (lō'le-nes), *n.* humility; meanness.
Lowly (lō'le), *a.* humble; meek; mean.
Loyal (loy'al), *a.* true to one's country, love, or duty.
Loyalty (loy'al-te), *n.* fidelity to duty.
Lozenge (loz'enj), *n.* a rhomb; a small cake; an ornament; a form of medicine.
Lubber (lub'er), *n.* a heavy, gawky, idle fellow.
Lubricate (lū'bre-kāt), *v.* to rub and make slippery.
Lubricity (lū-bris'e-te), *n.* slipperiness; smoothness.
Lucent (lū'sent), *a.* bright; shining; splendid.
Lucid (lū'sid), *a.* clear; distinct; glittering; bright.
Lucifer (lū'se-fer), *n.* the devil; the morning star.
Luck (luk), *n.* chance; good or ill fortune.
Luckily (luk'e-le), *ad.* by good chance; fortunately.
Luckless (luk'les), *a.* unfortunate; wretched.
Lucky (luk'e), *a.* fortunate; successful by chance.
Lucrative (lū-kra-tiv), *a.* profitable; gainful.
Lucre (lū'ker), *n.* profit; gain; advantage.
Ludicrous (lū'de-krus), *a.* laughable; ridiculous.
Luff (luf), *n.* the part toward the wind; — *v.* to turn the head of a ship toward the wind.
Lug (lug), *v.* to pull or carry with labor; — *n.* a heavy load; a square sail
Luggage (lug'aj), *n.* heavy baggage.
Lugubrious (lū-gū'bre-us), *a.* sorrowful; mournful.
Lukewarm (lūk'wawrm), *a.* moderately warm; indifferent; tepid.
Lull (lul), *v.* to compose to rest; to subside.
Lullaby (lul'la-bi), *n.* a song to quiet infants.
Lumbago (lum-bā'gō), *n.* a rheumatic pain about the loins and back.
Lumbar (lum'bar), *a.* pertaining to the loins.
Lumber (lum'ber), *n.* useless and bulky things; sawn timber; — *v.* to heap carelessly together.

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Lumberer (lum'ber-er), *n.* one who fells timber; a backwoodsman.
Lumber-room (lum'ber-room), *n.* a room for lumber.
Luminary (lū'me-na-re), *n.* any illuminator.
Luminous (lū'me-nus), *a.* enlightened; shining.
Lump (lump), *n.* a mass of matter; the gross; —*v.* to throw into a mass; to take in the whole.
Lunacy (lū'nā-se), *n.* insanity; mental derangement.
Lunar (lū'nar), *a.* pertaining to the moon.
Lunate (lū'nāt), *a.* crescent-shaped.
Lunatic (lū'na-tik), *a.* affected with lunacy; —*n.* a person whose insanity is supposed to be affected by the moon.
Lunch (lunsh) } *n.* food taken be-
Luncheon (lun'shun), } tween regular meals.
Lung (lung), *pl.* lungs; —*n.* the organs of respiration.
Lunt (lunt), *n.* a match-cord with which to fire a cannon.
Lurch (lurch), *n.* a heavy roll of a ship; forlorn condition; —*v.* to roll to one side.
Lure (lūr), *n.* that which allures; —*v.* to entice.
Lurid (lū'rid), *a.* gloomy; dismal; purplish.
Lurk (lurk), *v.* to lie in wait; to lie concealed.
Luscious (lush'us), *a.* delicious; sweet, or rich.
Lust (lust), *n.* evil propensity; carnal desire; —*v.* to desire carnally or improperly.
Luster (lus'ter), *n.* splendor; renown; brightness; a kind of lamp.
Lustful (lust'ful), *a.* having lust; inciting to lust.
Lustral (lus'tral), *a.* used in purification.
Lustrate (lus'trāt), *v.* to cleanse or purify.
Lustrous (lus'trus), *a.* bright; glossy; shining.
Lusty (lus'te), *a.* strong; large; healthy.
Lute (lūt), *n.* a stringed instrument of music; a kind of clay; —*v.* to coat with lute.
Lutestring (lūt'string), *n.* a kind of glossy silk.
Lutheran (lū'ther-an), *a.* relating to Luther and his followers.
Luthern (lū'thern), *n.* a dormer or garret window.
Luxation (luks-ā'shun), *n.* a dislocation.
Luxuriance (lug-zū're-ans), *n.* strong, vigorous growth.
Luxuriant (lug-zū're-ant), *a.* exuberant in growth.
Luxuriate (lug-zū're-āt), *v.* to grow to excess; to live luxuriously; to expatiate.
Luxurious (lug-zū're-us), *a.* voluptuous; effeminate.
Luxury (luks'ū-re), *n.* excess in eating or dress, &c.
Lyceum (lī-sē'um), *n.* a place of instruction by lectures, &c.
Lye (lī), *n.* a solution of alkaline salt by water.
Lying (lī'ing), *n.* falsehood; —*a.* deceptive; recumbent.
Lymph (limf), *n.* a colorless animal fluid.
Lymphatic (lim-fat'ik), *a.* pertaining to lymph.
Lynch (linsh), *v.* to judge and punish without the usual forms of law.
Lynx (links), *n.* a keen-sighted animal of the cat kind.
Lyre (lir), *n.* instrument of music; a sort of harp.
Lyric (lir'ik), } *a.* pertaining to a lyre;
Lyrical (lir'e-kal), } fitted to be sung to a lyre or harp; —*n.* a lyric poem.
Lyrist (lir'ist), *n.* musician who plays on the lyre.

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Ma (mä), *n.* child's name for mother.
Mab (mab), *n.* queen of the fairies.
Macadamize (mak-ad'am-īz), *v.* to cover a road with small broken stones.
Macaroni (mak-a-rō'ne), *n.* a kind of edible paste; a finical fellow.
Mace (mās), *n.* ensign of authority; a spice.
Maceration (mas-er-ā'shun), *n.* the act of making lean, or steeping to soften.
Machiavelian (mak-e-a-vēl'yan), *a.* relating to Machiavel; cunning.
Machinate (mak'e-nāt), *v.* to plot; to plan, or contrive.
Machination (mak-e-nā'shun), *n.* an evil and malicious scheme or design.
Machine (ma-shēn), *n.* an engine for applying force; a piece of mechanism.
Machinery (ma-shē'ner-e), *n.* parts of a machine; machines collectively.
Machinist (ma-shē'nist), *n.* a maker of machines.
Macrocosm (mak'rō-kozm), *n.* the universe.
Mad (mad), *a.* disordered in mind; angry.
Madame (mad'am), *n.* title of address to a lady.
Madden (mad'n), *v.* to make or become mad.
Madly (mad'le), *ad.* furiously; with madness.
Madman (mad'man), *n.* one void of reason; a maniac.
Madness (mad'nes), *n.* state of being mad; folly.
Madonna (ma-don'a), *n.* picture of the Virgin Mary.
Madrigal (mad're-gal), *n.* a pastoral air or *song*.
Maelstrom (māl'strom), *n.* a whirlpool.
Magazine (mag-a-zēn'), *n.* a storehouse; a pamphlet.
Magdalen (mag'da-len), *n.* a reformed prostitute.
Maggot (mag'ot), *n.* grub; worm; egg of the green fly; a caprice.
Magi (mā'ji), *n. pl.* wise men of the east.
Magian (mā'je-an), *n.* an eastern philosopher.
Magic (maj'ik), *n.* sorcery; enchantment.
Magic-lantern (maj'ik-lan'tern), *n.* an optical instrument for magnifying small figures on the walls of a dark room.
Magical (maj-e-kal), *a.* pertaining to or used in magic.
Magician (ma-jish'an), *n.* one versed in magic.
Magisterial (maj-is-tē're-al), *a.* proud; lofty; authoritative; despotic.
Magistracy (maj'is-tra-se), *n.* office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.
Magistrate (maj'is-trāt), *n.* one invested with executive power.
Magna Charta (mag'na kär'ta), *n.* the great charter.

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Magnanimity (mag-na-nim'e-te), *n.* greatness of mind; great generosity.
Magnanimous (mag-nan'e-mus), *a.* great in mind; brave; not selfish; disinterested.
Magnate (mag'nāt), *n.* a man of rank and wealth.
Magnet (mag'net), *n.* the loadstone which attracts iron.
Magnetic (mag-net'ik), *a.* possessing the properties of the magnet.
Magnetism (mag'net-izm), *n.* the science or properties of the magnet; attraction.
Magnetize (mag'net-iz), *v.* to render magnetic; to attract.
Magnificence (mag-nif'e-sens), *n.* grandeur; splendor.
Magnificent (mag-nif'e-sent), *a.* splendid; pompous.
Magnifier (mag'ne-fi-er), *n.* one who magnifies; a glass which increases the size of a body to the eye.
Magnify (mag'ne-fi), *v.* to enlarge; to extol; to praise.
Magnitude (mag'ne-tūd), *n.* proportions of size or importance.
Magnolia (mag-nō'le-a), *n.* the laurel-leaved tulip-tree of America.
Magpie (mag'pi), *n.* a chattering bird.
Mahogany (ma-hog'a-ne), *n.* a beautiful hard wood used for cabinet work.
Mahometan (ma-hom'e-tan), *n.* a follower of Mahomet.
Maid (mād), *n.* an unmarried woman; female servant.
Maiden (mād'n), *n.* a young unmarried woman; — *a.* fresh.
Maidenhood (mād'n-hood), *n.* virginity; newness.
Maidenly (mād'n-le), *a.* modest; gentle.
Mail (māl), *n.* a coat of steel; a bag and the letters, papers, &c., contained in it and conveyed from one post-office to another; — *v.* to deposit and send by post.
Maim (mām), *v.* to disable a limb; to make defective; — *n.* lameness.
Main (mān), *a.* principal; chief; — *n.* the gross; force; the ocean; continent.
Mainland (mān'land), *n.* a continent.
Mainly (mān'le), *ad.* chiefly; principally.
Mainmast (mān'mast), *n.* the middle mast.
Maintain (mān-tān'), *v.* to uphold; to keep; to preserve; to support.
Maintenance (mān'te-nans), *n.* act of maintaining; sustenance; support.
Maintop (mān'top), *n.* the top of the mainmast of a ship.
Maize (māz), *n.* Indian corn.
Majestic (ma-jes'tik), *a.* having majesty; stately.
Majesty (maj'es-te), *n.* dignity; grandeur; title.
Major (mā'jer), *a.* greater; elder; — *n.* a military officer above a captain.
Majority (ma-jor'e-te), *n.* the greater number; full age; rank of major.
Make (māk), *v.* to gain; to cause to be; to force; — *n.* form; structure.
Maker (māk'er), *n.* one who forms or creates.
Maladjustment (mal-ad-just'ment), *n.* a wrong adjustment.
Maladroitness (mal-a-droyt'nes), *n.* awkwardness.
Maladministration (mal-ad-min-is-trā'shun), *n.* bad management of affairs.
Malady (mal'a-de), *n.* sickness; disease.
Malapert (mal'a-pert), *a.* bold; saucy; rude.
Malapropos (mal-ap'ro-pō), *ad.* unseasonably.
Malar (mā'ler), *a.* pertaining to the cheek.
Malaria (ma-lā're-a), *n.* unhealthy exhalation.
Malcontent (mal'kon-tent), *n.* one who is dissatisfied; — *a.* discontented.
Male (māl), *a.* belonging to the male sex; — *n.* the sex that begets young.
Malediction (mal-ē-dik'shun), *n.* a curse.
Malefactor (mal-ē-fak'ter), *n.* a criminal offender.
Malevolence (ma-lev'ō-lens), *n.* ill-will; malice.
Malevolent (ma-lev'ō-lent), *a.* ill-disposed; hostile.
Malformation (mal-for-mā'shun), *n.* ill or wrong formation.
Malice (mal'is), *n.* malevolent enmity.
Malicious (ma-lish'us), *a.* full of malice.
Malign (ma-lin'), *v.* to vilify; to slander; — *a.* malicious; pestilential.
Malignant (ma-lig'nant), *a.* envious; malicious; hostile to life.
Malignity (ma-lig'ne-te), *n.* rancorous enmity.
Mall (mawl), *n.* a kind of hammer; a public walk; — *v.* to beat with a mall.
Malleable (mal'le-a-bl), *a.* that can be extended by beating; ductile.
Malleate (mal'le-āt), *v.* to extend by hammering.
Mallet (mal'let), *n.* a kind of wooden hammer.
Mallows (mal'lōz), *n.* an emollient plant.
Malpractice (mal-prak'tis), *n.* evil or illegal practice.
Malt (mawlt), *n.* grain steeped, fermented, and dried; — *v.* to make malt.
Maltreat (mal-trēt), *v.* to treat ill; to abuse.
Maltreatment (mal-trēt'ment), *n.* ill-treatment.
Maltster (mawlt'ster), *n.* one who makes malt.
Malversation (mal-ver-sā'shun), *n.* improper practice.
Mamma (mam-ma'), *n.* name for mother.
Mammal (mam'mal), *n.* an animal that suckles its young.
Mammiferous (mam-mif'er-us), *a.* having breasts.
Mammon (mam'un), *n.* riches; the god of riches.
Mammoth (mam'uth), *n.* a huge quadruped now extinct; — *a.* very large.
Man (man), *n.* a human being; mankind; an adult male; — *v.* to supply with men.
Manacle (man'a-kl), *v.* to handcuff.
Manage (man'aj), *v.* to conduct; to control; to transact; to govern; to train.
Manageable (man'aj-a-bl). *a.* governable; tractable.
Management (man'aj-ment), *n.* conduct.
Manager (man'aj-er), *n.* a director; an economist.
Mandamus (man-dā'mus), *n.* a kind of legal writ.
Mandarin (man-da-rēn'), *n.* a Chinese public officer.
Mandate (man'dāt), *n.* an order; command.
Mandatory (man'da-to-re), *a.* enjoining; ordering.
Mandible (man'de-bl), *n.* the jaw.
Mandrel (man'drel), *n.* the revolving shank of a turner's instrument.
Mane (mān), *n.* long hair on the neck of a beast.
Manes (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* departed spirits.
Manganese (mang-ga-nēz'), *n.* a brittle metal.

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Mange (mānj), *n.* the itch or scab of cattle.
Manger (mān'jer), *n.* a trough for cattle to eat from.
Mangle (mang'gl), *v.* to mutilate; to cut roughly; to smooth linen; — *n.* a calender for smoothing linen.
Mango (mang'go), *n.* an East Indian tree and fruit.
Manhood (man'hood), *n.* virility; man's estate.
Mania (mā'ne-a), *n.* madness; raging inclination.
Maniac (mā'ne-ak), *n.* a madman.
Manifest (man'e-fest), *a.* not concealed; — *v.* to make known; — *n.* an invoice of a vessel's cargo.
Manifestation (man-e-fes-tā'shun), *n.* a disclosure; exhibition; display.
Manifesto (man-e-fes'to), *n.* a public declaration.
Manifold (man'e-fōld), *a.* many; various; diverse.
Manikin (man'e-kin) *n.* an anatomical model.
Manilla (ma-nil'la), *n.* a coarse fabric made from the palm fibers.
Manipulate (ma-nip'u-lāt), *v.* to operate with the hands.
Mankind (man-kind'), *n.* the human race.
Manlike (man'lik), *a.* manly; like a man.
Manliness (man'le-nes), *n.* bravery; dignity; qualities of a man.
Manly (man'le), *a.* brave; noble; becoming a man.
Manna (man'na), *n.* the juice of a tree concreted and used as a medicine.
Manner (man'ner), *n.* form; habit; mode; mien.
Mannerism (man'ner-izm), *n.* a uniform manner.
Mannerly (man'ner-le), *a.* complaisant; civil; well-behaved.
Manners (man'nerz), *n. pl.* deportment; behavior.
Manœuver (ma-nū'ver), *n.* evolution; stratagem; — *v.* to manage with art or address.
Manor (man'or), *n.* an estate in land.
Mansion (man'shun), *n.* a large dwelling-house.
Manslaughter (man'slaw-ter), *n.* the unlawful killing of a person, without malice.
Mantel (man'tl), *n.* the beam or stone over the fireplace.
Mantelet (man-tel-et'), *n.* a small cloak for females.
Mantle (man'tl), *n.* a loose garment or cloak; a cover; — *v.* to cloak; to cover; to disguise.
Mantua (man'tū-a), *n.* a lady's gown.
Mantuamaker (man'tū-a-māk-er), *n.* a dressmaker.
Manual (man'ū-al), *a.* made or used by the hand; — *n.* a small book.
Manufactory (man-ū-fak'to-re), *n.* a place where goods are made for use.
Manufacture (man-ū-fak'tūr), *n.* anything made; — *v.* to make from raw materials.
Manufacturer (man-ū-fak'tūr-er), *n.* one who manufactures.
Manumit (man-ū-mit'), *v.* to free from slavery.
Manure (ma-nūr), *n.* that which fertilizes land; — *v.* to fertilize.
Manuscript (man'ū-skript), *n.* writing done by hand.
Many (men'e), *a.* numerous; — *n.* a multitude.
Map (map), *n.* a delineation of parts of the earth.
Maple (mā'pl), *n.* a tree.
Mar (mär), *v.* to disfigure.
Maranatha (mär-a-nath'a), *n.* a Jewish form of curse.
Marasmus (ma-raz'mus), *n.* a kind of consumption.
Maraud (ma-rawd'), *v.* to rove in quest of plunder.
Marauder (ma-rawd'er), *n.* a freebooter; a plunderer.
Marble (mär'bl), *n.* calcareous stone; — *v.* to vein like marble; — *a.* made of marble.
March (märch), *n.* third month of the year; movement of troops; procession; movement; — *v.* to move in order by steps.
Marches (märch'ez), *n. pl.* borders; frontiers.
Marchioness (mär'shun-es), *n.* wife of a marquis.
Mare (mär), *n.* the female of the horse.
Margin (mär'jin), *n.* an edge; border; brink.
Marginal (mär'jin-al), *a.* placed in the margin.
Marigold (mar'e-gold), *n.* a plant and yellow flower.
Marine (ma-rēn), *a.* relating to the sea; — *n.* a sea-soldier; a navy; shipping.
Mariner (mar'e-ner), *n.* a seaman; a sailor.
Marital (mar'e-tal), *a.* pertaining to a husband.
Maritime (mar'e-tim), *a.* relating to the sea.
Mark (märk), *n.* a coin; an object to shoot at; token; indication; note; — *v.* to draw a mark upon; to write on; to note; to observe.
Market (mär'ket), *n.* a place for and time of sale or purchase; — *v.* to buy or sell.
Marketable (mär'ket-a-bl), *a.* fit for market; salable.
Marketing (mär'ket-ing), *n.* articles in market; the act of dealing in market.
Marksman (märks'man), *n.* one skilful in shooting at a mark; a good shooter.
Marl (märl), *n.* a species of fertilizing rich earth or clay.
Marline (mär'lin), *n.* a small line of two strands, saturated with tar.
Marmalade (mär'ma-lād), *n.* a kind of fruit jam.
Maroon (ma-roon'), *n.* a free negro in the West Indian mountains; a brownish crimson color.
Marque (märk), *n.* a commission to make reprisals at sea on an enemy.
Marquis (mär'kwis), *n.* a title of nobility.
Marriage (mar'ij), *n.* legal union of man and woman.
Marriageable (mar'rij-a-bl), *a.* suitable to be married.
Marrow (mar'ro), *n.* a soft substance in bones.
Marry (mar're), *v.* to be joined in wedlock.
Mars (märz), *n.* the god of war; a planet.
Marsh (märsh), *n.* low, wet ground; a fen.
Marshal (mär'shal), *n.* chief military commander; a civil officer; one who directs processions, &c.; — *v.* to arrange in order.
Mart (märt), *n.* a public place of sale or traffic.
Martello (mär-tel'lō), *n.* a small circular fort.
Marten (mär'ten), *n.* a kind of weasel.
Martial (mär'shal), *a.* pertaining to war; warlike; bold.
Martin (mär'tin), *n.* a species of swallow.
Martingal (mär'tin-gal), *n.* a strap to curb a horse.
Martinmas (mär'tin-mas), *n.* festival of St. Martin.
Martyr (mär'ter), *n.* one put to death for his belief; — *v.* to make a martyr of.

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Martyrdom (mär'ter-dum), *n.* death of a martyr.
Marvel (mär'vel), *v.* to wonder; — *n.* a prodigy.
Marvelous (mär'vel-us), *a.* wonderful; surprising.
Masculine (mas'ku-lin), *a.* male; like a man.
Mash (mash), *n.* a mixture of things; bran and water for cattle; — *v.* to bruise into a soft mass.
Mask (mask), *n.* a cover or disguise for the face; — *v.* to hide or disguise.
Mason (mā'sn), *n.* a builder; a freemason.
Masonic (ma-son'ik), *a.* relating to freemasonry.
Masonry (mā'sn-re), *n.* trade or craft of a mason.
Masquerade (mas-ker-ād'), *n.* an assembly of persons in disguise; — *v.* to go or assemble in masks.
Mass (mas), *n.* a body; a lump; an assemblage; the celebration of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church.
Massacre (mas'a-ker), *n.* indiscriminate slaughter; — *v.* to kill with cruelty.
Massive (mas'siv), *a.* bulky; solid; ponderous; weighty.
Mast (mast), *n.* the elevated timber beam of a vessel which supports the yards, sails, and rigging.
Master (mas'ter), *n.* a title; a ruler; superior; proprietor; teacher; chief; — *v.* to conquer.
Masterpiece (mas'ter-pēs), *n.* a chief performance.
Mastery (mas'ter-e), *n.* superiority over; victory.
Mastic (mas'tik), *n.* a resin.
Masticate (mas'te-kāt), *v.* to chew, as food.
Mastiff (mas'tif), *n.* a large, strong species of dog.
Mat (mat), *n.* a texture of rope or rushes, &c.; — *v.* to weave into a mat; to entangle.
Match (mach), *n.* a game; a contest; an equal marriage; something to take fire; — *v.* to pair; to marry.
Matchless (mach'les), *a.* having no equal.
Mate (māt), *n.* a companion; second officer of a vessel; — *v.* to associate; to suit.
Material (ma-tē're-al), *a.* consisting of matter; — *n.* the substance of which anything is made.
Materialism (ma-tē're-al-izm), *n.* the doctrine of materialists.
Materialist (ma-tē're-al-ist), *n.* one who denies the existence of spiritual substances.
Materialize (ma-tē're-al-iz), *v.* to render material.
Materially (ma-tē're-al-le), *ad.* importantly; essentially.
Maternal (ma-ter'nal), *a.* motherly; with affection.
Maternity (ma-ter'ne-te), *n.* the relation of a mother.
Mathematical (math-ē-mat'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to mathematics; demonstrative.
Mathematician (math-ē-ma-tish'an), *n.* one versed in mathematics.
Mathematics (math-ē-mat'iks), *n. pl.* the science of quantity, magnitude, and number.
Matinal (mat'e-nal), *a.* pertaining to the morning.
Matinee (mat-e-nā'), *n.* a reception or musical entertainment held in daytime.
Matins (mat'inz), *n. pl.* morning worship.
Matrass (mat'ras), *n.* a chemical vessel.
Matrice (mā'tris), *n.* a mould for casting.
Matrix (mā'triks), *n.* the womb; a mould.
Matricide (mat're-sīd), *n.* the murderer of a mother.
Matriculate (ma-trik'ū-lāt), *v.* to admit to membership, as in a college; — *n.* one entered in a college, &c.
Matriculation (ma-trik-ū-lā'shun), *n.* admitting to membership.
Matrimonial (mat-re-mō'ne-al), *a.* of or relating to marriage; conjugal.
Matrimony (mat're-mun-e), *n.* marriage; wedlock.
Matron (mā'trun), *n.* an elderly woman; a nurse.
Matter (mat'ter), *n.* substance constituting bodies; pus; subject; — *v.* to signify; to be of importance.
Matting (mat'ting), *n.* materials for mats.
Mattock (mat'tok), *n.* a tool for grubbing; a pickaxe.
Mattress (mat'res), *n.* a bed made of hair, &c.
Mature (ma-tūr'), *a.* ripe; full grown; — *v.* to perfect; to consider well.
Maturity (ma-tū're-te), *n.* mature state; ripeness.
Maudlin (maud'lin), *a.* sentimentally drunk; stupid.
Maul (mawl), *n.* a heavy wooden hammer; — *v.* to beat and bruise.
Mausoleum (maw-so-lē'um), *n.* a magnificent tomb or monument.
Maw (maw), *n.* stomach of a beast; craw of a fowl.
Mawkish (mawk'ish), *a.* apt to give satiety and loathing.
Maxillary (maks'il-lar-e), *a.* pertaining to the jaw-bone.
Maxim (maks'im), *n.* a general principal; an axiom.
Maximum (maks'e-mum), *n.* the greatest quantity.
May (mā), *n.* the fifth month of the year; — *v.* to be possible; to be able; to have license.
Mayor (mā'er), *n.* chief magistrate of a city.
Mayoralty (mā'er-al-te), *n.* the office of a mayor.
Mazarine (maz'a-rēn), *n.* a deep blue color.
Maze (māz), *n.* a labyrinth; astonishment; perplexity.
Mazy (māz'e), *a.* intricate.
Me (mē), *pron.* objective case of *I.*
Mead (mēd), *n.* a liquor made of honey and water; a meadow.
Meadow (med'o), *n.* low or grass land.
Meager (mē'ger), *a.* lean; thin; poor; hungry; scanty.
Meal (mēl), *n.* grain ground; food taken at one eating.
Mealy (mēl'e), *a.* like meal.
Mean (mēn), *a.* low; base; average; — *n.* intermediate; — *v.* to intend; to design; to have in view.
Meander (me-an'der), *n.* a winding or devious course; — *v.* to run in windings.
Meaning (mēn'ing), *n.* purpose; intention; signification.
Meanness (mēn'nes), *n.* lowness, sordidness.
Means (mēnz), *n. pl.* method; instrument; income.
Meantime (mēn'tīm), *ad.* in the intervening time.
Measles (mē'zlz), *n.* an eruptive disease.
Measure (mezh'ur), *n.* that which measures; portion; extent; time in music; degree; means to an end; — *v.* to ascertain the extent or quantity of.

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Measurement (mezh'ūr-ment), *n.* act of measuring; mensuration.
Meat (mēt), *n.* food in general; flesh for food.
Mechanic (me-kan'ik), *n.* an artisan.
Mechanical (me-kan'ik-al), *a.* relating to mechanics and mechanism.
Mechanics (me-kan'iks), *n. pl.* the science that explains the laws of motion and force.
Mechanism (mek'an-izm), *n.* structure of a machine.
Mechanist (mek'an-ist), *n.* one skilled in machines.
Medal (med'al), *n.* a coin with a device; a piece of metal stamped.
Meddle (med'l), *v.* to interpose uninvited.
Meddler (med'ler), *n.* a busy-body in another's affairs.
Meddlesome (med'l-sum), *a.* apt to meddle.
Mediæval (mē-de-ē'val), *a.* relating to the middle ages.
Mediate (mē'de-āt), *v.* to interpose; to intercede.
Mediator (mē'de-ā-tor), *n.* an intercessor.
Medical (med'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to healing.
Medicate (med'e-kāt), *v.* to tincture with medicines.
Medicinal (me-dis'e-nal), *a.* healing; used in medicine.
Medicine (med'e-sin), *n.* anything that cures or lessens pain or disease.
Mediocre (mē'de-ō-ker), *a.* of moderate degree.
Mediocrity (mē-de-ok're-te), *n.* middle state or condition; moderation.
Meditate (med'e-tāt), *v.* to consider thoughtfully; to muse.
Meditation (med-e-tā'shun), *n.* serious contemplation; deep thought.
Meditative (med'e-tā-tiv), *a.* given to contemplation.
Medium (mē'de-um), *n.* anything intervening; means, or instrument.
Medley (med'le), *n.* a mingled or confused mass.
Meed (mēd), *n.* a reward.
Meek (mēk), *a.* mild; gentle.
Meekness (mēk'nes), *n.* mildness; gentleness.
Meerschaum (mēr'shawm), *n.* a mineral earth; a kind of tobacco-pipe.
Meet (mēt), *v.* to come in contact; to join; — *a.* fit; qualified; suitable.
Meeting (mēt'ing), *n.* an interview; an assembly.
Megrim (mē'grim), *n.* a painful disorder of the head.
Melancholy (mel'an-kol-e), *a.* dismal; — *n.* dejection or depression of spirits.
Meliorate (mēl'yō-rāt), *v.* to make better; to improve.
Melioration (mēl-yō-rā'shun), *n.* improvement.
Mellifluous (mel-lif'lū-us), *a.* flowing with sweetness.
Mellow (mel'lō), *a.* soft with ripeness; — *v.* to mature; to ripen.
Mellowness (mel'lō-nes), *n.* softness; maturity; ripeness.
Melodrama (mel'ō-dram-a), } *n.* a kind of
Melodrame (mel'ō-drāme), } dramatic performance.
Melodious (me-lō'de-us), *a.* musical; harmonious.
Melodize (mel'ō-dīz), *v.* to make melodious.
Melody (mēl'ō-de), *n.* an agreeable succession of musical sounds; a tune.
Melt (melt), *v.* to dissolve.
Member (mem'ber), *n.* a limb of an animal; one of a society; a representative.
Membership (mem'ber-ship), *n.* the state of being a member; a community.
Membrane (mem'brān), *n.* a thin skin or tissue.
Membranous (mem'bra-nus), *a.* consisting of membranes.
Memento (mē-men'tō), *n.* that which reminds.
Memoir (mem'wor), *n.* a short biographical sketch.
Memorable (mem'o-ra-bl), *a.* worthy of remembrance.
Memorandum (mem-o-ran'dum), *n.* a note to assist the memory.
Memorial (mē-mō're-al), *a.* bringing to memory; — *n.* that which serves to keep in remembrance; a monument; a written address of solicitation.
Memory (mem'ō-re), *n.* the faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events; remembrance.
Menace (men'as), *v.* to threaten; — *n.* a threat.
Menagerie (men-azh'e-re), *n.* a collection of foreign or wild animals.
Mend (mend), *v.* to repair; to rectify or correct.
Mendacity (men-das'e-te), *n.* habitual falsehood.
Mendicant (men'de-kant), *n.* a beggar; — *a.* begging.
Mendicity (men-dis'e-te), *n.* state of being a beggar.
Menial (mē'ne-al) *a.* low; mean; — *n.* a domestic.
Menstrual (men'strū-al), *a.* monthly; lasting a month.
Menstrum (men'strū-um), *n.* a solvent or dissolving fluid.
Mensurable (men'sū-ra-bl), *a.* that can be measured.
Mensuration (men-sū-rā'shun'), *n.* act of measuring.
Mental (men'tal), *a.* pertaining to the mind.
Mention (men'shun), *n.* an expression in words; a hint.
Mentor (men'ter), *n.* a wise and faithful adviser.
Mercantile (mer'kan-til), *a.* commercial trading.
Mercenary (mer'se-na-re), *a.* that may be hired; greedy of gain; venal; mean.
Mercer (mer'ser), *n.* a dealer in silks, &c.
Merchandise (mer'chan-dīz), *n.* anything bought and sold in trade; goods; wares.
Merchant (mer'chant), *n.* one who buys and sells goods; a trader.
Merchantman (mer'chant-man), *n.* a trading-ship.
Merciful (mer'se-ful), *a.* compassionate; tender.
Merciless (mer'se-les), *a.* hard-hearted; cruel.
Mercurial (mer-kū're-al), *a.* composed of quicksilver; active; versatile; sprightly.
Mercury (mer'ku-re), *n.* quicksilver; a planet.
Mercy (mer'se), *n.* pity; compassion; clemency; pardon.
Mere (mēr), *a.* pure; simple; absolute; — *n.* a pool or lake.
Merely (mēr'le), *ad.* only.
Merge (merj), *v.* to sink.

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Meridian (me-rid'e-an), *n.* a circle which the sun crosses at noon; midday, or noon; the highest point.
Merino (mē-rē'no), *n.* a fine breed of sheep; a fabric made of merino wool.
Merit (mer'it), *n.* value, or excellence; desert; — *v.* to earn; to deserve; to entitle.
Meritorious (mer-e-tō're-us), *a.* worthy of reward or praise.
Mermaid (mer'mād), *n.* a fabulous sea-woman.
Merriment (mer're-ment), *n.* gayety, with laughter and noise; hilarity; mirth.
Merry (mer'e), *a.* loudly cheerful; gay; jovial.
Mesentery (mez'en-ter-e), *n.* a membrane in the middle of the intestines.
Mesh (mesh), *n.* a space between the threads of a net.
Mesmeric (mez-mer'ik), *a.* pertaining to mesmerism.
Mesmerism (mez'mer-izm), *n.* the art of mesmerizing.
Mesmerize (mez'mer-iz), *v.* to cause by external agency a state of insensibility.
Mesozoic (mez-ō-zō'ik), *a.* relating to the stratified formations holding the middle forms of life.
Mess (mes), *n.* a dish of food; a number of persons who eat together; a mixture; disorder; — *v.* to eat of a mess.
Message (mes'saj), *n.* notice of advice sent; an errand.
Messenger (mes'sen-jer), *n.* the bearer of a message or errand; a harbinger.
Messiah (mes-sī'ah), *n.* Christ the anointed; the Saviour.
Messmate (mes'māt), *n.* one eating at the same table.
Metal (met'al), *n.* a solid shining opaque body.
Metallic (me-tal'ik), *a.* having the nature of metals.
Metallist (met'al-ist), *n.* one skilled in metals.
Metallurgy (met'al-ur-je), *n.* art of separating and refining metals.
Metamorphose (met-a-mor'fōz), *v.* to change the shape of; to transform.
Metamorphosis (met-a-mor'fō-sis), *n.* transformation.
Metaphor (met'a-fer), *n.* a comparison or similitude.
Metaphorical (met-a-for'e-kal), *a.* having a metaphor; figurative; not literal.
Metaphrase (met'a-frāz), *n.* a literal translation.
Metaphysical (met-a-fiz'e-kal), *a.* existing only in thought; abstract.
Metaphysician (met-a-fe-zish'an), *n.* one versed in the science of metaphysics.
Metaphysics (met-a-fiz'iks), *n. pl.* the science of mind.
Mete (mēt), *v.* to measure.
Metempsychosis (me-tem-se-kō'sis), *n.* the passage of the soul after death into another body.
Meteor (mē'te-er), *n.* a luminous body in the air.
Meteoric (mē-te-or'ik), *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or proceeding from meteors.
Meteorolite (mē-tē-or'o-lit), *n.* a meteoric stone.
Meteorology (mē-tē-or-ol'o-je), *n.* the science of the atmosphere and its phenomena.
Meter (mē'ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring.
Metheglin (mē-theg'lin), *n.* a beverage made of honey.
Methinks (mē-thingks'), *v.* it seems to me.
Method (meth'ud), *n.* orderly manner; system.
Methodical (me-thod'e-kal), *a.* ranged in order.
Methodist (meth'o-dist), *n.* one of a sect founded by John Wesley.
Metre (mēt'er), *n.* verse; harmonic measure.
Metric (met'rik), *a.* denoting measurement.
Metrical (met're-kal), *a.* relating to poetic measure.
Metrology (mē-trol'o-je), *n.* the science of weights and measures.
Metropolis (mē-trop'ō-lis), *n.* the chief city or capital.
Metropolitan (met-rō-pol'e-tan), *a.* relating to the metropolis; — *n.* an archbishop.
Mettle (met'l), *a.* courage.
Mettlesome (met'l-sum), *a.* lively; gay; high-spirited; brisk.
Mew (mū), *n.* a cage, or coop; an inclosure; — *v.* to confine; to cry, as a cat.
Mezzotinto (mez-zō-tin'to), *n.* an engraving on copper.
Miasm (mī'azm), **Miasma** (mī-az'ma), } *n.* noxious exhalation; malaria.
Miasmatic (mī-az-mat'ik), *a.* relating to miasma.
Microphone (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for making low sounds more distinctly audible.
Microscope (mī'krō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for viewing minute objects.
Microscopic (mī-krō-skop'ik), *a.* very minute.
Micturition (mik-tū-rish'un), *n.* act of passing or desire to pass the urine.
Mid (mid), *a.* middle.
Midday (mid'dā), *n.* noon.
Middle (mid'l), *a.* equally distant from the ends; intermediate; — *n.* point equally distant from the ends.
Middling (mid'ling), *a.* of a middle rank; moderate.
Midge (mij), *n.* an insect.
Midnight (mid'nīt), *n.* the middle of the night.
Midriff (mid'rif), *n.* the diaphragm.
Midshipman (mid'ship-man), *n.* a naval cadet.
Midst (midst), *n.* the middle.
Midway (mid'wā), *n.* the middle of the way.
Midwife (mid'wīf), *n.* a woman who assists others in childbirth.
Midwifery (mid'wīf-re), *n.* the art or practice of a midwife.
Mien (mēn), *n.* aspect; air.
Might (mīt), *n.* power; strength; force.
Mightiness (mīt'e-nes), *n.* power; might; greatness.
Mighty (mīt'e), *a.* having great strength.
Mignonette (min-yo-net'), *n.* a fragrant plant.
Migrate (mī'grāt), *v.* to remove to another place or country.
Migratory (mī'gra-to-re), *a.* disposed to migrate; roving.
Milch (milsh), *a.* giving milk; applied to cows.
Mild (mīld), *a.* placid; gentle; calm; soft.
Mildew (mil'dū), *n.* noxious spots on cloth or paper; — *v.* to taint with mildew.
Mildly (mīld'le), *ad.* gently.

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Mildness (mīld'nes), *n.* quality of being mild; gentleness; mercy; softness.
Mile (mil), *n.* a linear measure of 320 rods, 1760 yards, or 5280 feet.
Mileage (mil'āj), *n.* rate of fee for travel by the mile.
Militant (mil'e-tant), *a.* engaged in warfare.
Military (mil'e-ta-re), *a.* warlike; — *n.* the army.
Militia (me-lish'a), a national military force.
Milk (milk), *n.* a liquid from mammiferous animals for nourishment.
Milkmaid (milk'mād), *n.* a female who milks.
Milky-way (milk'e-wā), *n.* a white track in the heavens; galaxy.
Mill (mil), *n.* a machine for grinding; one-tenth of a cent; a factory building; — *v.* to grind; to stamp coin; to full.
Mill-dam (mil'dam), *n.* a dam holding water.
Millenarian (mil-lē-nā're-an), *n.* one who believes in the millennium.
Millennial (mil-len'e-al), *a.* relating to the millennium.
Millennium (mil-len'e-um), *n.* the thousand years of Christ's reign on earth.
Milleped (mil'le-ped), *n.* an insect with many feet.
Miller (mil'er), *n.* one who attends a mill.
Milliner (mil'in-er), *n.* one who make ladies' caps and hats.
Millinery (mil'in-er-e), *n.* ladies' head-dresses, &c.
Million (mil'yun), *a.* ten hundred thousand.
Millionaire (mil-yun-ār'), *n.* one having a million.
Mill-race (mil'rās), *n.* a current of water to turn a mill-wheel.
Milt (milt), *n.* the spleen; the roe of fishes.
Mimic (mim'ik), *n.* a ludicrous imitator; — *a.* imitative; — *v.* to imitate for sport; to ape.
Mimicry (mim'ik-re), *n.* sportive imitation.
Minaret (min'a-ret), *n.* a lofty slender spire.
Minatory (min'a-to-re), *a.* threatening; menacing.
Mince (mins), *v.* to cut into small pieces; to speak with affectation.
Mind (mind), *n.* the thinking faculty; purpose; opinion; — *v.* to heed; to regard.
Minded (mind'ed), *a.* disposed; inclined.
Mindful (mind'ful), *a.* regardful; attentive; heedful.
Mine (min), *a.* belonging to me; — *n.* a place where minerals are dug; an excavation; — *v.* to dig; to sap.
Miner (mī'ner), *n.* one who works at mining.
Mineral (min'er-al), *n.* a substance not organic, existing on or in the earth; — *a.* impregnated with mineral substances.
Mineralize (min'er-al-īz), *v.* to combine with or change into a mineral; to seek minerals.
Mineralogist (min-er-al'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in minerals.
Mineralogy (min-er-al'o-je), *n.* the science of minerals.
Mingle (ming'gl), *v.* to mix.
Miniature (min'e-tūr), *n.* a small likeness.
Minim (min'im), *n.* a dwarf; a note in music; a very small measure; a drop.
Minimum (min'e-mum), *n.* the least quantity or degree.
Minion (min'yun), *n.* a favorite or dependant; a small kind of printing-type.
Minister (min'is-ter), *n.* an agent or ambassador; a pastor; — *v.* to give to; to communicate; to supply.
Ministerial (min-is-tē're-al), *a.* relating to a minister; done under authority.
Ministration (min-is-trā'shun), *n.* office of a minister; agency.
Ministry (min'is-tre), *n.* office; service; ecclesiastical function; ministers of government.
Mink (mink), *n.* a small animal with valuable fur.
Minor (mī'nor), *a.* less; smaller; — *n.* a person under the age of twenty-one.
Minority (mi-nor'e-te), *n.* state of being under age; — *a.* fewer in number.
Minster (min'ster), *n.* a monastery or cathedral.
Minstrel (min'strel), *n.* a singer and player of music; a reciter of lyric poetry.
Minstrelsy (min'strel-se), *n.* the art or occupation of minstrels.
Mint (mint), *n.* an aromatic plant; a place for coining money; — *v.* to coin.
Minuend (min'ū-end), *n.* the number to be lessened by subtraction.
Minuet (min'ū-et), *n.* a stately, graceful dance.
Minus (mī'nus), *a.* an algebraic term denoting less.
Minute (min'it), *n.* the sixtieth part of an hour, or of a degree; short memorandum or sketch; — *v.* to set down in short notes.
Minute (mi-nūt), *a.* very small; circumstantial; particular.
Minuteness (mi-nūt'nes), *n.* smallness; exactness.
Minutia (mi-nū'she-a), *n.* the smallest particulars or details.
Minx (minks), *n.* a pert, wanton girl.
Miocene (mī'ō-sēn), *n.* a term applied to the middle tertiaries.
Miracle (mir'a-kl), *n.* an act or event beyond the understood laws of nature.
Miraculous (me-rak'ū-lus), *a.* supernatural; extraordinary.
Mirage (me-rāzh), *n.* an atmospheric optical illusion, presenting double images, of water in sandy deserts, or appearing to elevate objects in the air.
Mire (mīr), *n.* soft, wet earth; mud; — *v.* to mix or whelm in mud; to daub or soil.
Mirror (mir'er), *n.* a looking-glass; a pattern.
Mirth (merth), *n.* noisy gayety; social merriment.
Mirthful (merth'ful), *a.* merry; gay; jovial.
Miry (mī're), *a.* full of mud.
Misacceptation (mis-ak-sep-tā'shun), *n.* the taking in a wrong sense.
Misadventure (mis-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* a mischance; misfortune; ill luck.
Misadvised (mis-ad-vizd'), *a.* ill-advised; ill-directed.
Misalliance (mis-al-lī'ans), *n.* any wrong alliance.
Misanthrope (mis'an-thrōp), **Misanthropist** (mis-an'thro-pist), *n.* a hater of mankind.
Misanthropic (mis-an-throp'ik), *a.* hating mankind.
Misanthropy (mis-an'thrō-pe), *n.* hatred of mankind.
Misapplication (mis-ap-ple-kā'shun), *n.* a wrong application.
Misapply (mis-ap-plī'), *v.* to apply wrongly.
Misapprehend (mis-ap-prē-hend'), *v.* to take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand.
Misapprehension (mis-ap-prē-hen'shun), *n.* a mistake.

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Misappropriate (mis-ap-prō'pre-āt), *v.* to appropriate wrongly.
Misappropriation (mis-ap-prō-pre-ā'shun), *n.* wrong appropriation.
Misbehave (mis-be-hāv'), *v.* to behave improperly.
Misbehavior (mis-be-hāv'yer), *n.* ill conduct.
Misbelief (mis-be-lēf'), *n.* wrong belief; false religion.
Miscalculate (mis-kal'kū-lāt), *v.* to calculate wrongly.
Miscalculation (mis-kal-kū-lā'shun), *n.* wrong calculation.
Miscarry (mis-kar'e), *v.* to fail; to have an abortion.
Miscellaneous (mis-sel-lā'ne-us), *a.* mixed; various.
Miscellany (mis-sel'a-ne), *n.* a collection of various kinds of writings.
Mischance (mis-chans'), *n.* mishap; misfortune; calamity.
Mischief (mis'chef), *n.* evil perpetrated; damage.
Mischievous (mis'che-vus), *a.* injurious; hurtful.
Mischoose, (mis-chūz'), *v.* to make a wrong choice.
Miscite (mis-sīt'), *v.* to cite or quote wrongly.
Miscomputation (mis-kom-pū-tā'shun), *n.* false reckoning.
Miscompute (mis-kom-pūt'), *v.* to compute wrongly.
Misconceive (mis-kon-sēv'), *v.* to mistake; to misjudge.
Misconception (mis-kon-sep'shun), *n.* false opinion.
Misconduct (mis-kon'dukt), *n.* ill-behavior.
Misconduct (mis-kon-dukt'), *v.* to mismanage.
Misconjecture (mis-kon-jek'tūr), *n.* wrong conjecture.
Misconstruction (mis-kon-struk'shun), *n.* wrong interpretation of words or things.
Misconstrue (mis-kon-strū'), *v.* to interpret wrongly.
Miscount (mis-kownt'), *v.* to mistake in counting.
Miscreant (mis'kre-ant), *n.* a vile, unprincipled wretch.
Misdeed (mis-dēd'), *n.* an evil action; fault; crime.
Misdemeanor (mis-de-mē'ner), *n.* bad conduct.
Misdirect (mis-de-rekt'), *v.* to direct wrongly.
Misdoing (mis-doo'ing), *n.* a wrong done; an offense.
Miser (mī'zer), *n.* an extremely covetous person.
Miserable (miz'er-a-bl), *a.* wretched; very unhappy.
Miserly (mī'zer-le), *a.* very covetous; sordid; niggardly.
Misery (miz'er-e), *n.* great unhappiness; distress; calamity.
Misfit (mis-fit'), *n.* a bad fit.
Misform (mis-form'), *v.* to make of an ill form.
Misfortune (mis-for'tūn), *n.* adversity; disaster; calamity.
Misgive (mis-giv'), *v.* to fill with doubt; to fail.
Misgiving (mis-giv'ing), *n.* inward distrust; doubt.
Misgovern (mis-guv'ern), *v.* to govern ill.
Misgovernment (mis-guv'ern-ment), *n.* ill management; disorder.
Misguidance (mis-gīd'ans), *n.* false direction.
Misguide (mis-gīd'), *v.* to lead into error; to mislead.
Mishap (mis-hap'), *n.* ill chance; an accident.
Mishna (mish'na), *n.* Jewish tradition.
Misinform (mis-in-form'), *v.* to give wrong information to.
Misinformation (mis-in-for-mā'shun), *n.* false intelligence.
Misinterpret (mis-in-ter'pret), *v.* to understand or explain in a wrong sense.
Misinterpretation (mis-in-ter-pre-tā'shun), *n.* wrong interpreting.
Misjudge (mis-juj'), *v.* to judge erroneously; to mistake.
Misjudgment (mis-juj'ment), *n.* a wrong judgment.
Mislay (mis-lā'), *v.* to lay in a wrong place; to lose.
Mislead (mis-lēd'), *v.* to lead astray or into error.
Mismanage (mis-man'aj), *v.* to manage or conduct ill.
Mismanagement (mis-man'aj-ment), *n.* bad management of any matter.
Misname (mis-nām'), *v.* to call by the wrong name.
Misnomer (mis-no'mer), *n.* a wrong name; a misnaming.
Misogamist (mis-og'a-mist), *n.* a hater of marriage.
Misogynist (mis-og'e-nist), *n.* a woman-hater.
Misogyny (mis-og'e-ne), *n.* hatred or aversion to women.
Misplace (mis-plās'), *v.* to place wrong.
Misprint (mis-print'), *v.* to print wrong; — *n.* a mistake in printing.
Mispronounce (mis-prō-nouns'), *v.* to utter words incorrectly.
Mispronunciation (mis-prō-nun-sē-ā'shun), *n.* wrong or improper pronunciation.
Misquotation (mis-kwō-tā'shun), *n.* a wrong quotation.
Misquote (mis-kwōt'), *v.* to cite or quote incorrectly.
Misreckon (mis-rek'n), *v.* to compute incorrectly.
Misrelate (mis-re-lāt), *v.* to relate inaccurately.
Misrepresent (mis-rep-re-zent'), *v.* to falsify.
Misrepresentation (mis-rep-re-zen-tā'shun), *n.* false or incorrect account.
Misrule (mis-rūl'), *n.* confusion; unjust rule.
Miss (mis), *n.* a young woman or girl; loss; want; mistake; — *v.* to err; to fail to hit.
Missal (mis'sal), *n.* the Roman Catholic mass-book.
Misshape (mis-shāp'), *v.* to shape ill; to deform.
Missile (mis'il), *n.* a weapon or thing thrown.
Missing (mis'ing), *a.* lost; absent; wanting.
Mission (mish'un), *n.* act of sending or being sent; station for missionaries.
Missionary (mish'un-a-re), *n.* one sent to propagate religion; — *a.* relating to missions.
Missive (mis'siv), *a.* sent, or that may be sent; — *n.* a letter sent; a message.
Misstate (mis-stāt'), *v.* to state wrongly.
Misstatement (mis-stāt'ment), *n.* a wrong statement.
Mist (mist), *n.* anything that dims; watery vapor; rain.
Mistake (mis-tāk'), *n.* misconception; error; — *v.* to err in judgment.

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Mistaken (mis-tā'kn), *a.* taken or understood incorrectly; erroneous.
Mister (mis'ter), *n.* a title of address for Mr.; master.
Misthought (mis-thawt'), *n.* thought wrong of.
Mistiness (mis'te-nes), *n.* state of being misty; obscurity.
Mistletoe (miz'l-tō), *n.* a parasitic plant that grows on trees.
Mistranslate (mis-trans-lāt'), *v.* to translate incorrectly.
Mistranslation (mis-trans-lā'shun), *n.* erroneous translation.
Mistreat (mis-trēt'), *v.* to ill-treat; to abuse.
Mistress (mis'tres), *n.* a woman who governs or teaches; a term of address; Mrs.
Mistrust (mis-trust'), *n.* want of confidence; —*v.* to regard with suspicion; to doubt.
Misty (mis'te), *a.* full of mist; dark; obscure.
Misunderstand (mis-un-der-stand'), *v.* to take in a wrong sense.
Misunderstanding (mis-un-der-stand'ing), *n.* disagreement; difference.
Misuse (mis-ūz'), *v.* to treat ill; to abuse.
Misuse (mis-ūs'), *n.* ill use.
Mite (mit), *n.* a very small insect.
Mitigate (mit'e-gāt), *v.* to lessen; to alleviate; to appease.
Mitigation (mit-e-gā'shun), *n.* alleviation; assuaging.
Mitrailleuse (mit-ral-yāz'), *n.* a many-barreled gun.
Mitre (mi'ter), *n.* a bishop's crown; junction of angles.
Mitten (mit'n), *n.* a glove without fingers.
Mittimus (mit'te-mus), *a.* a warrant of commitment to prison; a writ for removal.
Mix (miks), *v.* to mingle; to blend; to unite.
Mixture (miks'tūr), *n.* a mixed mass or compound.
Mizzenmast (miz'n-mast), *n.* the mast nearest the stern.
Mizzle (miz'l), *v.* to rain in very fine drops.
Mnemonics (nē-mon'iks), *n. pl.* the art of memory.
Moan (mōn), *v.* to mourn; to lament; —*n.* lamentation.
Moanful (mōn'ful), *a.* expressing sorrow.
Moat (mōt), *n.* a ditch or trench round a castle.
Mob (mob), *n.* a disorderly crowd; —*v.* to harass tumultuously.
Mobility (mo-bil'e-te), *n.* susceptibility of motion.
Mobilization (mob-il-e-zā'shun), *n.* putting troops into readiness for active service.
Mobilize (mob'il-iz), *v.* to call troops into active service.
Moccasin (mok'a-sin), *n.* an Indian shoe of soft leather; a kind of snake.
Mocha (mō'ka), *n.* a kind of coffee.
Mock (mok), *v.* to deride; to mimic; —*a.* counterfeit; false.
Mockery (mok'er-e), *n.* derision; ridicule; scorn.
Mode (mōd), *n.* form; method; fashion; variation of a verb.
Model (mod'el), *n.* a structure to be imitated; —*v.* to plan; to shape.
Moderate (mod'er-āt), *a.* not violent; —*v.* to allay; to preside over.
Moderation (mod-er-ā'shun), *n.* calmness; state of being moderate.
Moderator (mod'er-ā-ter), *n.* one who presides.
Modern (mod'ern), *a.* of the present time; recent.
Modernize (mod'ern-iz), *v.* to make modern.
Modest (mod'est), *a.* diffident; chaste.
Modesty (mod'est-e), *n.* purity of manners.
Modicum (mod'e-kum), *n.* a small portion.
Modifier (mod'e-fī-er), *n.* one who or that which modifies.
Modify (mod'e-fī), *v.* to change the form of.
Modish (mō'dish), *a.* fashionable; in the mode.
Modulate (mod'ū-lāt), *v.* to vary sounds.
Modulation (mod-ū-lā'shun), *n.* act of modulating; agreeable harmony.
Modulator (mod'ū-lā-ter), *n.* that which varies sounds.
Mogul (mō'gul), *n.* the name of the former emperors of Hindostan.
Mohair (mō'hār), *n.* stuff, of goat's hair.
Mohammedan (mō-ham'e-dan), *a.* relating to Mohammed; —*n.* a follower of Mohammed.
Moiety (moy'e-te), *n.* half; one of two equal parts.
Moil (moil), *v.* to work painfully; to drudge.
Moist (moist), *a.* moderately wet; humid; damp.
Moisten (mois'n), *v.* to make humid.
Moisture (mois'tur), *n.* dampness; slight wetness.
Molar (mō'lar), *a.* adapted to grind; —*n.* a double tooth.
Molasses (mō-las'ez), *n.* a syrup which drains from sugar.
Mole (mōl), *n.* a natural bodymark; a pier; a mound; a small animal.
Molecular (mō-lek'ū-ler), *a.* relating to molecules.
Molecule (mōl'e-kūl), *n.* a small particle.
Molest (mō-lest'), *v.* to disturb; to annoy.
Molestation (mō-les-tā'shun), *n.* disturbance.
Mollient (mōl'yent), *a.* assuaging; softening.
Mollifiable (mol'e-fī-a-bl), *a.* that may be softened.
Mollify (mol'e-fī), *v.* to soften; to assuage.
Molten (mōl'ten), *a.* made of melted metal.
Moment (mō'ment), *n.* the most minute portion of time; importance; weight.
Momentary (mō'ment-ar-e), *a.* lasting a moment.
Momentous (mō-ment'us), *a.* important; weighty.
Momentum (mō-ment'um), *n.* force of a moving body.
Monachism (mon'a-kizm), *n.* monastic life.
Monad (mon'ad), *n.* an indivisible particle; an atom.
Monarch (mon'ark), *n.* a supreme ruler.
Monarchical (mo-nar'ke-kal), *a.* pertaining to a monarch or monarchy.
Monarchist (mon'ar-kist), *n.* an advocate of monarchs and monarchy.
Monarchy (mon'ar-ke), *n.* government of a monarch; a kingdom.
Monastery (mon'as-ter-e), *n.* a house for monks.
Monastic (mo-nas'tik), *a.* relating to monks.
Monasticism (mo-nas'te-sizm), *n.* a monastic life.
Monday (mun'dā), *n.* second day of the week.
Monetary (mon'ē-ter-e), *a.* pertaining to money.
Money (mun'e), *n.* metal coined for public use, or a substitute for it.
Moneyed (mun'id), *a.* rich; possessed of money.

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Monger (mung'ger), *n.* a trader; a seller.
Mongrel (mung'grel), *a.* of a mixed breed; — *n.* an animal of a mixed breed.
Monition (mō-nish'un), *n.* warning; instruction.
Monitor (mon'e-ter), *n.* one who warns; a subordinate in a school.
Monitory (mon'e-to-re), *a.* giving admonition.
Monk (mungk), *n.* one who lives in a monastery.
Monkey (mungk'e), *n.* an animal like the ape.
Monkish (mungk'ish), *a.* relating to monks.
Monochord (mon'o-kord), *n.* a musical instrument.
Monochromatic (mon-o-kro-mat'ik), *a.* consisting of one color.
Monocracy (mo-nok'ra-se), *n.* government by one person.
Monogamy (mo-nog'a-me), *n.* marriage to one wife only.
Monogram (mon'o-gram), *n.* a character or cipher composed of several letters interwoven.
Monograph (mon'ō-graf), *n.* a description limited to a single thing.
Monolith (mon'o'lith), *n.* a column of a single stone.
Monologue (mon'ō-log), *n.* a speech by a person alone.
Monomania (mon-o-mā'ne-a), *n.* madness confined to one particular subject.
Monophysite (mo-nof'e-sit), *n.* one who maintains that Christ had but one nature.
Monopolist (mo-nop'o-list), *n.* one who monopolizes.
Monopolize (mo-nop'o-liz), *v.* to obtain or engross the whole.
Monopoly (mo-nop'o-le), *n.* entire control or appropriation.
Monostich (mon'ō-stik), *n.* a poem of one verse.
Monosyllabic (mon-ō-sil-lab'ik), *a.* of one syllable.
Monosyllable (mon-ō-sil'la-bl), *n.* a word of one syllable.
Monotheism (mon'o-thē-izm), *n.* the belief in the existence of one God only.
Monotone (mon'o-tōn), *n.* with dull uniformity.
Monotonous (mo-not'o-nus), *a.* in the same tone; without variety.
Monotony (mo-not'o-ne), *n.* uniformity of tone; sameness.
Monsoon (mon-soon'), *n.* a periodical wind.
Monster (mon'ster), *n.* anything out of the usual course of nature.
Monstrosity (mon-stros'e-te), *n.* an unnatural production.
Monstrous (mon'strus), *a.* unnatural; horrible.
Month (munth), *n.* the twelfth part of a year.
Monthly (munth'le), *a.* occurring every month.
Monument (mon'ū-ment), *n.* a tomb; a record.
Monumental (mon-ū-ment'al), *a.* preserving memory.
Mood (mood), *n.* temper or disposition; a form or inflection of mind.
Moodiness (mood'e-nes), *n.* sullenness; peevishness.
Moody (mood'e), *a.* out of humor; sad; gloomy.
Moon (moon), *n.* the planet which revolves round the earth.
Moor (moor), *n.* a black man; a marsh; — *v.* to fasten a ship by cable and anchor.
Moorings (moor'ingz), *n. pl.* anchors, buoys, &c., to fasten a ship.
Moorland (moor'land), *n.* waste or marshy land.
Moose (moos), *n.* the largest of the deer kind.
Moot (moot), *v.* to plead or argue; to discuss or debate.
Mop (mop), *n.* an instrument to clean floors, &c.
Mope (mōp), *v.* to be dull or spiritless; — *n.* a stupid person.
Mopish (mōp'ish), *a.* dull.
Moraine (mo-rān'), *n.* accumulation of stones, &c.
Moral (mor'al), *a.* pertaining to the practices or conduct of men with reference to right and wrong; virtuous; mental; — *n.* a lesson taught by a fiction or fable.
Morale (mo-ral'), *n.* moral condition, as of a body of men.
Moralist (mor'al-ist), *n.* one who teaches morals.
Morality (mō-ral'e-te), *n.* the doctrine or science of man's duties.
Moralize (mor'al-iz), *v.* to speak or write on moral subjects; to apply to a moral purpose.
Morals (mor'alz), *n. pl.* the practice of the duties of life.
Morass (mō-ras'), *n.* a marsh; low, wet ground.
Morbid (mor'bid), *a.* diseased; not sound or healthy.
Mordaceous (mor-dā'shus), *a.* biting; snappish; sarcastic.
Mordant (mor'dant), *a.* tending to fix; biting; — *n.* a substance to fix colors in cloth.
More (mōr), *n.* larger number or quality; — *a.* greater in quantity or number; — *ad.* to a greater degree.
Moreover (mōr-ō'ver), *ad.* further; besides.
Morgue (morg), *n.* a place for dead bodies.
Moribund (mor'e-bund), *a.* in a state of dying.
Mormon (mor'mon), *n.* one of a sect founded by Joseph Smith.
Mormonism (mor'mon-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Mormons.
Morning (morn'ing), *n.* the first part of the day.
Morocco (mo-rok'o), *n.* a fine kind of grained leather of goat or sheep-skin, dressed.
Morose (mo-rōs'), *a.* sullen; sour; peevish; gloomy.
Morpheus (mor'fe-us), *n.* the god of dreams.
Morphia (mor'fe-a), *n.* a vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium.
Morrow (mor'ro), *n.* next day after the present.
Morsel (mor'sel), *n.* a bite; a mouthful; small piece.
Mortal (mor'tal), *a.* subject to death; deadly; human; — *n.* a human being.
Mortality (mor-tal'e-te), state of being mortal; frequency of deaths.
Mortar (mor'tar), *n.* a cement used in building; a vessel for pounding substances with a pestle; a bomb-cannon.
Mortgage (mor'gaj), *n.* a pledge of houses and land for debt; — *v.* to pledge for securing a debt.
Mortgagee (mor-ga-jē'), *n.* one to whom an estate is mortgaged.
Mortgager (mor'ga-jer), *n.* one who gives a mortgage.

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Mortification (mor-te-fe-kā'shun), *n.* gangrene; humiliation; chagrin.
Mortify (mor'te-fi), *v.* to corrupt; to humble.
Mortifying (mor'te-fi-ing), *a.* tending to mortify; humiliating.
Mortise (mor'tis), *n.* a hole cut to receive a tenon; — *v.* to join with a mortise.
Mortmain (mort'mān), *n.* an alienable estate.
Mortuary (mor'tū-a-re), *n.* a gift after death; a place for burial; — *a.* pertaining to the dead.
Mosaic (mo-zā'ik), *n.* work variegated by shells and stones of various colors; — *a.* relating to Moses and his law.
Moslem (mos'lem), *n.* an orthodox Mohammedan.
Mosque (mosk), *n.* a Mohammedan temple.
Mosquito (mos-kē'to), *n.* a small stinging insect.
Moss (mos), *n.* a herbaceous plant growing on trees, &c. — *v.* to cover with moss.
Mossy (mos'se), *a.* overgrown with moss.
Most (mōst), *a.* greatest in number or quantity; — *n.* the greatest number; — *ad.* in the greatest degree.
Mote (mōt), *n.* a very small particle of matter.
Moth (moth), *n.* a small insect that eats cloth.
Mother (muth'er), *n.* a female parent; a slimy substance in liquors; — *a.* native; — *v.* to adopt as a child.
Motherhood (muth'er-hood), *n.* the state of a mother; maternity.
Motherly (muth'er-le), *a.* like a mother; tender.
Motion (mō'shun), *n.* act of changing place; movement; a proposal made.
Motionless (mō'shun-les), *a.* destitute of motion.
Motive (mō'tiv), *a.* causing motion; moving; — *n.* incitement to volition or action.
Motley (mot'le), *a.* consisting of different colors.
Motor (mō'ter), *n.* a force that gives motion.
Motory (mō'to-re), *a.* giving motion.
Mottle (mot'l), *v.* to mark with spots of different colors.
Motto (mot'to), *n.* an inscription or device.
Mould (mōld), *n.* soft earth; a matrix or form; a minute fungus; — *v.* to shape.
Moulder (mōld'er), *n.* one who moulds; — *v.* to decay or perish.
Mouldy (mōld'e), *a.* covered with mould.
Moult (mōlt), *v.* to shed hair, feathers, &c.
Mound (mound), *n.* a bank to fortify; — *v.* to fortify with a mound.
Mount (mount), *n.* a hill; mountain; heap; — *v.* to rise; to soar; to place on a carriage.
Mountain (mount'an), *n.* a vast protuberance of the earth.
Mountaineer (mount-an-ēr'), *n.* dweller on a mountain.
Mountainous (mount'an-us), *a.* abounding in mountains.
Mountebank (mount'e-bank), *n.* a pretender; quack.
Mounted (mount'ed), *a.* raised; embellished.
Mounting (mount'ing), *n.* an ascent; an ornament.
Mourn (mōrn), *v.* to grieve.
Mourner (mōrn'er), *n.* one who laments.
Mournful (mōrn'ful), *a.* sorrowful; lamentable.
Mourning (mōrn'ing), *n.* act of sorrowing; dress of mourners.
Mouse (mous), *n.* a small rat.
Mouser (mouz'er), *n.* a cat that catches mice or rats.
Mouth (mouth), *n.* the aperture of an animal for eating and speaking; an opening; — *v.* to utter with a loud voice.
Mouthful (mouth'ful), *n.* as much as fills the mouth.
Mouth-piece (mouth'pēs), *n.* part of an instrument for the mouth; one who speaks for others.
Movable (moov'a-bl), *a.* that can be moved.
Move (moov), *v.* to put in motion; to change place; to propose or recommend.
Movement (moov'ment), *n.* act of moving; change of place.
Moving (moov'ing), *a.* changing place; pathetic.
Mow (mou), *n.* a pile of hay or grain.
Mow (mō), *v.* to cut away with a scythe.
Mowing (mō'ing), *n.* cutting with a scythe.
Much (much), *a.* great in quantity; — *n.* a great quantity; — *ad.* in a great degree.
Mucilage (mū'se-lāj), *n.* a slimy, viscous solution.
Mucilaginous (mū-se-laj'in-us), *a.* ropy; viscous; soft.
Muck (muk), *n.* anything filthy; — *v.* to manure with moist dung.
Mucous (mū'kus), *a.* slimy.
Mucus (mū'kus), *n.* a slimy animal fluid.
Mud (mud), *n.* wet earth; mire; — *v.* to bedaub or make foul with mud.
Muddle (mud'l), *v.* to make turbid or confused.
Muddy (mud'de), *a.* turbid; foul; — *v.* to make foul with mud.
Muff (muf), *n.* a warm fur cover for both hands.
Muffin (muf'in), *n.* a round, spongy, light cake.
Muffle (muf'l), *v.* to cover close; to wrap.
Mug (mug), *n.* a cup or vessel to drink from.
Muggy (mug'ge), *a.* warm, damp, and close.
Mulatto (mū-lat'to), *n.* the offspring of a black and a white person.
Mulberry (mul'ber-re), *n.* a tree and its fruit.
Mulch (mulch), *n.* rotten straw or litter.
Mulct (mulkt), *n.* a fine; a penalty; — *v.* to punish by a fine.
Mule (mūl), *n.* an animal or plant of a mongrel kind; the offspring of a horse and ass; a machine for spinning cotton, &c.
Muleteer (mū-le-tēr'), *n.* a mule-driver.
Mulish (mū'lish), *a.* like a mule; perverse.
Muller (mul'ler), *n.* a stone for grinding colors or powders.
Mulligatawny (mul-le-ga-taw'ne), *n.* a kind of soup.
Mullion (mul'yun), *n.* an upright division in a window frame.
Multifarious (mul-te-fā're-us), *a.* having great multiplicity or diversity.
Multiform (mul'te-form), *a.* having various forms.
Multiformity (mul-te-form'e-te), *n.* many and various forms.
Multangular (mul-tang'gu-ler), *a.* having many angles.
Multicavous (mul-te-kā'vus), *a.* having many cavities.
Multicepital (mul-te-sep'e-tal), *a.* many-headed.
Multigenerous (mul-te-jen'er-us), *a.* having many kinds.
Multiped (mul'te-ped), *n.* an insect with many feet.

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Multiple (mul'te-pl), *n.* number exactly divisible by another.
Multiplex (mul'te-pleks), *a.* having many folds.
Multiplicand (mul'te-ple-kand'), *n.* a number to be multiplied.
Multiplication (mul-te-ple-kā'shun), *n.* act of multiplying.
Multiplicity (mul-te-plis'e-te), *n.* state of being many.
Multiplier (mul'te-plī-er), *n.* one who or that which multiplies.
Multiply (mul'te-plī), *v.* to increase in numbers.
Multitude (mul'te-tūd), *n.* a great number.
Multitudinous (mul-te-tū'de-nus), *a.* numerous.
Mumble (mum'bl), *v.* to mutter; to chew.
Mummer (mum'mer), *n.* a sporter in disguise.
Mummify (mum'me-fī), *v.* to make into a mummy.
Mummy (mum'me), *n.* a dead body embalmed.
Mumpish (mump'ish), *a.* sullen; cross; silent.
Mumps (mumps), *n.* disease of the neck; sullenness.
Munch (munsh), *v.* to chew with shut mouth.
Mundane (mun'dān), *a.* belonging to the world; earthly.
Municipal (mū-nis'e-pal), *a.* belonging to a city.
Municipality (mū-nis-e-pal'e-te), *n.* a district.
Munificence (mū-nif'e-sens), *n.* bountifulness.
Munificent (mū-nif'e-sent), *a.* giving liberally.
Munition (mū-nish'un), *n.* materials used in war.
Mural (mū'ral), *a.* pertaining to or like a wall.
Murder (mur'der), *n.* the act of killing a person with premeditated malice; — *v.* to assassinate; to put an end to.
Murderer (mur'der-er), *n.* one guilty of murder.
Muriatic (mū-re-at'ik), *a.* pertaining to or obtained from sea salt.
Murky (mur'ke), *a.* dark; obscure; gloomy.
Murmur (mur'mur), *v.* to mutter; to complain; — *n.* a complaint; a purling sound.
Murmurer (mur'mur-er), *n.* one who murmurs.
Murrain (mur'rān), *n.* an infectious cattle-disease.
Muscle (mus'l), *n.* a fleshy fiber; the organ of motion; a shell-fish.
Muscoid (mus'koyd), *a.* moss-like; — *n.* a moss-like plant.
Muscular (mus'kū-ler), *a.* full of muscles; strong.
Muse (mūz), *n.* meditation; contemplation; *pl.* the nine goddesses presiding over the arts; — *v.* to meditate.
Museum (mū-zē'um), *n.* a collection of curiosities.
Mush (mush), *n.* boiled corn-meal.
Mushroom (mush'room), *n.* an edible fungus.
Music (mū'zik), *n.* science which treats of harmony; melody, or harmony.
Musical (mū'ze-kal), *a.* melodious; sweet-sounding.
Musician (mū-zish'an), *n.* one skilled in music.
Musk (musk), *n.* an animal; a fragrant scent; — *v.* to perfume with musk.
Musket (mus'ket), *n.* a common hand-gun.
Musky (mus'ke), *a.* having the odor of musk.
Muslin (muz'lin), *n.* a fine kind of cotton cloth.
Mussulman (mus'l-man), *n.* a Moslem or Mohammedan.
Must (must), *v.* to be obliged, morally or physically; to grow mouldy; — *n.* new wine unfermented.
Mustache (mus-tăsh'), *n.* hair on the upper lip.
Mustang (mus'tang), *n.* a wild horse.
Mustard (mus'terd), *n.* a plant and its seed.
Muster (mus'ter), *v.* to assemble; — *n.* a review of troops; register of forces.
Mustiness (mus'te-nes), *n.* mouldiness; foulness.
Musty (mus'te), *a.* mouldy.
Mutability (mū-ta-bil'e-te), *n.* change of mind; instability.
Mutable (mū'ta-bl), *a.* subject to change; inconstant.
Mutation (mū-tā'shun), *n.* act or process of changing.
Mute (mūt), *a.* silent; speechless; — *n.* one silent; dung of birds; — *v.* to dung, as birds.
Mutilate (mū'te-lāt), *v.* to cut off; to maim.
Mutilation (mū-te-lā'shun), *n.* deprivation of a limb or essential part.
Mutineer (mū-te-nēr'), *n.* one guilty of mutiny.
Mutinous (mū'te-nus), *a.* disposed to mutiny; seditious.
Mutiny (mū'te-ne), *n.* naval or military insurrection; — *v.* to rise against lawful authority.
Mutter (mut'er), *v.* to speak low; to grumble.
Mutton (mut'n), *n.* the flesh of sheep.
Mutual (mū'tū-al), *a.* given and received; acting in return.
Muzzle (muz'l), *v.* to restrain from biting; — *n.* a fastening for the mouth.
My (mī), *a.* belonging to me.
Mycology (mī-kol'o-je), *n.* the science of the fungi.
Myopic (mī-op'ik), *a.* short-sighted.
Myriad (mir'e-ad), *n.* ten thousand; any large number.
Myrrh (mer), *n.* a resin in the form of drops.
Myrtle (mer'tl), *n.* a shrub.
Myself (mī-self'), *pron.* I or me, in person.
Mysterious (mis-tē're-us), *a.* obscure; incomprehensible.
Mystery (mis'ter-e), *n.* a secret; anything obscure.
Mystic (mis'tik), *n.* one pretending to have direct intercourse with God.
Mystical (mis'te-kal), *a.* obscure; secret; hid; allegorical.
Mysticism (mis'te-sizm), *n.* obscure doctrine; the doctrines and tenets of mystics.
Mystify (mis'te-fī), *v.* to involve in mystery; to deceive.
Myth (mith) *n.* a fable.
Mythological (mith-o-loj'e-kal), *a.* relating to mythology.
Mythology (mith-ol'o-je), *n.* the history of fabulous doctrines and heathen deities.

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N.

Nab (nab), *v.* to catch suddenly; to seize.
Nabob (nā'bob), *n.* a rich man; an Indian prince; elate.
Nadir (nā'dir), *n.* point opposite the zenith.
Nævus (nē'vus), *n.* a birthmark.
Nag (nag), *n.* a small horse.
Naiad (nā'yad), *n.* a water-nymph; a shell-fish.
Nail (nāl), *n.* a claw; a horny substance on the fingers and toes; an iron pin.
Naivete (nā'ēv-ta), *n.* native simplicity.
Naked (nā'ked), *a.* having no covering; exposed.
Nakedness (nā'ked-nes), *n.* want of covering.
Name (nām), *n.* title; reputation; — *v.* to mention by name; to denominate.
Nameless (nām'les), *a.* having no name.
Namesake (nām'sāk), *n.* one of the same name.
Nap (nap), *n.* a short sleep; downy surface of cloth; — *v.* to sleep a little.
Nape (nāp), *n.* the joint of the neck behind.
Naphtha (nap'tha), *n.* a volatile, bituminous, and inflammable liquid.
Napkin (nap'kin), *n.* a cloth or small towel to wipe the hands, &c.
Narcissus (nar-sis'us), *n.* a genus of flowering plants.
Narcotic (nar-kot'ik), *a.* inducing sleep, or stupefying; — *n.* a drug producing lethargy or sleep.
Nard (nārd), *n.* an aromatic plant; an ointment.
Narrate (nar-rāt'), *v.* to recite; to tell; to relate.
Narration (nar-rā'shun), *n.* an account; story.
Narrative (nar'a-tiv), *n.* a story; — *a.* giving account of particulars.
Narrator (nar-rā'ter), *n.* one who tells.
Narrow (nar'rō), *a.* not broad or wide; close; covetous; — *v.* to contract; to limit; to confine.
Narrowness (nar'rō-nes), *n.* lack of width; meanness.
Nasal (nā'zal), *a.* pertaining to the nose; — *n.* a sound through the nose.
Nascent (nas'ent), *a.* beginning to exist or grow; arising.
Nasty (nas'te), *a.* dirty; filthy; nauseous; obscene.
Natal (nā'tal), *a.* pertaining to nativity; native.
Nation (nā'shun), *n.* a people living under one government and in one country.
National (nash'un-al), *a.* pertaining to a nation.
Nationality (nash-un-al'e-te), *n.* attachment to one's own country.
Nationalize (nash'un-al-īz), *v.* to make national.
Native (nā'tiv), *a.* produced by nature; pertaining to one's birthplace; — *n.* one born in a place.
Nativity (na-tiv'e-te), *n.* place, or manner of birth.
Natron (nā'trun), *n.* native carbonate of soda.
Natural (nat'u-ral), *a.* produced or affected by nature; not revealed; unaffected; — *n.* an idiot.
Naturalist (nat'u-ral-ist), *n.* one versed in the natural history of animals.
Naturalization (nat-ū-ral-iz-ā'shun), *n.* admission to rights and privileges of a citizen.
Naturalize (nat'u-ral-iz), *v.* to invest with the rights and privileges of citizenship.
Nature (nā'tūr), *n.* regular course; natural affection; sort; kind.
Naught (nawt), *n.* nothing.
Naughtiness (naw'te-nes), *n.* mischievousness; badness.
Naughty (naw'te), *a.* bad; corrupt; wicked.
Nausea (naw'she-a), *n.* sickness, with feeling of vomiting; disgust.
Nauseate (naw'she-āt), *v.* to feel disgust; to loathe.
Nauseous (naw'shus), *a.* disgusting; loathsome.
Nautical (naw'te-kal), *a.* of or relating to ships or seamen; naval; marine.
Nautilus (naw'te-lus), *n.* a shell-fish that sails.
Naval (na'val), *a.* belonging to ships; nautical.
Nave (nāv), *n.* center of a church and of a wheel.
Navel (nā'vl), *n.* the mark in the center of the abdomen.
Navigable (nav'e-ga-bl), *a.* that may be navigated.
Navigate (nav'e-gāt), *v.* to pass on water with ships; to sail.
Navigation (nav-e-gā'shun), *n.* the act, science, or art of steering ships.
Navigator (nav'e-gā-ter), *n.* one who directs the course of a ship; a sailor.
Navy (nā've), *n.* a fleet of ships; the crews of a fleet.
Nay (nā), *ad.* no; not; — *n.* denial; a refusal.
Neap (nēp), *a.* low; scanty; deficient; — *n.* a neap tide.
Near (nēr), *a.* not distant; close; direct; stingy; — *v.* to approach; — *ad.* almost.
Nearness (nēr'nes), *n.* closeness; intimacy; stinginess.
Neat (nēt), *a.* clean; pure.
Neatness (nēt'nes), *n.* cleanliness; elegance; purity.
Nebula (neb'ū'la), *n.* a faint misty appearance in the heavens, produced by stars; film in the eye.
Nebulous (neb'ū-lus), *a.* pertaining to a nebula; cloudy.
Necessaries (nes'es-sa-rēz), *n. pl.* things indispensable.
Necessary (nes'es-sa-re), *a.* inevitable; essential.
Necessitate (ne-ses'e-tāt), *v.* to make necessary; to constrain.
Necessity (ne-ses'e-te), *n.* that which must be; need; compulsion; poverty.
Neck (nek), *n.* the part connecting the head and body; a narrow tract of land.
Neckerchief (nek'er-chif), *n.* a cloth for the neck.
Necklace (nek'lās), *n.* a string of beads, &c., worn on the neck by women.
Necrology (ne-krol'o-je), *n.* a register of deaths.
Necromancer (nek'rō-man-ser), *n.* a conjurer.
Necromancy (nek'rō-man-se), *n.* conjuration.
Necrophagous (ne-krof'ā-gus), *a.* feeding on the dead.
Necropolis (ne-krop'o-lis), *n.* a burial place: a cemetery.
Nectar (nek'tar), *n.* the drink of the gods; any pleasant drink; the secretion of plants.
Nectarine (nek'ta-rin), *n.* a fruit of the plum kind.

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Need (ned), *n.* a state that requires relief; want; — *v.* to want.
Needful (nēd'ful), *a.* necessary; required.
Needle (nē'dl), *n.* a pointed instrument for sewing, and for the mariner's compass; — *v.* to form into crystals.
Needless (nēd'les), *a.* not needed; unnecessary.
Needy (nēd'e), *a.* necessitous; very poor.
Nefarious (ne-fā're-us), *a.* extremely wicked; villainous.
Negation (ne-gā'shun), *n.* denial.
Negative (neg'a-tiv), *a.* implying denial; — *n.* a word of denial, as *not*; — *v.* to disprove; to dismiss or reject.
Neglect (neg-lekt'), *v.* to omit by carelessness or design; — *n.* omission; slight.
Neglectful (neg-lekt'ful), *a.* inattentive; heedless; careless.
Negligence (neg'le-jens), *n.* habitual neglect; omission of duty; carelessness.
Negligent (neg'le-jent), *a.* careless; inattentive.
Negotiable (ne-gō'she-a-bl), *a.* that may be negotiated.
Negotiate (ne-gō'she-āt), *v.* to bargain; to treat with.
Negro (nē'gro), *n.* a black man of Africa or his descendants.
Neigh (nā), *v.* to cry as a horse; — *n.* voice of a horse.
Neighbor (nā'ber), *n.* one who dwells near another.
Neighborhood (nā'ber-hood), *n.* a place or part near.
Neighborly (nā'ber-le), *a.* kind; civil; social.
Neither (nē'ther), *conj.* not either.
Neologist (nē-ol'o-jist), *n.* an innovator in language or theology.
Neology (nē-ol'o-je), *n.* the introduction of new words into a language; rationalistic.
Neophyte (nē'ō-fīt), *n.* a convert; a novice.
Nephew (nev'ū), *n.* son of a brother or sister.
Nephritic(nē-frit'ik), *a.* relating to the kidneys.
Nepotism (nep'o-tizm), *n.* favoritism to relatives.
Nereid (nē're-id), *n.* a sea-nymph.
Nerve (nerv), *n.* a fiber which conveys sensation to the brain; firmness; — *v.* to give strength or vigor to.
Nerveless (nerv'les), *a.* without strength or nerve.
Nervine (nerv'in), *a.* quieting nervous excitement.
Nervous (nerv'us), *a.* strong; vigorous; easily agitated.
Nest (nest), *n.* a bed formed by birds or insects; a number of boxes.
Nestle (nes'l), *v.* to lie close.
Nestling (nest'ling), *n.* a bird just hatched.
Net (net), *n.* a trap for catching fish and fowls; — *a.* clear of all charges and deductions; — *v.* to make net work; to produce in clear profit.
Nether (neth'er), *a.* lying beneath; lower; infernal.
Nethermost (neth'er-mōst), *a.* lowest.
Nettle (net'l), *n.* a stinging plant; — *v.* to irritate; to provoke.
Network (net'wurk), *n.* work formed like a net.
Neural (nū'ral), *a.* pertaining to the nerves.
Neuralgia (nū-ral'je-a), *n.* violent pain of a nerve.
Neuter (nū'ter), *a.* taking no part with either side; indifferent.
Neutral (nū'tral), *a.* not assisting or acting with either party.
Neutrality (nū-tral'e-te), *n.* state of being neutral.
Neutralize (nū-tral-īz), *v.* to render neutral or inert.
Never (nev'er), *ad.* at no time; in no degree.
Nevertheless (nev-er-the-les'), *ad.* notwithstanding.
New (nū), *a.* fresh; recent.
Newness (nū'nes), *n.* freshness; recentness; novelty.
News (nūz), *n.* fresh accounts of events, &c.
Newsmonger (nūz'mung-ger), *n.* a dealer or teller of news.
Newspaper (nūz'pā-per), *n.* a paper to give news.
Newt (nūt), *n.* a water-lizard.
Next (nekst), *a.* nearest in place or time; — *ad.* nearest, or immediately after.
Nibble (nib'l), *n.* a little bit; — *v.* to eat slowly; to bite.
Nice (nīs), *a.* exact; fine; fastidious; refined.
Nicety (nīs'e-te), *n.* quality of being nice.
Niche (nich), *n.* a hollow in the side of a wall for a statue.
Nick (nik), *n.* a notch; score; exact point; — *v.* to notch.
Nicknacks (nik'naks), *n. pl.* small wares; trifles.
Nickname (nik'nām), *n.* a name given in contempt or sportive familiarity; — *v.* to name in contempt.
Nicotian (ne-kō'shun), *a.* pertaining to tobacco.
Nidus (nī'dus), *n.* a nest or hatching-place.
Niece (nēs), *n.* a daughter of a brother or sister.
Niggard (nig'erd), *n.* a stingy, covetous person; — *a.* miserly; meanly covetous.
Niggardly (nig'erd-le), *a.* sordid; mean.
Nigh (ni), *a.* near; allied closely; — *ad.* closely.
Night (nīt), *n.* time when the sun is beneath the horizon.
Nightfall (nīt'fawl), *n.* evening; close of day.
Nightingale (nīt'in-gāl), *n.* a small bird that sings at night.
Nightly (nīt'le), *a.* done by night; — *ad.* every night.
Nightmare (nīt'mār), *n.* sensation; dreams.
Nightwatch (nīt'woch), *n.* guard at night.
Nigrescent (ni-gres'ent), *a.* growing dark or black.
Nihil (nī'hil), *n.* nothing.
Nihilism (nī'hil-izm), *n.* nothingness; the doctrine that nothing can be known; a name given to Russian radicalism and communism.
Nihilist (nī'hil-ist), *n.* a Russian infidel and communist; literally, a believer in nothing.
Nimble (nim'bl), *a.* brisk; quick in motion.
Nimbleness(nim'bl-nes), *n.* briskness; speed.
Nimbus (nim'bus), *n.* circle of rays around heads on medals and pictures.
Ninefold (nīn'fōld), *a.* nine times repeated.
Ninny (nin'ne), *n.* a simpleton; a fool.
Nip (nip), *v.* to pinch; to blast; to destroy; — *n.* a pinch; a cutting off.
Nippers (nip'perz), *n. pl.* small pinchers.
Nipple (nip'l), *n.* a teat; a part of a gun.
Nit (nit), *n.* the egg of insects.
Niter (nī'ter), *n.* nitrate of potassa; saltpetre.
Nitrate (nī'trāt), *n.* a salt of nitric acid and a base.
Nitric (nī'trik), *a.* containing niter.
Nitrogen (nī'tro-jen), *n.* element of niter; azote.

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Nitrous (nī'trus), *a.* relating to niter.
No (nō), *ad.* a word of denial;—*a.* not any; none.
Nobility (nō-bil'e-te), *n.* dignity of mind; distinction of family or rank.
Noble (nō'bl), *a.* worthy; elevated; liberal;—*n.* a person of rank.
Nobleman (nō'bl-man), *n.* a man of rank.
Nobleness (nō'bl-nes), *n.* greatness of mind; dignity; worth.
Nobody (nō'bod-e), *n.* not any person.
Noctambulist (nok-tam'bū-list), *n.* a sleep-walker.
Noctuary (nok'tu-a-re), *n.* an account of what occurred at night.
Nocturnal (nok-tur'nal), *a.* nightly; done at night.
Nod (nod), *n.* an inclination of the head.
Node (nōd), *n.* point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic.
Nodose (no-dōs'), *a.* knotty.
Nodule (nod'ūl), *n.* a small knot or lump.
Noggin (nog'in), *n.* a wooden cup or mug.
Noise (noiz), *n.* sound of any kind;—*v.* to sound.
Noiseless (noiz'les), *a.* making no noise.
Noisy (noi'ze), *a.* clamorous; turbulent.
Nomad } (nom'ad), *n.* one who leads a wan-
Nomade } dering pastoral life.
Nomadic (nō-mad'ik), *a.* pastoral; wandering for pasturage.
Nomenclature (nō-men-klāt'yūr), *n.* the names appropriated to any art or science.
Nominal (nom'e-nal), *a.* existing in name only; not real.
Nominate (nom'e-nāt), *v.* to name; to propose.
Nomination (nom-e-nā'shun), *n.* act of naming.
Nominative (nom'e-na-tiv), *a.* the name which precedes a verb.
Nominee (nom-e-nē'), *n.* one named by another.
Non (non), *ad.* in composition, *not.*
Nonagenarian (non-a-jen-ā're-an), *n.* one who is ninety years old.
Nonconductor (non-kon-duk'ter), *n.* substance that does not transmit electricity.
Nonconformity (non-kon-form'e-te), *n.* want of conformity.
Nondescript (non'de-skript), *a.* that has not been described.
None (nun), *a.* not any.
Nonentity (non-en'te-tē), *n.* a thing not existing.
Nonesuch (nun'such), *n.* that which has no equal.
Non-existence (non-egz-ist'ens), *n.* want of existence.
Non-observance (non-ob-zerv'ans), *n.* neglect of observance.
Nonpareil (non-pa-rel'), *n.* a small printing-type.
Nonplus (non'plus), *n.* a puzzle;—*v.* to puzzle; to confound.
Non-residence (non-rez'e-dens), *n.* absence from an estate or charge.
Non-resident (non-rez'e-dent), *a.* not residing in a place;—*n.* one absent from his estate or charge.
Nonsense (non'sens), *n.* words without meaning.
Nonsensical (non-sen'se-kal), *a.* unmeaning; silly.
Nonsuit (non'sūt), *n.* the stoppage of a suit at law;—*v.* to adjudge that a plaintiff's suit is dropped.
Noodle (noo'dl), *n.* a simpleton.
Nook (nook), *n.* a corner.
Noon (noon), *n.* middle of the day; twelve o'clock.
Noon-day (noon'dā), *n.* midday; time of noon.
Noose (noos), *n.* a running knot;—*v.* to catch in a noose.
Nor (nor), *conj.* a word that denies or renders negative.
Normal (nor'mal), *a.* teaching according to rule or principle.
Norman (nor'man), *a.* pertaining to Normandy; a style of architecture.
North (north), *n.* the point opposite the south;—*a.* being in the north.
North-east (north-ēst), *n.* the point between the north and east.
North-eastern (north-ēst'ern), *a.* relating to the north-east.
Northerly (north'er-le), *a.* being toward the north; from the north.
Northern (north'ern), *a.* being in or toward the north.
North-west (north-west'), *n.* the point between the north and west;—*a.* being from the north-west.
North-western (north-west'ern), *a.* relating to the north-west.
Nose (nōz), *n.* prominent part of the face; organ of smell;—*v.* to smell; to sound through the nose.
Nosegay (nōz'gā), *n.* a bunch of flowers.
Nosology (no-zol'o-je), *n.* classification of diseases.
Nostril (nos'tril), *n.* inward cavity of the nose.
Nostrum (nos'trum), *n.* a medicine, the compounding of which is not made public.
Not (not), *ad.* a word of negation or denial.
Notable (nō'ta-bl), *a.* active; industrious; remarkable; conspicuous.
Notarial (nō-tā're-al), *a.* done by a notary.
Notary (nō'ta-re), *n.* an officer who attests written statements.
Notation (no-tā'shun), *n.* the act of noting by figures or characters.
Notch (notch), *n.* a cut or nick;—*v.* to cut in nicks.
Note (nōt), *n.* a mark; short writing; character in music;—*v.* to set down; to notice closely.
Note-book (nōt'book), *n.* book for notes.
Noted (nō'ted), *a.* known by report; celebrated.
Nothing (nuth'ing), *n.* not anything.
Nothingness (nuth'ing-nes), *n.* non-existence; no value.
Notice (nō'tis), *n.* remark; regard; information;—*v.* to observe.
Noticeable (nō'tis-a-bl), *a.* worthy of observation.
Notification (nō-te-fe-kā'shun), *n.* notice given.
Notify (nō'te-fī), *v.* to declare; to inform.
Notion (nō'shun), *n.* conception; a trifle; opinion; sentiment.
Notional (nō'shun-al), *a.* existing in idea only.
Notoriety (nō-to-rī'e-te), *n.* public exposure.
Notorious (nō-tō're-us), *a.* publicly known; infamous.
Notwithstanding (not-with-stand'ing), *conj.* nevertheless; although.
Nought (nawt), *n.* not anything; nothing.
Noun (noun), *n.* name of anything; a substantive.

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Nourish (nur'ish), *v.* to support with food; to cherish.
Nourishment (nur'ish-ment), *n.* food; substance.
Novel (nov'el), *a.* new; unusual; — *n.* a fictitious tale.
Novelist (nov'el-ist), *n.* a writer of novels.
Novelty (nov'el-te), *n.* an innovation; a new thing.
November (nō-vem'ber), *n.* the eleventh month.
Novice (nov'is), *n.* a beginner; one just initiated.
Novitiate (nō-vish'e-āt), *n.* state of a novice; a novice.
Now (now), *ad.* at this time.
Nowadays (now'a-dāz), *ad.* in the present age.
Nowise (nō'wiz), *ad.* by no means; in no way or degree.
Noxious (nok'shus), *a.* hurtful; destructive.
Nozzle (noz'l), *n.* a nose; snout; the extremity of anything.
Nucleus (nū'kle-us), *n.* the central mass round which matter gathers.
Nude (nūd), *a.* bare; naked.
Nudge (nuj), *v.* to touch gently with the elbow; — *n.* a gentle push.
Nudity (nū'de-te), *n.* nakedness.
Nugatory (nū'ga-to-re), *a.* of no force; futile; useless.
Nugget (nug'get), *n.* a lump of ore or metal.
Nuisance (nū'sans), *n.* that which is offensive.
Null (nul), *a.* void; invalid.
Nullify (nul'le-fī), *v.* to make void; to annul.
Nullity (nul'le-te), *n.* want of force and efficacy.
Numb (num), *a.* chilled; torpid; void of feeling.
Number (num'ber), *n.* an assemblage of units; measure; poetry; verse; — *v.* to count; to reckon; to enumerate.
Numberless (num'ber-les), *a.* innumerable.
Numbers (num'berz), *n.* fourth book of the Bible.
Numbness (num'nes), *n.* torpidity; stupefaction.
Numerable (nū'mer-a-bl), *a.* that may be numbered.
Numeral (nū'mer-al), *a.* relating to numbers; — *n.* a letter for a number, as X for 10.
Numeration (nū-mer-ā'shun), *n.* act of numbering.
Numerator (nū'mer-ā-ter), *n.* a number showing how many parts are taken.
Numerical (nū-mer'e-kal), *a.* denoting number.
Numerous (nū'mer-us), *a.* containing many.
Nun (nun), *n.* a religious female recluse.
Nuncio (nun'she-o), *n.* an ambassador of the Pope.
Nunnery (nun'ner-e), *n.* a house for nuns; convent.
Nuptial (nup'shal), *a.* pertaining to marriage.
Nuptials (nup'shalz), *n. pl.* marriage rites.
Nurse (nurs), *n.* one who tends a child or sick person; — *v.* to tend a child; to feed.
Nursery (nurs'er-e), *n.* a room for children; a plantation of young trees.
Nursling (nurs'ling), *n.* an infant; one nursed.
Nurture (nur'tūr), *n.* that which nurtures; education; culture; — *v.* to feed; to educate; to train up.
Nut (nut), *n.* a fruit with shell and kernel; part to hold a screw.
Nutation (nu-tā'shun), *n.* a tremulous motion of the earth's axis.
Nut-cracker (nut'krak-er), *n.* an instrument for breaking nuts.
Nutgall (nut'gawl), *n.* an excrescence of the oak.
Nutmeg (nut'meg), *n.* an aromatic nut; a spice.
Nutriment (nū'tre-ment), *n.* that which nourishes.
Nutrimental (nū-tre-men'tal), *a.* nourishing.
Nutrition (nu-trish'un), *n.* act of nourishing; food.
Nutritional (nu-trish'un-al), *n.* quality of nourishing; nutriment.
Nutritious (nu-trish'us), *a.* nourishing; promoting growth.
Nutritive (nū'tre-tiv), *a.* nutritious; nourishing.
Nymph (nimf), *n.* a goddess of the woods; a lady.
Nympha (nim'fa), *n.* the chrysalis of an insect.

O.

O (ō), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, grief, &c.
Oafish (ōf'fish), *a.* dull; silly.
Oak (ōk), *n.* a valuable tree or its wood.
Oaken (ōk'n), *a.* made of oak.
Oakum (ōk'um), *n.* old rope untwisted and picked loose.
Oar (ōr), *n.* an instrument to row boats.
Oasis (ō'a-sis), *n.* a fertile spot in an arid desert.
Oat (ōt), *n.* a plant and its seed.
Oaten (ōt'n), *a.* made of or relating to oats.
Oath (ōth), *n.* affirmation, with an appeal to God as witness of its truth.
Obduracy (ob'du-ra-se), *n.* hardness of heart; obstinacy.
Obdurate (ob'du-rāt), *a.* inflexibly hard; stubborn.
Obedience (ō-bē'de-ens), *n.* yielding to command.
Obedient (ō-bē'de-ent), *a.* submissive to authority.
Obeisance (ō-bā'sans), *n.* act of reverence; a bow.
Obelisk (ob'e-lisk), *n.* a tapering stone; pyramid.
Obese (ō-bēs'), *a.* fat; fleshy.
Obesity (o-bēs'e-te), *n.* fatness; corpulence.
Obey (ō-bā'), *v.* to comply with; to perform.
Obituary (ō-bit'ū-ar-e), *n.* a notice of the dead; a register of deaths; — *a.* relating to deaths.
Object (ob'jekt), *n.* that on which we are employed.
Object (ob-jekt'), *v.* to oppose by argument.
Objection (ob-jek'shun), *n.* adverse argument; fault.
Objectionable (ob-jek'shun-a-bl), *a.* liable to objections.
Objective (ob-jek'tiv), *a.* contained in the object.

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Objurgate (ob-jur'gāt), *v.* to chide; to reprove.
Oblate (ob'lāt), *a.* shaped like an orange.
Oblation (ob-lā'shun), *n.* an offering; sacrifice.
Obligate (ob'le-gāt), *v.* to bind by contract or duty.
Obligation (ob-le-gā'shun), *n.* the binding power of a law, duty, or bond.
Obligatory (ob'le-gā-to-re), *a.* binding; coercive.
Oblige (ō-blij'), *v.* to constrain; to influence by favor.
Obliging (ō-blij'ing), *a.* disposed to do favors; civil; kind.
Oblique (ob-lēk), *a.* not direct; not parallel; aslant.
Obliquity (ob-lik'we-te), *n.* deviation from a right line, or from rectitude.
Obliterate (ob-lit'er-āt), *v.* to blot out; to efface.
Oblivion (ob-liv'e-un), *n.* forgetfulness.
Oblivious (ob-liv'e-us), *a.* forgetful.
Oblong (ob'long), *a.* longer than broad; — *n.* a figure longer than broad.
Obloquy (ob'lo-kwe), *n.* censorious speech; slander.
Obnoxious (ob-nok'shus), *a.* liable; offensive; hateful.
Obscene (ob-sēn'), *a.* indelicate and disgusting.
Obscenity (ob-sen'e-te), *n.* impurity in action or language; lewdness.
Obscure (ob-skūr'), *a.* dark; not easily understood; not much known; — *v.* to darken; to becloud.
Obscurity (ob-skū're-te), *n.* state of being unknown to fame; privacy.
Obsequies (ob'se-kwiz), *n. pl.* funeral solemnities.
Obsequious (ob-sē'kwe-us), *a.* servile; submissive.
Obsequiousness (ob-sē'kwe-us-nes), *n.* servility.
Observable (ob-zer'va-bl), *a.* that may be observed or noticed; remarkable.
Observance (ob-zer'vans), *n.* attention; respect.
Observant (ob-zer'vant), *a.* regardful; watchful.
Observation (ob-zer-vā'shun), *n.* remark; notice.
Observatory (ob-zer'va-to-re), *n.* a place for observing the stars, &c.
Observe (ob-zerv'), *v.* to see; to take notice; to utter.
Obsolete (ob'so-lēt), *a.* disused.
Obstacle (ob'sta-kl), *n.* that which hinders; an impediment.
Obstetric (ob-stet'rik), *a.* relating to midwifery.
Obstinacy (ob'ste-na-se), *n.* stubbornness.
Obstinate (ob'ste-nāt), *a.* stubborn; resolute.
Obstreperous (ob-strep'er-us), *a.* clamorous; loud.
Obstruct (ob-strukt'), *v.* to hinder; to stop; to block up.
Obstruction (ob-struk'shun), *n.* anything which obstructs.
Obstructive (ob-struk'tiv), *a.* hindering.
Obstruent (ob'stroo-ent), *a.* blocking up or hindering.
Obtain (ob-tān'), *v.* to gain; to get; to continue in use.
Obtainable (ob-tān'a-bl), *a.* that may be obtained.
Obtrude (ob-trūd'), *v.* to thrust into; to urge against the will.
Obtrusion (ob-trū'zhun), *n.* an entering without invitation.
Obtrusive (ob-trū'siv), *a.* apt to intrude on.
Obtuse (ob-tūs'), *a.* not acute; dull; blunt.
Obtuseness (ob-tūs'nes), *n.* want of quick sensibility.
Obverse (ob-vers'), *n.* the face side of a coin; — *a.* having narrower base than top; opposed to the reverse.
Obvert (ob-vert'), *v.* to turn toward; to face.
Obviate (ob've-āt), *v.* to meet; to prevent; to remove.
Obvious (ob've-us), *a.* evident; clear; plain.
Obviously (ob've-us-le), *ad.* evidently; plainly.
Occasion (ok-kā'zhun), *n.* a cause; need; exigence; — *v.* to cause; to produce.
Occasional (ok-kā'zhun-al), *a.* occurring at times.
Occident (ok'se-dent), *n.* the quarter where the sun sets.
Occidental (ok-se-den'tal), *a.* western.
Occiput (ok'se-put), *n.* hinder part of the head.
Occult (ok-kult'), *a.* secret; hidden; unknown.
Occultation (ok-kul-tā'shun), *n.* act or time of concealment; a hiding.
Occupancy (ok'u-pan-se), *n.* possession.
Occupant (ok'u-pant), *n.* one holding possession.
Occupation (ok-u-pā'shun), *n.* business; possession.
Occupy (ok'u-pī), *v.* to hold; to keep; to employ.
Occur (ok-kur'), *v.* to come to the mind; to happen.
Occurrence (ok-kur'ens), *n.* any event that happens.
Ocean (ō'shun), *n.* a vast expanse of salt water.
Oceanic (ō-shē-an'ik), *a.* pertaining to the ocean.
Ocelot (ō'se-lot), *n.* a Mexican animal.
Ochre (ō'ker), *n.* yellow clay, used as a pigment.
Octagon (ok'ta-gon), *n.* a figure of eight sides and angles.
Octagonal (ok-tag'on-al), *a.* having eight angles and sides.
Octahedron (ok-ta-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure, with eight equal equilateral triangles.
Octangular (ok-tang'gū-ler), *a.* having eight angles.
Octave (ok'tāv), *a.* denoting eight; — *n.* an eighth in music.
Octavo (ok-tā'vo), *a.* having eight leaves to a sheet; — *n.* a book with eight leaves to a sheet.
Octennial (ok-ten'ne-al), *a.* occurring every eighth year.
October (ok-tō'ber), *n.* the tenth month of the year.
Octogenarian (ok-tō-je-nā're-an), *n.* one who is eighty years of age.
Octopus (ok'to-pus), *n.* a fish with eight arms; the devil fish.
Ocular (ok'u-ler), *a.* known by, or relating to, the eye.
Oculist (ok'u-list), *n* one who heals diseases of the eye.
Odd (od), *a.* uneven in number; strange; not mated.
Oddfellows (od'fel-lōz), *n.* a benevolent society, having secret signs.
Oddity (od'de-te), *n.* singularity; queerness.

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Oddly (od'le), *ad.* strangely.
Odds (odz), *n. pl.* dispute; inequality; excess; advantage.
Ode (ōd), *n.* a song; a poem.
Odious (ō'de-us), *a.* very offensive; detestable.
Odium (ō'de-um), *n.* enmity; provoking hate.
Odonto (ō-don'to), *n.* a powder for the teeth.
Odontoid (ō-don'toyd), *a.* tooth-like.
Odor (ō'dur), *n.* scent; perfume; fragrance.
Odoriferous (ō-dur-if'er-us), *a.* fragrant; sweet-scented.
Odorous (ō'dur-us), *a.* emitting odor; sweet of scent.
Of (ov), *prep.* from; concerning; out of.
Off (of), *ad.* denoting action of removing; — *prep.* distant from; — *a.* most distant.
Offal (of'fal), *n.* refuse.
Offense (of-fens'), *n.* displeasure; anger; sin.
Offend (of-fend'), *v.* to displease; to disgust.
Offender (of-fen'der), *n.* one who offends.
Offensive (of-fen'siv), *a.* displeasing; injurious.
Offer (of'fer), *v.* to present; to propose; to exhibit; to bid; — *n.* a proposal; sum bid.
Offering (of'er-ing), *n.* a sacrifice; a gift.
Office (of'is), *n.* employment; settled duty; function; place of business.
Officer (of'fe-ser), *n.* one who holds an office; — *v.* to supply with officers.
Official (of-fish'al), *a.* pertaining to an office; done by authority; — *n.* one invested with office.
Officiate (of-fish'e-āt), *v.* to act by virtue of an office.
Officious (of-fish'us), *a.* obliging; over kind; busy.
Officiousness (of-fish'us-nes), *n.* eagerness to serve.
Offing (of'fing), *n.* a sea-term for the open sea.
Offscouring (of'skowr-ing), *n.* that which is vile.
Offset (of'set), *n.* a shoot or sprout; a sum or account placed as an equivalent for another; — *v.* to set one account against another.
Offshoot (of'shoot), *n.* anything growing out of another.
Offspring (of'spring), *n.* issue; children.
Often (of'ten), *ad.* frequently.
Ogle (ō'gl), *v.* to view with side glances; — *n.* a side glance or look.
Ogre (ō'ger), *n.* a monster.
Ogress (ō'gres), *n.* a female ogre.
Oh (ō), *interj.* expressive of surprise or pain.
Oil (oil), *n.* an unctuous substance; — *v.* to smear with oil.
Oil-cloth (oil'kloth), *n.* a painted floor-cloth.
Oily (oil'e), *a.* containing or like oil; smooth.
Ointment (oint'ment), *n.* soft substance for wounds.
Old (ōld), *n.* far advanced in years; not new.
Olden (ōl'dn), *a.* ancient.
Oleaster (ō-le-as'ter), *n.* a plant; the wild olive.
Oleiferous (ō-le-if'er-us), *a.* producing oil, as seeds.
Oleraceous (ol-er-ā'shus), *a.* having the nature of pot-herbs.
Olfactory (ol-fak'to-re). *a.* having the sense of smelling.
Oligarchy (ol'e-gär-ke), *n.* government in the hands of a few; rule by aristocracy.
Olio (ō'le-o), *n.* a medley.
Olivaceous (ol-e-vā'shus), *a.* olive-green.
Olive (ol'iv), *n.* a tree yielding oil; the emblem of peace; a brownish-green color.
Olympiad (ō-lim'pe-ad), *n.* in ancient Greece, a period of four years.
Olympic (o-lim'pik), *a.* relating to the Olympian games.
Omega (ō-mē'ga), *n.* the last letter of the Greek alphabet; the last.
Omelet (om'e-let), *n.* a fritter made of eggs, &c.
Omen (ō'men), *n.* a prognostic; a good or bad sign.
Ominous (om'e-nus), *a.* foreboding ill.
Omission (ō-mish'un), *n.* a leaving out; neglect or failure to do.
Omit (ō-mit'), *v.* to leave out.
Omnibus (om'ne-bus), *n.* a large carriage for conveying passengers.
Omnifarious (om-ne-fā're-us), *a.* of all forms or kinds.
Omnipotence (om-nip'o-tens), *n.* infinite power.
Omnipotent (om-nip'o-tent), *a.* having unlimited power; — *n.* the Almighty.
Omnipresence (om-ne-prez'ens), *n.* presence everywhere.
Omnipresent (om-ne-prez'ent), *a.* present in every place; ubiquity.
Omniscience (om-nish'ens), *n.* knowledge unbounded, or infinite.
Omniscient (om-nish'ent), *a.* all-knowing.
Omnivorous (om-niv'o-rus), *a.* feeding on animals and vegetables.
Once (wuns), *ad.* one time.
One (wun), *a.* single; any.
Oneness (wun'nes), *n.* unity.
Onerous (on'er-us), *a.* burdensome; oppressive.
Onion (un'yun), *n.* a common plant with a bulbous root.
Only (ōn'le), *a.* single; — *ad.* singly; without more.
Onset (on'set), *n.* a violent attack; assault; a storming.
Onslaught (on'slawt), *n.* attack; assault; onset.
Ontology (on-tol'o-je), *n.* science of being; metaphysics.
Onus (ō'nus), *n.* a burden.
Onward (on'werd), *ad.* forward; progressively; — *a.* advancing; improving.
Onyx (on'iks), *n.* a gem.
Oolite (ō'o-lit), *n.* a geological formation or system.
Oology (ō-ol'o-je), *n.* the science of eggs.
Ooze (ooz), *n.* soft mud; — *v.* to flow gently; to percolate.
Opacity (o-pas'e-te), *n.* want of transparency; darkness.
Opal (ō'pal), *n.* a stone of changeable colors.
Opalescent (ō-pal-es'ent), *a.* milky and irridescent; like the opal.
Opaque (ō-pāk'), *a.* not transparent; obscure; dark.
Ope (ōp), *v.* to open.
Open (ō'pen), *v.* to unclose; to divide; to unfold; — *a.* unshut; frank; liberal.
Opening (ō'pen-ing), *n.* an aperture; a hole; a breach.
Openly (ō'pen-le), *ad.* publicly; plainly; clearly.
Openness (ō'pen'nes), *n.* plainness; an uncovered state.
Opera (op'er-ä), *n.* a musical drama.
Operate (op'er-āt), *v.* to act; to work; to effect.

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Operation (op-er-ā'shun), *n.* action; agency; process.
Operative (op'er-a-tiv), *a.* having power to act; — *n.* skilled workman.
Operator (op'er-a-ter), *n.* one who operates.
Ophidian (o-fid'e-an), *a.* belonging to the serpent order.
Ophiomorphous (of-e-o-mor'fus), *a.* snake-shaped.
Ophthalmia (of-thal'me-a), } *a.* inflamma-
Ophthalmy (of'thal-me), } tion of the eyes.
Ophthalmic (of-thal'mik), *a.* pertaining to the eye.
Opiate (ō'pe-āt), *n.* a medicine to cause sleep; — *a.* inducing sleep.
Opine (ō-pin'), *v.* to think; to suppose.
Opinion (ō-pin'yun), *n.* estimation; judgment; sentiment.
Opinionative (ō-pin'yun-a-tiv), *a.* unduly positive in opinion.
Opium (ō'pe-um), *n.* the concrete juice of the poppy.
Opodeldoc (op-o-del'dok), *n.* a liniment; a plaster.
Opossum (o-pos'sum), *n.* a marsupial American animal.
Opponent (op-pō'nent), *a.* that opposes; — *n.* an opposer; a rival.
Opportune (op-por-tūn'), *a.* in good and fit time.
Opportunely (op-por-tūn'le), *ad.* seasonably.
Opportunity (op-por-tū'ne-te), *n.* fit or convenient time.
Oppose (op-pōz'), *v.* to act against; to contradict.
Opposite (op'pō-zit), *a.* repugnant; contrary; facing.
Opposition (op-po-zish'un), *n.* contradiction; that which opposes.
Oppress (op-pres'), *v.* to overburden; to bear down.
Oppression (op-presh'un), *n.* cruelty; hardship; misery.
Oppressive (op-pres'siv), *a.* onerous; unjust; severe.
Oppressor (op-pres'ser), *n.* one who oppresses.
Opprobrious (op-prō'bre-us), *a.* defamatory.
Opprobrium (op-prō'bre-um), *n.* infamous reproach.
Oppugn (op-pūn), *v.* to oppose or resist.
Optic (op'tik), } *a.* relating to the sight.
Optical (op'te-kal), }
Optician (op-tish'an), *n.* a maker of and dealer in optical instruments; one skilled in optics.
Optics (op'tiks), *n. pl.* science of light and vision.
Optimism (op'tim-izm), *n.* the opinion that everything is for the best.
Optimist (op'te-mist), *n.* one who holds that everything is ordered for the best.
Option (op'shun), *n.* right or power of choice.
Optional (op'shun-al), *a.* that depends on choice.
Opulence (op'u-lens), *n.* wealth; riches; affluence.
Opulent (op'u-lent), *a.* very rich; wealthy; affluent.
Or (or), *conj.* uniting alternatives, as, you may go *or* stay.
Oracle (or'a-kl), *n.* an opinion deemed infallible; a person famously wise.
Oracles (or'a-klz), *n. pl.* the divine revelations.
Oracular (ō-rak'ū-ler), *a.* grave; venerable; obscure; wise; resembling oracles.
Oral (ō'ral), *a.* delivered by the mouth; spoken.
Orally (ō'ral-e), *ad.* by word of mouth.
Orange (or'anj), *n.* the pulpy fruit of a tree.
Orang-outang (ō-rang'oo-tang), *n.* a great ape, somewhat resembling man.
Oration (ō-rā'shun), *n.* a rhetorical speech.
Orator (or'ā-ter), *n.* an eloquent speaker; a petitioner.
Oratorical (or-a-tor'e-kal), *a.* relating to an orator or to oratory.
Oratorio (or-a-tō're-o), *n.* a sacred drama set to music.
Oratory (or'a-to-re), *n.* art of speaking well; a place for prayer.
Orb (orb), *n.* a circular or spherical revolving body; the eye.
Orbicular (or-bik'u-ler), *a.* circular; spherical.
Orbit (or'bit), *n.* the line in which a planet or comet moves; a cavity.
Orchard (or'cherd), *n.* a garden of fruit-trees.
Orchestra (or'kes-tra), *n.* a place in theaters, &c., for musicians; a band of musicians.
Orchestral (or-kes'tral), *a.* pertaining to an orchestra.
Orchid (or'kid), *n.* a plant with beautiful flowers.
Ordain (or-dān'), *v.* to appoint; to invest with functions; to institute.
Ordeal (or'de-al), *n.* severe trial, formerly by fire or water.
Order (or'der), *n.* a command; method; — *v.* to bid; to command.
Orderly (or'der-le), *a.* regular; quiet; — *ad.* according to order; — *n.* a soldier who attends to an office or military officer.
Ordinance (or'de-nans), *n.* rule; law; rite.
Ordinarily (or'de-na-re-le), *ad.* usually.
Ordinary (or'de-na-re), *a.* usual; common; inferior; — *n.* an ecclesiastical judge; a public table.
Ordinate (or'de-nāt), *a.* regular; methodical.
Ordination (or-de-nā'shun), *n.* act of ordaining.
Ordnance (ord'nans), *n.* artillery; cannon.
Ore (ōr), *n.* metal in its natural state; mineral.
Organ (or'gan), *n.* a living or active instrument of motion; a wind-instrument of music.
Organic (or-gan'ik), *a.* relating to or containing organs.
Organism (or'gan-izm), *n.* a body possessing an organic structure.
Organist (or'gan-ist), *n.* one who plays on the organ.
Organization (or-gan-e-zā'shun), *n.* a formation; structure; the state of being organized; the act of organizing.
Organize (or'gan-īz), *v.* to form with organs; to form in order: to arrange.
Oriel (ō're-el), *n.* a bay window.
Orient (ō're-ent), *a.* eastern; bright; shining; — *n.* the East.
Oriental (ō-re-en'tal), *a.* pertaining to the East.
Orifice (or'e-fis), *n.* an opening; a mouth or aperture.
Origin (or'e-jen), *n.* beginning; source; root; derivation.
Original (ō-rij'e-nal), *a.* first; primitive; not copied; — *n.* origin; first copy; fountain.
Originality (ō-rij-e-nal'e-te), *n.* the power or faculty of producing new thoughts.

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Originate (ō-rij'e-nāt), *v.* to bring into existence; to cause to be; to begin.
Originator (ō-rij'e-na-ter), *n.* one who originates.
Orion (ō-rī'on), *n.* a southern constellation.
Orison (or'e-zon), *n.* a prayer of supplication.
Ornament (or'na-ment), *n.* decoration; — *v.* to embellish.
Ornamental (or-na-men'tal), *a.* tending to adorn.
Ornamentation (or-na-men-tā'shun), *n.* decoration.
Ornate (or'nāt), *a.* ornamented; adorned; decorated.
Ornithologist (or-ne-thol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in the science of birds.
Ornithology (or-ne-thol'o-je), *n.* the science of birds.
Orphan (or'fan), *n.* a fatherless or motherless child.
Orphanage (or'fan-aj), *n.* state of an orphan.
Orrery (or'er-e), *n.* an instrument for exhibiting the motions, &c., of the planets.
Orthodox (or'thō-doks), *a.* sound in the Christian faith; not heretical.
Orthodoxy (or'thō-dok-se), *n.* soundness in doctrine.
Orthoepist (or'thō-e-pist), *n.* a person skilled in pronunciation.
Orthoepy (or'thō-e-pe), *n.* correct pronunciation of words.
Orthogon (or'tho-gon), *n.* a rectangular figure.
Orthographer (or-thog'ra-fer), *n.* a correct speller of words.
Orthographic (or-thō-graf'ik), *a.* pertaining to orthography; spelled correctly.
Orthography (or-thog'ra-fe), *n.* correct spelling or writing of words.
Orthopedist (or-thop'e-dist), *n.* one who cures deformities of the feet.
Oscillate (os'sil-lāt), *v.* to move backwards and forwards; to vibrate.
Oscillation (os-sil-lā'shun), *n.* swinging like a pendulum.
Oscillatory (os'sil-la-to-re), *a.* moving as a pendulum.
Osculant (os'ku-lant), *a.* that which adheres closely.
Osculate (os'ku-lāt), *v.* to kiss; to touch.
Osculation (os-ku-lā'shun), *n.* a kissing; close contact.
Osier (ō'zher), *n.* a willow.
Osseous (os'sē-us), *a.* bony; of or resembling bone.
Ossific (os-sif'ik), *a.* having power to ossify.
Ossification (os-se-fe-kā'shun), *n.* the process of changing into a bony substance.
Ossify (os'se-fī), *v.* to become bone.
Ostensible (os-ten'se-bl), *a.* apparent; declared; manifest.
Ostentation (os-ten-tā'shun), *n.* proud display.
Ostentatious (os-ten-tā'shus), *a.* fond of display.
Osteology (os-te-ol'o-je), *n.* description of bones.
Ostracism (os'tra-sizm), *n.* banishment; expulsion.
Ostracize (os'tra-siz), *v.* to banish from society.
Ostrich (os'tritch), *n.* a large bird prized for its feathers.
Other (uth'er), *a.* not the same; different; additional.
Otherwise (uth'er-wiz), *ad.* in a different manner.
Ottar (ot'ter), **Otto** (ot'tō), } *n.* essential oil of roses.
Otter (ot'ter), *n.* an amphibious quadruped.
Ottoman (ot'to-man), *n.* a stuffed seat; a native of Turkey.
Ought (awt), *v.* to be necessary; to be obliged.
Ounce (ouns), *n.* a weight, 12th of a pound troy, and 16th of a pound avoirdupois.
Our (our), *a.* pertaining to us; belonging to us.
Ours (ourz), *pron.* noting what belongs to us.
Ourselves (our-selvz'), *pron. pl.* we; not others.
Oust (oust), *v.* to expel.
Out (out), *ad.* without; not within; abroad; not at home.
Outbalance (out-bal'ans), *v.* to exceed in weight or effect.
Outbid (out-bid'), *v.* to bid more than another.
Outbound (out'bound), *a.* going to a foreign port.
Outbreak (out'brāk), *n.* a bursting forth; eruption.
Outburst (out'burst), *n.* a breaking out; explosion.
Outcast (out'kast), *n.* one cast out or expelled.
Outcrop (out'krop), *n.* exposure of strata at the surface.
Outcry (out'krī), *n.* clamor; noisy opposition.
Outdo (out-doo'), *v.* to surpass.
Outer (out'er), *a.* that is without.
Outermost (out'er-mōst), *a.* on the extreme part.
Outfit (out'fit), *n.* equipment for a voyage.
Outflank (out-flangk'), *v.* to extend the line of battle beyond that of another.
Outgeneral (out-jen'er-al), *v.* to outdo in generalship.
Outgoing (out'gō-ing), *n.* act of going out; expenditure.
Outgrow (out-grō'), *v.* to grow too much.
Outlandish (out-land'ish), *a.* foreign; strange; rustic.
Outlast (out-last'), *v.* to surpass in duration.
Outlaw (out'law), *n.* one proscribed from the benefit of the law; — *v.* to exclude from the benefit of the law.
Outlawry (out'law-ry), *n.* punishment inflicted by depriving of the benefit or protection of the law.
Outlay (out'lā), *n.* a laying out or expending.
Outlet (out'let), *n.* a passage outward; egress.
Outline (out'lin), *n.* the first sketch of a figure; — *v.* to sketch; to delineate.
Outlive (out-liv'), *v.* to survive.
Outlook (out'look), *n.* a vigilant watch; a view.
Outmost (out'mōst), *a.* furthest outward.
Outnumber (out-num'ber), *v.* to be more in number.
Outpost (out'post), *n.* a station at a distance.
Outpour (out-pōr'), *v.* to send forth in a stream.
Outrage (out'rāj), *v.* to insult; — *n.* excessive abuse.
Outrageous (out-rāj'us), *a.* atrocious; violent; exorbitant.
Outrider (out'rī-der), *n.* an accompanying servant on horseback.
Outright (out'rit), *ad.* immediately; utterly.
Outroar (out'rōr), *n.* great confusion of many voices.
Outrun (out-run'), *v.* to go beyond in running.
Outsail (out'sāl'), *v.* to pass before in sailing.

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Outsell (out-sel'), *v.* to exceed in amount of sales.
Outset (out'set), *n.* first entrance on; opening.
Outshine (out-shīn'), *v.* to excel in luster.
Outside (out'sīd), *n.* the surface; the exterior.
Outskirt (out'skert), *n.* a border outpost; suburb.
Outspoken (out-spōk'n), *a.* bold or free of speech.
Outspread (out-spred'), *v.* to extend; to diffuse.
Outstanding (out-stand'ing), *a.* unpaid; resisting.
Outstretch (out-strech'), *v.* to extend; to reach forward.
Outstrip (out-strip'), *v.* to go faster; to leave behind.
Outwalk (out-wawk'), *v.* to walk faster than.
Outward (out'werd), } *a.* external.
Outwards (out'werdz), }
Outwear (out-wār'), *v.* to wear longer than.
Outweigh (out-wā'), *v.* to exceed in worth or weight.
Outwit (out-wit'), *v.* to defeat by ingenuity.
Outwork (out'wurk), *n.* a work beyond the main fortification.
Oval (ō'val), *a.* of the form of an egg; oblong; — *n.* a body shaped like an egg.
Ovarious (o-vā're-us), *a.* consisting of eggs.
Ovate (ō'vat), *a.* in the form of an egg.
Ovation (o-vā'shun), *n.* an outburst of popular applause; a lesser triumph.
Oven (uv'n), *n.* an arched place for baking.
Over (ō'ver), *prep.* across; above; upon; on the surface; — *ad.* more than.
Overalls (ō'ver-awlz), *n.* trousers worn over others.
Overarch (ō-ver-ärch'), *v.* to cover with an arch.
Overawe (ō-ver-aw'), *v.* to restrain by fear.
Overbalance (ō-ver-bal'ans), *v.* to more than balance; to preponderate.
Overbear (ō-ver-bār'), *v.* to bear down.
Overbearing (ō-ver-bār'ing), *a.* haughty and insolent.
Overboard (ō'ver-bōrd), *ad.* out of the ship.
Overburden (ō-ver-bur'dn), *v.* to load to excess.
Overcast (ō-ver-kast'), *v.* to cloud; to obscure.
Overcharge (ō-ver-chärj'), *v.* to charge too much; — *n.* excessive load.
Overcome (ō-ver-kum'), *v.* to conquer; to surmount.
Overdo (ō-ver-doo'), *v.* to do more than enough.
Overdraw (ō-ver-draw'), *v.* to draw beyond the proper limit.
Overdue (ō-ver-dū'), *a.* past time of payment.
Overflow (ō'ver'flō), *n.* a flowing over; a deluge; — *v.* to flow over.
Overflowing (ō-ver-flō'ing), *a.* flowing over; abundant; — *n.* copiousness.
Overgrow (ō-ver-grō'), *v.* to cover with herbage; to grow beyond the natural size.
Overhang (ō-ver-hang'), *v.* to jut over.
Overhaul (ō-ver-hawl'), *v.* to handle and examine; to overtake.
Overhead (ō-ver-hed'), *ad.* above; aloft.
Overhear (ō-ver-hēr'), *v.* to hear by chance.
Overjoy (ō-ver-joy'), *v.* to transport with joy.
Overland (ō'ver-land), *a.* carried by land; — *ad.* passing over or by land.
Overlay (ō-ver-lā'), *v.* to cover; to smother.
Overlook (ō-ver-look'), *v.* to look over; to neglect; to excuse.
Overpower (ō-ver-pow'er), *v.* to have or gain power over.
Overrate (ō-ver-rāt'), *v.* to rate at too much.
Overreach (ō-ver-rēch'), *v.* to reach beyond; to cheat.
Overrule (ō-ver-rūl'), *v.* to superintend; to supersede; to control.
Overrun (ō-ver-run'), *v.* to outrun; to spread over; to ravage; to overflow.
Oversee (ō-ver-sē'), *v.* to superintend; to inspect.
Overseer (ō-ver-sēr'), *n.* a supervisor or superintendent.
Overshadow (ō-ver-shad'ō), *v.* to cover; to shelter.
Overshot (ō'ver-shot), *a.* having water falling from above, as on a wheel.
Oversight (ō'ver'sīt), *n.* a mistake; superintendence.
Overspread (ō-ver-spred'), *v.* to cover over.
Overstate (ō-ver-stāt'), *v.* to exaggerate.
Overstep (ō-ver-step'), *v.* to step beyond; to exceed.
Overstock (ō-ver-stok'), *v.* to supply with more than is necessary.
Overt (ō'vert), *a.* open; to view; public; apparent.
Overtake (ō-ver-tāk'), *v.* to come upon; to catch.
Overthrow (ō-ver-thrō'), *v.* to subvert; to upset; to demolish; — *n.* ruin; defeat.
Overtime (ō'ver-tim), *n.* time employed beyond the usual hour.
Overture (ō'ver-tūr), *n.* music performed before the commencement of an opera, &c.
Overturn (ō-ver-turn'), *v.* to throw down; — *n.* overthrow.
Overweening (ō-ver-wēn'ing), *a.* conceited; vain.
Overweight (ō'ver-wāt), *n.* a greater weight.
Overwhelm (ō-ver-whelm'), *v.* to overcome.
Overwork (ō-ver-wurk'), *v.* to work overmuch; to tire.
Oviform (ō've-form), *a.* egg-shaped.
Oviparous (ō-vip'a-rus), *a.* producing young by eggs.
Ovoid (ō'voyd), *a.* having a shape like an egg.
Owe (ō), *v.* to be indebted to.
Owing (ō'ing), *a.* due; imputable to.
Owl (owl), *n.* a bird that flies at night.
Own (ōn), *a.* belonging to; — *v.* to acknowledge; to possess.
Owner (ōn'er), *n.* the proprietor of anything.
Ownership (ōn'er-ship), *n.* right of possession.
Ox (oks), *n.* a castrated male bovine quadruped.
Oxalic (oks-al'ik), *a.* relating to an acid and to sorrel.
Oxyd (oks'id), *n.* a combination of oxygen and a base.
Oxydize (oks'e-dīz), *v.* to convert into an oxyd.
Oxygen (oks'e-jen), *n.* a kind of gas which generates acids; the vital part of air.
Oxygenate (oks'e-jen-āt), *v.* to cause to combine with oxygen.
Oyer (ō'yer), *n.* a hearing or trial of causes.
Oyster (oys'ter), *n.* a bivalvular shell-fish.
Ozone (ō'zōn), *n.* a peculiar principle in the atmosphere.
Ozonometer (ō-zo-nom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring gas.

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Pabulous (pab'ū-lus), *a.* alimental.
Pabular (pab'ū-lar), *a.* pertaining to food.
Pabulum (pab'ū-lum), *n.* nouishment; food; fuel.
Pace (pās), *n.* a step; manner of walking; measure of five feet; — *v.* to measure by steps; to walk slowly.
Pacer (pa'ser), *n.* a horse that paces.
Pacha (pa-shaw'), *n.* a Turkish viceroy.
Pachydermatous (pak-e-der'ma-tus), *a.* thick-skinned.
Pacific (pa-sif'ik), *a.* appeasing; conciliatory; calm.
Pacification (pa-sif-e-kā'shun), *n.* making peace.
Pacify (pas'e-fi), *v.* to appease; to soothe; to allay.
Pack (pak), *n.* a bundle; load; a set of playing-cards; a body of hounds; — *v.* to bind together; to send off in haste.
Package (pak'aj), *n.* a bundle or bale of goods.
Packet (pak'et), *n.* a small parcel; a vessel plying regularly between ports.
Packman (pak'man), *n.* a peddler.
Pact (pakt), *n.* a contract; an agreement; a covenant.
Pad (pad), *n.* a flat cushion; a robber; — *v.* to stuff with padding.
Paddle (pad'dl), *v.* to play in water; to propel by an oar or paddle; — *n.* a small oar.
Paddock (pad'ok), *n.* a small inclosed field.
Padlock (pad'lok), *n.* a kind of portable lock.
Pæan (pē'an), *n.* a song of triumph.
Pagan (pā'gan), *n.* a heathen; — *a.* heathen.
Paganism (pā'gan-izm), *n.* heathenism.
Page (pāj), *n.* a boy servant; one side of a leaf of a book; — *v.* to mark or number in pages.
Pageant (paj'ent, pā'jent), *n.* a gorgeous show.
Pageantry (paj'ent-re, pā'jent-re), *n.* ostentatious display.
Pagoda (pa-gō'da), *n.* an Indian idol or temple.
Pail (pāl), *n.* a vessel for carrying liquids.
Pailful (pāl'ful), *n.* as much as fills a pail.
Pain (pān), *n.* anguish; distress; penalty; — *v.* to torture; to distress; to afflict.
Painful (pān'ful), *a.* giving or causing pain; distressing.
Paint (pānt), *v.* to cover with colors; to represent by colors or images; to practice painting; — *n.* a coloring substance.
Painter (pānt'er), *n.* one who paints; a rope to fasten a boat.
Painting (pānt'ing), *n.* art of representing objects in colors; a painted picture.
Pair (pār), *n.* two things used together; — *v.* to join in couples.
Palace (pal'ās), *n.* a splendid house.
Palanquin (pal'an-kēn), *n.* a covered carriage borne on the shoulders.
Palatable (pal'a-ta-bl), *a.* pleasing to the taste.
Palatal (pal'a-tal), *a.* pertaining to the palate; — *n.* a sound uttered by the aid of the palate.
Palate (pal'at), *n.* the organ of taste; the upper part of the mouth.
Palatial (pa-lā'shal), *a.* relating to a palace.
Palatine (pal'a-tin), *n.* one invested with regal privileges; — *a.* having regal privileges.
Palaver (pa-lāv'er), *v.* to talk foolishly; — *n.* idle talk; flattery.
Pale (pāl), *a.* want of color; white of look; — *n.* jurisdiction; a pointed stake; — *v.* to inclose with pales; to turn pale.
Paleness (pāl'nes), *n.* state of being pale; sickliness.
Paleology (pa-le-ol'o-je), *n.* science of antiquities.
Palfrey (pawl'fre, pal'fre), *n.* a small horse.
Paling (pāl'ing), *n.* a fence made of pales.
Palisade (pal'e-sād), *n.* pales formed for defense or inclosure; — *v.* to fence or inclose with pales; to fortify with pales or posts.
Pall (pawl), *n.* a covering for the dead; — *v.* to make vapid; to cloak; to cloy.
Palladium (pal-lā'de-um), *n.* a statue of Pallas; any safeguard.
Pallet (pal'et), *n.* a painter's color-board for the hand; a straw bed.
Palliate (pal'le-āt), *v.* to cover with excuses; to extenuate.
Palliation (pal-le-ā'shun), *n.* mitigation; extenuation.
Pallid (pal'lid), *a.* pale; wan.
Palm (pām), *n.* a tree; inner part of the hand; — *v.* to impose upon; to conceal.
Palmetto (pal-met'to), *n.* a species of palm-tree.
Palmistry (pal'mis-tre), *n.* art of telling fortunes by the hand.
Palmy (pām'e), *a.* flourishing.
Palpable (pal'pa-bl), *a.* that may be felt.
Palpitate (pal'pe-tāt), *v.* to throb; to beat rapidly.
Palpitation (pal-pe-tā'shun), *n.* a beating or throbbing of the heart.
Palsied (pawl'zid), *a.* paralytic.
Palsy (pawl'ze), *n.* loss of sensation or power of voluntary motion; paralysis; — *v.* to paralyze.
Palter (pawl'ter), *v.* to fail; to shift; to balk.
Paltry (pawl'tre), *a.* mean; worthless; insignificant.
Pampas (pam'paz), *n. pl.* the treeless plains of South America.
Pamper (pam'per), *v.* to glut.
Pamphlet (pam'flet), *n.* a small book stitched.
Pan (pan), *n.* a broad vessel; hard stratum of earth.
Panacea (pan-a-sē'a), *n.* a universal remedy; a cure-all.
Pancreas (pan'krē-as), *n.* a fleshy gland; the sweetbread.
Pandemonium (pan-de-mō'ne-um), *n.* the council-hall of fallen angels.
Pander (pan'der), *n.* a pimp; a procurer; — *v.* to subserve lust.
Pane (pān), *n.* a square or plate of glass.
Panegyric (pan-e-jir'ik), *n.* a eulogistic oration.
Panel (pan'el), *n.* a square of wainscot; jury roll; — *v.* to form with panels.
Pang (pang), *n.* extreme anguish.
Panic (pan'ik), *n.* sudden fright; — *a.* sudden or extreme.
Pannel (pan'l), *n.* a rustic saddle.
Pannier (pan'ne-er), *n.* a wicker basket to be carried by horses.
Panophobia (pan-o-fō'be-a), *n.* a species of hypochondriasis.
Panoply (pan'o-ple), *n.* complete defensive armor for the body.
Panorama (pan-o-rä'ma), *n.* a picture presenting many objects at one view.

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Panoramic (pan-ō-ram'ik), *a.* like a panorama.
Pant (pant), *v.* to gasp rapidly; — *n.* a palpitation of the heart.
Pantaloons (pan-ta-loonz'), *n. pl.* trousers.
Pantamorphic (pan-ta-mor'fik), *a.* taking all forms.
Pantheism (pan'thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine identifying Nature with God.
Pantheist (pan'thē-ist), *n.* a believer in pantheism.
Panther (pan'ther), *n.* a spotted wild beast.
Pantograph (pan'to-graf), *n.* a copying machine.
Pantography (pan-tog'ra-fe), *n.* general description.
Pantology (pan-tol'o-je), *n.* a dictionary of universal knowledge.
Pantomime (pan'to-mīm), *n.* a representation by gesture in dumb show.
Pantry (pan'tre), *n.* a store-room for provisions.
Pap (pap), *n.* a nipple; soft food; pulp of fruits.
Papa (pa-pä'), *n.* a father.
Papacy (pā'pa-se), *n.* office or dignity of the Pope.
Papal (pā'pal), *a.* belonging to the Pope.
Paper (pā'per), *n.* a substance for writing or printing on; — *a.* made of paper; — *v.* to cover with paper.
Papeterie (pap-e-trē'), *n.* a case containing writing paper and materials.
Papier-maché (pap'yā-mah'shā), *n.* substance made of hardened paper pulp and manufactured into various articles.
Papist (pā'pist), *n.* a Roman Catholic.
Papoose (pap-poos), *n.* a young child.
Papulous (pap'u-lus), *a.* covered with little vesicles or blisters.
Papyrus (pa-pī'rus), *n.* an Egyptian plant, and the paper made from it.
Par (pär), *n.* state of equality; equal value.
Parable (par'a-bl), *n.* a fable; a similitude.
Parabola (pa-rab'o-la), *n.* one of the conic sections.
Parabolic (par-a-bol'ik), *a.* expressed by parable or similitude.
Parachute (par'a-shoot), *n.* an instrument to prevent rapidity of descent in a balloon.
Parade (pa-rād'), *n.* a pompous military display; — *v.* to assemble as troops.
Paradise (par'a-dīs), *n.* Eden; a place of bliss.
Paradox (par'a-doks), *n.* a truth seemingly absurd.
Paradoxical (par-a-doks'e-kal), *a.* like a paradox.
Paragoge (par-a-gō'j'e), *n.* the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.
Paragon (par'a-gon), *n.* pattern of great excellence.
Paragraph (par'a-graf), *n.* a distinct part of a discourse; a section.
Parallax (par'al-laks), *n.* the seeming change of place in a heavenly body as viewed from different points.
Parallel (par'al-lel), *a.* equally distant; — *n.* a line equally distant from another at all points; — *v.* to compare; to equal.
Parallelism (par'al-lel-izm), *n.* state of being parallel.
Parallelogram (par-al-lel'o-gram), *n.* a plane four-sided figure of equal and parallel sides.
Paralysis (pa-ral'e-sis), *n.* palsy; loss of motion.
Paralytic (par-a-lit'ik), *a.* having lost the power of muscular motion; — *n.* one affected with palsy.
Paralyze (par'a-liz), *v.* to affect with palsy; to destroy action.
Paramount (par'a-mount), *a.* superior to all others.
Paramour (par'a-moor), *n.* a lover; a mistress.
Parapet (par'a-pet), *n.* a wall or rampart, for defense.
Paraphernalia (par-a-fer-nā'le-a), *n. pl.* apparel and ornaments.
Paraphrase (par'a-frāz), *n.* a copious explanation; — *v.* to interpret amply.
Parasite (par'a-sit), *n.* a sycophant; a hanger-on; a plant growing on another.
Parasol (par'a-sol), *n.* a small umbrella for ladies.
Parataxis (par-a-taks'is), *n.* a loose arrangement of propositions.
Parboil (pär'boil), *v.* to boil in part; to half boil.
Parcel (pär'sel), *n.* a small bundle; a package; — *v.* to divide into portions.
Parch (pärch), *v.* to burn slightly; to scorch.
Parchment (pärch'ment), *n.* the skins of sheep or goats prepared for writing.
Pardon (pär'dn), *n.* forgiveness; — *v.* to forgive.
Pardonable (pär'dn-a-bl), *a.* that may be forgiven.
Pare (pär), *v.* to diminish by littles; to trim.
Paregoric (par-e-gor'ik), *n.* a medicine that lessens pain.
Parenetic (par-e-net'ik), *a.* persuasive; encouraging.
Parent (pā'rent), *n.* a father or mother.
Parentage (pā'rent-aj), *n.* birth; extraction; descent.
Parental (pa-ren'tal), *a.* like a parent; affectionate.
Parenthesis (pa-ren'the-sis), *n.* a word or sentence inserted in another complete without it, thus ( ).
Parenthetical (par-en-thet'e-kal), *a.* expressed in a parenthesis or pertaining to it.
Parhelion (par-hē'le-un), *n.* a mock sun.
Paring (pär'ing), *n.* a strip cut off; rind.
Parish (par'ish), *n.* a district under one pastor; — *a.* belonging to a parish.
Parishioner (pa-rish'un-er), *n.* one living in a parish.
Parisian (pa-riz'yan), *n.* an inhabitant of Paris.
Parity (par'e-te), *n.* equality; resemblance; analogy.
Park (pärk), *n.* an inclosed portion of grassland; a place for artillery; — *v.* to inclose, as a park.
Parlance (pär-lans), *n.* idiom of common talk; conversation.
Parley (pär'le), *n.* conference; oral treaty; — *v.* to treat by word of mouth; to dally.
Parliament (pär'le-ment), *n.* the legislature of Great Britain.
Parliamentary (pär-le-ment'a-re), *a.* pertaining to parliament or its usages.
Parlor (pär'ler), *n.* a superior room in a house.
Parochial (pa-rō'ke-al), *a.* relating to a parish.
Parody (par'o-de), *n.* a different application of words; — *v.* to give a burlesque imitation.
Parole (pa-rōl'), *n.* word of honor; a verbal promise.

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Paronyme (par'o-nim), *n.* a word resembling another in signification.
Parotid (pa-rot'id), *a.* noting glands near the ears.
Paroxysm (par'oks-izm), *n.* a violent fit of disease.
Parquetry (par'ket-re), *n.* figured inlaid work of wood.
Parricide (par're-sīd), *n.* the murderer of a parent.
Parrot (par'ut), *n.* a tropical talking bird.
Parry (par're), *v.* to ward off; to turn aside.
Parse (pärs), *v.* to resolve into grammatical parts.
Parsimonious (pär-se-mō'ne-us), *a.* frugal; penurious.
Parsimony (pär'se-mun-e), *n.* frugality; covetousness.
Parsley (pärs'le), *n.* a pot-herb.
Parsnip (pärs'nip), *n.* a plant; an esculent root.
Parson (pär'sn), *n.* a clergyman.
Parsonage (pär'sn-aj), *n.* house of a parson.
Part (pärt), *n.* a portion; a fraction; share; side; — *v.* to divide; to share; to break.
Partake (par-tāk'), *v.* to have a part; to share.
Partaker (par-tāk'er), *n.* one who shares.
Partial (pär'shal), *a.* including a part; not total or entire; biased.
Partiality (pär-she-al'e-te), *n.* undue fondness or bias.
Participant (par-tis'e-pant), *a.* sharing; — *n.* a partaker.
Participate (par-tis'e-pāt), *v.* to partake; to share.
Participle (pär'te-sip-l), *n.* a word partaking of the nature of a noun and verb.
Particle (pär'te-kl), *n.* a very small portion; an atom.
Particular (par-tik'u-ler), *a.* relating to a single person or thing; — *n.* a single point or instance.
Parting (pärt'ing), *n.* a separating or breaking.
Partisan (pär'te-zan), *n.* one of a party.
Partisanship (pär-te-zan-ship), *n.* the state of being a partisan.
Partition (par-tish'un), *n.* that which separates; — *v.* to divide into parts.
Partitive (par'te-tiv), *a.* distributive.
Partly (pärt'le), *ad.* in part.
Partner (pärt'ner), *n.* associate in trade; a sharer.
Partnership (pärt'ner-ship), *n.* a contract between persons in business.
Partridge (pär'trij), *n.* a well-known bird of game.
Parts (pärts), *n. pl.* faculties; region.
Parturient (par-tū're-ent), *a.* bringing forth young.
Parturition (par-tu-rish'un), *n.* act of giving birth.
Party (pär'te), *n.* a select assembly; a faction; one of two litigants.
Partyism (par'te-izm), *n.* devotion to party.
Parvenue (par've-nū), *n.* an upstart.
Paschal (pas'kal), *a.* relating to the passover.
Pasigraphy (pa-sig'ra-fe), *n.* any system of universal language.
Pasquinade (pas-kwin-ād'), *n.* a satirical writing.
Pass (pas), *v.* to go over or beyond; to spend; to omit; to enact; — *n.* a narrow passage; a defile; a thrust.
Passable (pas'sa-bl), *a.* that may be passed; tolerable.
Passage (pas'sāj), *n.* act of passing; way; incident; clause of a book.
Pass-book (pas'book), *n.* a book to enter articles bought on credit.
Passenger (pas'sen-jer), *n.* a traveler; a wayfarer.
Passerine (pas'se-rin), *a.* pertaining to birds of the sparrow kind.
Passible (pas'se-bl), *a.* capable of feeling.
Passing (pas'ing), *n.* act of going past.
Passion (pash'un), *n.* violent agitation of mind.
Passionate (pash'un-āt), *a.* easily excited or moved.
Passive (pas'siv), *a.* not opposing or resisting.
Passiveness (pas'siv-nes), *n.* patience; submission.
Passover (pas'ō-ver), *n.* an annual festival of the Jews.
Passport (pas'pōrt), *n.* a permission to travel.
Past (past), *prep.* beyond.
Paste (pāst), *n.* any adhesive composition; — *v.* to unite with paste.
Pasteboard (pāst'bōrd), *n.* very thick, stiff paper.
Pastern (pas'tern), *n.* joint of a horse next the foot.
Pastille (pas-tēl), *n.* a roll of paste; perfume.
Pastime (pas'tim), *n.* diversion; sport; entertainment.
Pastor (pas'ter), *n.* a shepherd; a clergyman.
Pastoral (pas'tor-al), *a.* rural; pertaining to a pastor; — *n.* a rural poem.
Pastorate (pas'tor-āt), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a pastor.
Pastry (pās'tre), *n.* pies, &c.
Pasturage (pas'tūr-aj), *n.* lands or grass for cattle.
Pasture (pas'tūr), *n.* grass-land for grazing; — *v.* to graze.
Pasty (pās'te), *a.* like dough; — *n.* a pie-crust.
Pat (pat), *a.* convenient; exactly suitable; — *n.* a light tap.
Patch (pach), *n.* a piece of cloth; — *v.* to put a patch on.
Patchwork (pach'wurk), *n.* work formed of pieces sewed together; clumsy work.
Pate (pāt), *n.* the head.
Paten (pat'en), *n.* the cover of a chalice.
Patent (pat'ent), *a.* open; public; — *n.* a grant of exclusive right; — *v.* to secure by patent.
Patentee (pat-en-tē'), *n.* one who holds a patent.
Paternal (pa-ter'nal), *a.* fatherly; hereditary.
Paternity (pa-ter'ne-te), *n.* relation of a father.
Paternoster (pat'er-nos-ter), *n.* the Lord's prayer.
Path (path), *n.* a way; track; road; course of action or life.
Pathetic (pa-thet'ik), *a.* affecting or moving the passions.
Pathologist (pa-thol'o-jist), *n.* one versed in pathology.
Pathology (pa-thol'o-je), *n.* the science of diseases.
Pathos (pā'thos), *n.* warmth; that which excites feeling.
Pathway (path'wā), *n.* a path; way; course.
Patience (pā'shens), *n.* suffering with calmness; perseverance; endurance.
Patient (pā'shent), *a.* enduring without murmuring; — *n.* a sick person.

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Patriarch (pā'tre-ärk), *n.* the head of a family; a dignitary of a church.
Patriarchal (pā-tre-ärk'al), *a.* relating to patriarchs.
Patrician (pa-trish'an), *a.* noble; not plebeian.
Patrimonial (pat-re-mō'ne-al), *a.* possessed by inheritance.
Patrimony (pat're-mo-ne), *n.* an estate derived by inheritance; a church estate.
Patriot (pā'tre-ot), *n.* one who loves and serves his country.
Patriotic (pā-tre-ot'ik), *a.* actuated by patriotism.
Patriotism (pā'tre-ot-izm), *n.* love of one's country.
Patristic (pa-tris'tik), *a.* pertaining to the ancient Christian fathers.
Patrol (pa-trōl'), *n.* the marching round of a guard at night; — *v.* to pass round as a sentry.
Patron (pā'trun), *n.* one who countenances; a protector.
Patronage (pat'run-aj), *n.* support; protection.
Patronize (pat'run-iz), *v.* to support; to favor.
Patronomatology (pat-rō-nom-a-tol'o-je), *n.* the science of surnames.
Patronymic (pat-rō-nim'ik), *n.* a name derived from a parent or ancestor.
Patten (pat'ten), *n.* a kind of wooden shoe.
Patter (pat'er), *v.* to strike often, as hail or rain.
Pattern (pat'ern), *n.* a model for imitation; a sample; a specimen.
Patty (pat'te), *n.* a little pie.
Patulous (pat'u-lus), *a.* slightly spreading open.
Paunch (pawnsh), *n.* the belly.
Pauper (paw'per), *n.* a poor person; one supported by charity.
Pauperism (paw'per-izm), *n.* state of indigence.
Pauperize (paw'per-iz), *v.* to reduce to poverty.
Pause (pawz), *n.* a stop; suspense; — *v.* to cease.
Pave (pāv), *v.* to cover with stones, &c.
Pavement (pāv'ment), *n.* a layer of stone or brick.
Pavilion (pa-vil'yun), *n.* a tent; a turreted building.
Paw (paw), *n.* the foot of an animal having claws; — *v.* to scrape with the foot.
Pawn (pawn), *n.* anything given as security; a pledge; — *v.* to deposit as security.
Pawnbroker (pawn'brōk-er), *n.* one who lends money on goods.
Pay (pā), *v.* to discharge a debt; to compensate; — *n.* payment; reward; salary.
Payable (pā'a-bl), *a.* that is due.
Payee (pā-ē'), *n.* one to whom a note is payable.
Paymaster (pā'mas-ter), *n.* one who is to pay.
Payment (pā'ment), *n.* act of paying; money paid.
Pea (pē), *n.* a plant and its seed.
Peace (pēs), *n.* quiet; freedom from war or agitation.
Peaceable (pēs'a-bl), *a.* not quarrelsome; quiet.
Peaceful (pēs'ful), *a.* quiet; tranquil; undisturbed.
Peace-officer (pēs'of-is-er), *n.* a civil officer.
Peach (pēch), *n.* a stone-fruit.
Peacock (pē'kok), *n.* a domestic bird.
Peahen (pē'hen), *n.* female of the peacock.
Peak (pēk), *n.* the top of a hill; pointed end of anything.
Peakish (pēk'ish), *a.* hilly; having pale, sharp features.
Peal (pel), *n.* a loud sound.
Pear (pār), *n.* a fruit.
Pearl (perl), *n.* a white substance found in the oyster.
Pearlash (perl'ash), *n.* refined potash.
Pearly (perl'e), *a.* like pearl.
Peasant (pez'ant), *n.* one occupied in rural labor.
Peasantry (pez'ant-re), *n.* country people.
Pease (pēz), *n. pl.* peas.
Peat (pēt), *n.* a kind of turf.
Pebble (peb'bl), *n.* a roundish stone.
Pebbly (peb'ble), *a.* full of pebbles.
Pecan (pe-kan'), *n.* an American tree and its fruit.
Peccadillo (pek-a-dil'o), *n.* a petty fault; a slight offense.
Peccant (pek'ant), *a.* sinning; guilty; corrupt; bad.
Peck (pek), *n.* fourth part of a bushel.
Pectinal (pek'tin-al), *a.* pertaining to or resembling a comb.
Pectoral (pek'to-ral), *a.* pertaining to a breast; — *n.* a breastplate; a medicine for the breast.
Pectoriloquism (pek-to-ril'o-kwizm), *n.* act of speaking from the chest.
Peculate (pek'ū-lāt), *v.* to defraud the public; to steal.
Peculation (pek-ū-lā'shun), *n.* embezzlement.
Peculator (pek'ū-lā-tor), *n.* one who steals public money.
Peculiar (pe-kū'le-ar), *a.* appropriate; special.
Peculiarity (pe-kū-le-ar'e-te), *n.* singularity.
Pecuniary (pe-kū'ne-a-re), *a.* relating to or consisting in money.
Pedagogue (ped'a-gog), *n.* a schoolmaster.
Pedal (pē'dal), *a.* pertaining to the foot.
Pedal (ped'al), *n.* the foot-keys of an organ, &c.
Pedant (ped'ant), *n.* one who makes a vain and useless display of learning.
Pedantic (pe-dant'ik), *a.* vainly displaying knowledge.
Pedantry (ped'an-tre), *n.* a vain display of learning.
Peddle (ped'dl), *v.* to travel and sell goods.
Peddler (ped'ler), *n.* one who peddles.
Pedestal (ped'es-tal), *n.* the foot or base of a pillar.
Pedestrian (pe-des'tre-an), *a.* on foot; — *n.* one who walks.
Pediform (ped'e-form), *a.* shaped like a foot.
Pedigre (ped'e-grē), *n.* genealogy; lineage.
Pediment (ped'e-ment), *n.* an ornamental crowning on the front of a building.
Pedobaptism (pē-do-bap'tizm), *n.* infant baptism.
Pedobaptist (pē-do-bap'tist), *n.* one who believes in infant baptism.
Pedometer (pe-dom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the distance walked.
Peel (pēl), *v.* to strip off skin or rind; — *n.* rind; bark; a wooden shovel.
Peep (pēp), *n.* sly look; cry of a chicken; — *v.* to begin to appear; to chirp.
Peer (pēr), *n.* an equal; a nobleman; — *v.* to appear.
Peerage (pēr'aj), *n.* body of peers; rank or dignity of a peer.
Peeress (pēr'es), *n.* the wife of a peer; a noble lady.

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Peerless (pēr'les), *a.* without an equal; matchless.
Peevish (pēv'ish), *a.* easily vexed; ill-tempered; fretful.
Peevishness (pēv'ish-nes), *n.* fretfulness; petulance.
Peg (peg), *n.* a wooden pin; — *v.* to fasten with a peg.
Pelagian (pe-lā'je-an), *n.* one who denies original sin, and trusts in good works.
Pelagic (pe-laj'ik), *a.* pertaining to the deep sea.
Pelf (pelf), *n.* money ill gotten.
Pellet (pel'let), *n.* a little ball.
Pellicle (pel'le-kl), *n.* a thin skin or film.
Pell-mell (pel'mel), *ad.* confusedly; with hurry.
Pellucid (pel-lū'sid), *a.* perfectly clear; transparent.
Pelt (pelt), *n.* a raw hide; — *v.* to strike with small substances thrown.
Peltry (pel'tre), *n.* skins of animals; furs.
Pelvis (pel'vis), *n.* the lower part of the belly.
Pen (pen), *n.* instrument for writing; inclosure for beasts.
Penal (pē'nal), *a.* inflicting punishment.
Penalty (pen'al-te), *n.* punishment for crime; fine.
Penance (pen'ans), *n.* suffering as atonement.
Pence (pens), *n. pl.* of penny, as a sum of money.
Penchant (pän-shän'), *n.* inclination; decided taste.
Pencil (pen'sil), *n.* a brush for drawing, writing, or painting; a thin strip of plumbago; — *v.* to draw or paint.
Pendant (pen'dant), *n.* a jewel; a flag.
Pendency (pen'den-se), *n.* suspense in decision.
Pendent (pen'dent), *a.* jutting over; hanging.
Pending (pend'ing), *a.* undecided; not terminated.
Pendulous (pen'du-lus), *a.* hanging; swinging.
Pendulum (pen'du-lum), *n.* any weight suspended and vibrating.
Penetrable (pen'e-tra-bl), *a.* that may be penetrated.
Penetrate (pen'e-trāt), *v.* to pierce into; to feel deeply.
Penetrating (pen'e-trāt-ing), *a.* sharp; subtle; acute.
Penetration (pen-e-trā'shun), *n.* act of entering; acuteness; discernment; sagacity.
Peninsula (pen-in'su-la), *n.* land nearly surrounded by water.
Peninsular (pen-in'su-lar), *a.* pertaining to a peninsula.
Penitence (pen'e-tens), *n.* sorrow for sin; contrition.
Penitent (pen'e-tent), *a.* suffering sorrow for sin; — *n.* one grieved for sin.
Penitential (pen-e-ten'shal), *a.* expressing penitence.
Penitentiary (pen-e-ten'she-a-re), *n.* a house of correction for offenders; a prison.
Penman (pen'man), *n.* a good writer; an author.
Penmanship (pen'man-ship), *n.* art or manner of writing.
Pennant (pen'nant), *n.* a small flag.
Pennate (pen'nāt), *a.* winged.
Penniless (pen'e-les), *a.* poor; destitute of money.
Penny (pen'ne), *n.* twelfth of a shilling.
Pennyweight (pen'ne-wāt), *n.* 24 grains of troy weight.
Pennywise (pen'e-wiz), *a.* saving small sums at the hazard of larger.
Pensile (pen'sil), *a.* hanging; suspended above ground.
Pension (pen'shun), *n.* a stated allowance for past services; — *v.* to grant a pension to.
Pensioner (pen'shun-er), *n.* one who receives a pension.
Pensive (pen'siv), *a.* thoughtful; reflective; sad.
Pensiveness (pen'siv-nes), *n.* melancholy; thoughtfulness.
Pent (pent), *a.* closely confined; crowded in narrow space.
Pentagon (pen'ta-gon), *n.* a figure of five angles.
Pentagonal (pen-tag'o-nal), *a.* having five angles.
Pentagraph (pen'ta-graf), *n.* an instrument for copying figures.
Pentahedron (pen-ta-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure having five equal sides.
Pentameter (pen-tam'e-ter), *n.* a verse of five feet.
Pentangular (pen-tang'gū-ler), *a.* having five angles.
Pentastich (pen'ta-stik), *n.* a poem of five lines or verses.
Pentateuch (pen'ta-tūk), *n.* the first five books of the Old Testament.
Pentecost (pen'te-kost), *n.* a Jewish festival.
Penult (pē'nult), *n.* last syllable but one.
Penumbra (pen-um'bra), *n.* a partial shadow in an eclipse.
Penurious (pen-nū're-us), *a.* niggardly; sordid.
Penury (pen'u-re), *n.* poverty; indigence.
Peony (pē'o-ne), *n.* a perennial plant and flower.
People (pē'pl), *n.* a nation; inhabitants; population; — *v.* to populate.
Pepper (pep'per), *n.* a plant and its seed; — *v.* to sprinkle with pepper.
Peptic (pep'tik), *a.* relating to or promoting digestion.
Peradventure (per-ad-ven'tūr), *ad.* by chance.
Perambulate (per-am'bu-lāt), *v.* to walk round.
Perambulation (per-am-bu-lā'shun), *n.* a passing over.
Perambulator (per-am'bu-lā-tor), *n.* a small carriage for children; an instrument to measure distance; one who perambulates.
Perceivable (per-sēv'a-bl), *a.* that may be perceived.
Perceive (per-sēv'), *v.* to see; to feel; to discern.
Percentage (per-sent'āj), *n.* the rate per hundred.
Perceptible (per-sep'te-bl), *a.* that can be seen.
Perception (per-sep'shun), *n.* act of perceiving.
Perceptive (per-sep'tiv), *a.* able to perceive.
Perch (perch), *n.* a fish; a pole; a roost; a rod; — *v.* to alight; to roost.
Perchance (per-chans'), *ad.* perhaps; peradventure.
Percipient (per-sip'e-ent), *a.* having the faculty of perception.
Percolate (per'ko-lāt), *v.* to stream through; to filter.

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Percolation (per-ko-lā'shun), *n.* a passing through interstices; filtration.
Percussion (per-kush'un), *n.* the act of striking; the shock produced.
Percussive (per-kus'siv), *a.* striking against.
Perdition (per-dish'un), *n.* ruin; loss; death.
Peregrinate (per'e-grin-āt), *v.* to travel from place to place.
Peregrination (per-e-grin-ā'shun), *n.* a traveling; a wandering about.
Peremptorily (per'emp-to-re-le), *ad.* positively.
Peremptory (per'emp-to-re), *a.* positive; absolute.
Perennial (per-en'ne-al), *a.* lasting through the year; durable; perpetual.
Perfect (per'fekt), *a.* complete; finished; — *v.* to finish; to complete.
Perfectible (per-fekt'e-bl), *a.* that may be perfected.
Perfection (per-fek'shun), *n.* state of being perfect.
Perfidious (per-fid'e-us), *a.* false to trust; base.
Perfidy (per'fe-de), *n.* violation of faith; treachery.
Perforate (per'fo-rāt), *v.* to pierce through.
Perforation (per-fo-rā'shun), *n.* a boring through; a hole bored.
Perforce (per-fōrs'), *ad.* by force; by constraint.
Perform (per-form'), *v.* to do thoroughly.
Performable (per-form'a-bl), *a.* that can be done.
Performance (per-form'ans), *n.* that which is done; composition; work.
Performer (per-form'er), *n.* one who performs.
Perfume (per-fūm'), *v.* to scent; — *n.* a fragrant scent; pleasant odor.
Perfumery (per-fū'me-re), *n.* perfumes in general.
Perfunctory (per-funk'to-re), *a.* done carelessly.
Perhaps (per-haps'), *ad.* by chance; it may be; possibly.
Peri (pē're), *n.* a fairy.
Pericardium (per-e-kär'de-um), *n.* the membrane inclosing the heart.
Periderm (per'e-derm), *n.* the outer layer of bark.
Perigee (per'e-jē), *n.* that point in the moon's orbit nearest to the earth.
Perihelion (per-e-hē'le-on), *n.* the point in a planet's orbit nearest the sun.
Peril (per'il), *n.* danger; risk; — *v.* to hazard.
Perilous (per'il-us), *a.* full of danger.
Perimeter (pe-rim'e-ter), *n.* the circumference of a figure.
Period (pē're-ud), *n.* a circuit; time of a revolution; series of years; end; full sentence, or point.
Periodical (pē-re-od'ik-al), *a.* regularly returning; — *n.* a periodical publication.
Periodically (pē-re-od'ik-al-le), *ad.* at stated periods.
Peripatetic (per-e-pa-tet'ik), *n.* a great walker.
Periphery (pe-rif'e-re), *n.* circumference of a circle.
Periphrase (per'e-frāz), *n.* a roundabout mode of expression.
Periphrastic (per-e-fras'tik), *a.* expressed in many words.
Peripneumony (per-ip-nū'mo-ne), *n.* inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.
Peripoligonal (per-e-po-lig'o-nal), *a.* having many sides.
Peripteral (pe-rip'ter-al) *a.* having columns all around.
Perish (per'ish), *v.* to decay; to die; to go to ruin.
Perishable (per'ish-a-bl), *a.* liable to decay or destruction.
Peristaltic (per-e-stal'tik), *a.* spiral; worm-like.
Peristyle (per'e-stīl), *n.* a range of pillars round an edifice.
Periwig (per'e-wig), *n.* a small wig; cap of false hair.
Periwinkle (per'e-wink-l), *n.* a small shell-fish.
Perjure (per'jur), *v.* to make oath falsely.
Perjury (per'ju-re), *n.* the crime of swearing a false oath.
Perjurer (per'jur-er), *n.* one who swears falsely.
Perk (perk), *a.* smart; trim.
Permanence (per'ma-nens), *n.* continuance; duration.
Permanent (per'ma-nent), *a.* constant; durable; lasting; without change.
Permeable (per'me-a-bl), *a.* that may be passed through.
Permeate (per'me-āt), *v.* to pass through the pores.
Permeation (per-me-ā'shun), *n.* the act of passing through pores or interstices.
Permiscible (per-mis'e-bl), *a.* that may be mixed.
Permissible (per-mis'e-bl), *a.* that may be allowed.
Permission (per-mish'un), *n.* act of permitting; allowance.
Permissive (per-mis'iv), *a.* granting liberty.
Permit (per-mit'), *v.* to give permission; to license; — *n.* a warrant in writing.
Permute (per-mūt'), *v.* to change the order of.
Permutation (per-mu-tā'shun), *n.* act of changing one thing for another.
Pernicious (per-nish'us), *a.* tending to injure.
Peroration (per-o-rā'shun), *n.* closing part of an oration.
Perpendicular (per-pen-dik'ū-ler), *a.* upright; crossing at right angles; — *n.* anything at right angles.
Perpetrate (per'pe-trāt), *v.* to do or commit; to perform.
Perpetration (per-pe-trā'shun), *n.* commission of wrong.
Perpetrator (per'pe-tra-ter), *n.* one who perpetrates.
Perpetual (per-pet'ū-al), *a.* never ceasing; continual.
Perpetuate (per-pet'ū-āt), *v.* to make perpetual.
Perpetuity (per-pe-tū'e-te), *n.* endless duration.
Perplex (per-pleks'), *v.* to puzzle; to vex; to confuse.
Perplexing (per-pleks'ing), *a.* troublesome.
Perplexity (per-pleks'e-te), *n.* intricacy; embarrassment; anxiety.
Perquisite (per'kwe-zit), *n.* fee; gift; allowance.
Perry (per're), *n.* a beverage made of pears.
Persecute (per'se-kūt), *v.* to pursue with enmity; to harass; to annoy.
Persecution (per-se-kū'shun), *n.* state of being persecuted; act of persecution.

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Persecutor (per'se-kū-ter), *n.* one who persecutes.
Perseverance (per-se-vē'rans), *n.* a persisting in what is commenced.
Persevere (per-se-vēr'), *v.* to persist; to continue.
Persimmon (per-sim'un), *n.* a tree and its fruit.
Persist (per-sist'), *v.* to persevere steadily and firmly.
Persistence (per'sist'ens), } *n.* perse-
Persistency (per-sist'en-se), } verance; obstinacy.
Person (per'sun), *n.* a man, woman, or child; a body.
Personable (per'sun-a-bl), *a.* good appearance.
Personage (per'sun-aj), *n.* a person of distinction.
Personal (per'sun-al), *a.* relating to a person.
Personality (per-sun-al'e-te), *n.* direct application to a person; that which constitutes a person.
Personate (per'sun-āt), *v.* to represent a person.
Personation (per-sun-ā'shun), *n.* act of personating.
Personification (per-son-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* a representation of inanimate things as living beings.
Personify (per-son'e-fi), *v.* to speak of inanimate objects as though they were persons.
Perspective (per-spek'tiv), *a.* relating to vision; — *n.* a drawing on a plane surface; a pocket telescope.
Perspicacious (per-spe-kā'shus), *a.* quick-sighted; keen; discerning.
Perspicacity (per-spe-kas'e-te), *n.* acuteness of sight or discernment.
Perspicuity (per-spe-kū'e-te), *n.* clearness; plainness.
Perspicuous (per-spik'u-us), *a.* clear; plain; evident.
Perspiration (per-spe-rā'shun), *n.* excretion through the pores; sweat.
Perspire (per-spir'), *v.* to sweat.
Persuade (per-swād'), *v.* to induce by argument.
Persuasible (per-swā'ze-bl), *a.* may be persuaded.
Persuasive (per-swā'siv), *a.* tending to persuade.
Persuasion (per-swā'zhun), *n.* act of persuading; settled opinion; creed.
Pert (pert), *a.* smart; brisk; saucy; lively; forward.
Pertain (per-tān'), *v.* to belong; to relate; to concern.
Pertinacious (per-te-nā'shus), *a.* holding firmly to any opinion, purpose, or design.
Pertinacity (per-te-nas'e-te), *n.* adherent obstinacy.
Pertinence (per'te-nens), *n.* fitness; suitableness.
Pertinent (per'te-nent), *a.* adapted to the case; relevant.
Pertness (pert'nes), *n.* smartness; sauciness.
Perturb (per-turb'), *v.* to disturb the mind; to agitate.
Perturbation (per-tur-bā'shun), *n.* disturbance of the mind; disquiet; confusion.
Pertused (per-tūzd'), *a.* perforated irregularly; punched.
Pertusion (per-tū'zhun), *n.* a perforation.
Perusal (pe-rūz'al), *n.* act of reading or examining.
Peruse (pe-rūz), *v.* to read with attention.
Pervade (per-vād'), *v.* to permeate; to pass through.
Pervasion (per-vā'zhun), *n.* act of pervading.
Pervasive (per-vā'siv), *a.* tending or able to pervade.
Perverse (per-vers'), *a.* obstinate in the wrong; petulant.
Perverseness (per-vers'nes), *n.* state of being perverse.
Perversion (per-ver'shun), *n.* a diverting from the true intent or object.
Perversity (per-ver'se-te), *n.* disposition to thwart or cross.
Perversive (per-ver'siv), *a.* tending to pervert.
Pervert (per-vert'), *v.* to turn from true use, end, or purpose; to corrupt.
Pervertible (per-vert'e-bl), *a.* capable of being perverted.
Pervious (per've-us), *a.* that may be penetrated.
Pessimist (pes'e-mist), *n.* one who complains that everything is for the worst.
Pest (pest), *n.* plague; pestilence; a scourge.
Pester (pes'ter), *v.* to disturb; to perplex; to harass.
Pest-house (pest'hous), *n.* a hospital for pestilential diseases.
Pestiferous (pes-tif'er-us), *a.* pestilential; malignant.
Pestilence (pes'te-lens), *n.* any contagious disease.
Pestilent (pes'te-lent), *a.* producing disease and injury.
Pestilential (pes-te-len'shal), *a.* producing pestilence; infectious; pernicious.
Pestle (pes'tl), *n.* an instrument for pounding things in a mortar.
Pet (pet), *n.* a fit of peevishness; any creature petted; — *v.* to treat as a pet; to fondle.
Petal (pet'al), *n.* a flower-leaf.
Petard (pē-tärd), *n.* a piece of ordnance for blowing up works.
Petit (pet'e), *a.* small; diminutive; mean.
Petition (pe-tish'un), *n.* request; prayer; — *v.* to solicit earnestly; to supplicate.
Petrescent (pe-tres'ent), *a.* becoming stone.
Petrifaction (pet-re-fak'shun), *n.* the act of turning into stone.
Petrify (pet're-fi), *v.* to become stone.
Petroleum (pe-trō'le-um), *n.* rock-oil.
Petrous (pē'trus), *a.* hard; stony.
Petticoat (pet'e-kōt), *n.* a woman's garment.
Pettifogger (pet'e-fog-er), *n.* a petty lawyer.
Pettifoggery (pet'e-fog-er-e), *n.* mean business of a lawyer; quibbles; tricks.
Pettish (pet'ish), *a.* fretful; peevish.
Petty (pet'e), *a.* small; trifling; trivial; inferior.
Petulance (pet'u-lans), *n.* peevishness.
Petulant (pet'u-lant), *a.* peevish; fretful; saucy.
Pew (pū), *n.* an inclosed seat in a church.
Pewit (pē'wit), *n.* a bird.
Pewter (pū'ter), *n.* a compound of tin, lead, &c.
Phæton (fā'e-tun), *n.* an open four-wheeled carriage.
Phalanx (fā'lanks, fal'anks), *n.* a compact body of soldiers.
Phantasm (fan'tazm), *n.* image of an object; a specter; a vision.

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Phantasmagoria (fan-tas-ma-gō're-a), *n.* a gathering of figures on a flat surface by a magic lantern.
Phantom (fan'tom), *n.* an apparition; a spectter.
Pharisaical (far-e-sā'ik-al), *a.* like the Pharisees.
Pharisee (far'e-sē), *n.* one of a Jewish sect strict in the externals of religion.
Pharmaceutic (fär-ma-sū'tik), } *a.* per-
Pharmaceutical (fär-ma-sū'te-kal), } taining to pharmacy.
Pharmaceutics (fär-ma-sū'tiks), *n. pl.* the science of preparing medicines.
Pharmacopœia (fär-ma-ko-pē'ya), *n.* a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.
Pharmacy (fär'ma-se), *n.* preparation of medicines.
Pharos (fā'ros), *n.* a lighthouse; a beacon.
Phase (fāz), *n.* appearance.
Phasis (fā'sis), *n.* an appearance;—*pl.* phases.
Phenix (fē'niks), *n.* a fabulous bird.
Phenomenon (fē-nom'e-non), *n.* an appearance; anything remarkable; *pl.* phenomena.
Phial (fi'al), *n.* a small glass vessel.
Philanthropic (fil-an-throp'ik), *a.* possessing general benevolence.
Philanthropist (fil-an'thro-pist), *n.* one who loves and serves mankind.
Philanthropy (fil-an'thro-pe), *n.* good-will toward all.
Philharmonic (fil-har-mon'ik), *a.* loving harmony.
Philippic (fil-ip'ik), *n.* an invective declamation.
Philological (fil-o-loj'e-kal), *a.* relating to philology.
Philologist (fil-ol'o-jist), *n.* one versed in philology.
Philology (fil-ol'o-je), *n.* the science of the origin, construction, and history of language.
Philomath (fil'o-math), *n.* a lover of learning.
Philomel (fil'o-mel), *n.* the nightingale; a lover of song.
Philoprogenitiveness (fi-lo-pro-jen'e-tivnes), *n.* the love of offspring.
Philosopher (fil-os'o-fer), *n.* one skilled in the science of nature.
Philosophic (fil-o-sof'ik), } *a.* pertain-
Philosophical (fil-o-sof'e-kal), } ing to philosophy; rational; cool.
Philosophize (fil-os'o-fiz), *v.* to reason like a philosopher.
Philosophy (fil-os'o-fe), *n.* general laws or principles of science and morals; reasoning.
Philter (fil'ter), *n.* a potion to excite love.
Phiz (fiz), *n.* the face.
Phlebotomist (fle-bot'o-mist), *n.* one who lets blood with a lancet.
Phlebotomy (fle-bot'o-me), *n.* act of opening a vein.
Phlegm (flem), *n.* viscid matter; indifference.
Phlegmatic (fleg-mat'ik), *a.* abounding with phlegm; frigid; dull; sluggish.
Phonautograph (fo-nau'to-graf), *n.* an instrument to locate or detect sound.
Phonetic (fo-net'ik), *a.* the representation of sounds by characters.
Phonocamptic (fō-no-kam'tik), *a.* having power to inflict sound.
Phonograph (fō'no-graf), *n.* a machine for repeating vocal sounds; a letter or mark indicating a distinct sound.
Phonographer (fo-nog'ra-fer), *n.* one versed in phonography.
Phonographic (fō-no-graf'ik), *a.* representing sounds.
Phonography (fo-nog'ra-fe), *n.* art of representing sounds by characters; a system of short-hand.
Phonology (fo-nol'o-je), *n.* the science of sounds.
Phonotype (fō'no-tīp), *n.* a printed character representing a sound of speech.
Phosgene (fos'jēn), *a.* producing light.
Phosphoresce (fos-for-es'), *v.* to shine as phosphorus.
Phosphorescence (fos-for-es'ens), *n.* state of being luminous without heat.
Phosphoric (fos-for'ik), *a.* containing phosphorus.
Phosphorus (fos'for-us), *n.* a very combustible substance, exhibiting a faint light in the dark.
Photogenic (fō-to-jen'ik), *a.* produced or created by light.
Photograph (fō'to-graf), *n.* a picture obtained by fixing the images of the camera obscura on a coating of silver.
Photographer (fō-tog'ra-fer), *n.* one skilled in photography.
Photology (fō-tol'o-je), *n.* the science of light.
Photophobia (fō-to-fō'be-a), *n.* dread, fear, or intolerance of light.
Photosphere (fō'to-sfēre), *n.* the luminous envelope of the sun.
Phototype (fō'to-tīp), *n.* a process of producing plates for printing; the plate so produced.
Phrase (frāz), *n.* a sentence; mode of speech; style;—*v.* to name.
Phraseology (frā-ze-ol'o-je), *n.* style or manner of expression.
Phrasing (frāz'ing), *n.* employing peculiar expressions.
Phrenetic (fre-net'ik), *a.* mad; frantic;—*n.* a mad person.
Phrenology (fre-nol'o-je), *n.* science of the functions of the brain and its different parts.
Phrensy (fren'ze), *n.* delirium.
Phthisis (thī'sis), *n.* pulmonary consumption.
Phylactery (fi-lak'ter-e), *n.* a parchment with Scriptures written on it.
Phylloid (fil'loyd), *a.* like a leaf.
Phyllophagous (fil-lof'a-gus), *a.* leaf-eating.
Phyllophorous (fil-lof'o-rus), *a.* leaf-bearing.
Physic (fiz'ik), *n.* art of healing; medicine;—*v.* to purge.
Physical (fiz'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to nature; external.
Physician (fe-zish'an), *n.* a medical man.
Physicist (fiz'e-sist), *n.* a student of nature.
Physics (fiz'iks), *n. pl.* science of nature or natural objects; natural philosophy.
Physiognomist (fiz-e-og'no-mist), *n.* one who is skilled in physiognomy.
Physiognomy (fiz-e-og'no-me), *n.* the art of knowing the character or disposition from the face.
Physiography (fiz-e-og'ra-fe), *n.* physical geography.
Physiological (fiz-e-o-loj'e-kal), *a.* relating to physiology.
Physiologist (fiz-e-ol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in physiology.
Physiology (fiz-e-ol'o-je), *n.* the science of the different organs in animals and plants.

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Physique (fe-zēk'), *n.* the appearance of a person to the eye.
Phytogeny (fi-toj'e-ne), *n.* doctrine of the generation of plants.
Phytography (fi-tog'ra-fe), *n.* scientific description of plants.
Phytoid (fi'toyd), *a.* resembling plants.
Piacular (pi-ak'ū-lar), *a.* requiring atonement; expiatory.
Pianist (pe-an'ist), *n.* one who plays on the pianoforte.
Pianoforte (pe-an'o-for-ta), *n.* a musical stringed instrument.
Piazza (pe-az'za), *n.* a walk under a roof.
Pica (pī'ka), *n.* a kind of type; a magpie; a depraved appetite.
Pick (pik), *v.* to pluck; to choose; to gather.
Pickaxe (pik'aks), *n.* an axe with a sharp point.
Picked (pikt), *a.* selected.
Picket (pik'et), *n.* a sharpened stake; a small outpost or guard.
Pickle (pik'l), *n.* brine; embarrassment; thing pickled; — *v.* to preserve in salt, vinegar, &c.
Pickpocket (pik'pok-et), *n.* one who steals from other people's pockets.
Picnic (pik'nik), *n.* a pleasure party visiting the country.
Pictorial (pik-tō're-al), *a.* illustrated by pictures.
Picture (pik'tūr), *n.* a resemblance in colors; a drawing; — *v.* to draw; to represent.
Picturesque (pik-tu-resk'), *a.* like a picture; romantic.
Pie (pī), *n.* a baked article of food; confused or mixed type.
Piebald (pī'bawld), *a.* diversified in color.
Piece (pēs), *n.* a part; a play; a patch; — *v.* to patch.
Piecemeal (pēs'mēl), *a.* single; — *ad.* in or by parts.
Pied (pīd), *a.* spotted.
Pier (pēr), *n.* support of an arch; a projection into the sea; a wharf.
Pier-glass (pēr'glas), *n.* a glass between windows.
Pierce (pērs), *v.* to penetrate; to enter; to force a way into; to touch, as the passions.
Piercing (pērs'ing), *a.* keen; sharp; penetrating.
Piety (pī'e-te), *n.* reverence for the Deity; filial duty.
Pig (pig), *n.* a young swine; a lump of metal; — *v.* to farrow.
Pigeon (pij'un), *n.* a dove.
Pigmean (pig-mē'an), *a.* very small; like a pigmy.
Pigment (pig'ment), *n.* a color for painting; a paint.
Pigmy (pig'me), *n.* a dwarf; — also written Pygmy.
Pike (pīk), *n.* a lance; a fish.
Piked (pikt), *a.* sharp-pointed.
Pilaster (pe-las'ter), *n.* a square pillar or column.
Pile (pil), *n.* a large stake; a heap; an edifice; — *v.* to drive piles; to collect; to accumulate.
Piles (pilz), *n. pl.* a disease.
Pilfer (pil'fer), *v.* to steal trifling things; to rob.
Pilferer (pil'fer-er), *n.* one guilty of petty theft.
Pilgrim (pil'grim), *n.* one who travels to sacred places; a wanderer.
Pilgrimage (pil'grim-aj), *n.* a journey to a shrine or other sacred place.
Piliform (pil'e-form), *a.* resembling hairs.
Pill (pil), *n.* a medicine like a small ball.
Pillage (pil'aj), *n.* plunder; spoil; — *v.* to plunder; to strip.
Pillar (pil'lar), *n.* a column; anything that supports.
Pillion (pil'yun), *n.* a cushion for a female to ride on.
Pillory (pil'lo-re), *n.* a frame to confine criminals by the neck, head, or hands.
Pillow (pil'lō), *n.* a cushion for the head; — *v.* to lay on for support.
Pillow-case (pil'lo-kās), *n.* a case for a pillow.
Pilose (pī'lōs), *a.* abounding with hairs.
Pilot (pī'lut), *n.* one who conducts a ship; a guide; — *v.* to steer; to direct; to guide.
Pilotage (pī'lut-aj), *n.* the fee of a pilot; act of piloting.
Pimple (pim'pl), *n.* a pustule on the skin.
Pin (pin), *n.* a pointed instrument; a peg; — *v.* to fasten with a pin; to make fast.
Pinafore (pin'a-fōr), *n.* a little apron.
Pinch (pinsh), *v.* to nip; to squeeze; — *n.* a squeezing.
Pinchbeck (pinsh'bek), *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc.
Pincers (pin'serz), } *n. pl.* an instrument
Pinchers (pinsh'erz), } for drawing.
Pine (pin), *n.* a forest tree; — *v.* to languish.
Pin-money (pin'mun'e), *n.* a wife's pocket-money.
Pinnace (pin'nās), *n.* a small vessel; a boat.
Pine-apple (pin'ap-pl), *n.* a tropical plant and its fruit.
Pinion (pin'yun), *n.* a quill; a small toothed wheel; a fetter; — *v.* to bind the wings or arms; to shackle.
Pink (pink), *n.* a flower; a small eye; a reddish color; — *v.* to work in eyelet holes; to cut out small scollops or angles.
Pinnacle (pin'na-kl), *n.* a turret; highest point.
Pint (pint), *n.* half a quart.
Pintle (pin'tl), *n.* a little pin; a long iron bolt.
Pioneer (pi-o-nēr'), *n.* one who goes before to clear the way.
Pious (pī'us), *a.* religious; godly; holy; devout.
Pip (pip), *v.* to chirp; — *n.* the seed of an apple, orange, &c.; a disease of fowls.
Pipe (pīp), *n.* a tube; a musical instrument; a cask; — *v.* to play on a pipe.
Pipkin (pip'kin), *n.* a small earthen boiler or pot.
Pippin (pip'in), *n.* a species of apple.
Piquancy (pik'an-se), *n.* sharpness; severity.
Piquant (pik'ant), *a.* pricking; pungent.
Pique (pēk), *n.* offense taken; — *v.* to offend; to nettle; to stimulate.
Piquet (pe-ket'), *n.* a game at cards.
Piracy (pī'ra-se), *n.* robbery on the seas; literary theft.
Pirate (pī'rat), *n.* a robber on the seas; — *v.* to rob; to take by robbery.
Piratical (pi-rat'e-kal), *a.* robbing; plundering.
Pirogue (pe-rōg'), *n.* a narrow ferry-boat.
Pirouette (pir-oo-et'), *n.* a turning on the toes.
Piscatorial (pis-ka-tō're-al), *a.* relating to fishing.
Piscatory (pis'ka-to-re), *a.* relating to fishes.
Pisiculture (pis'se-kul-tūr), *n.* the artificial breeding of fish.

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Pisiform (pi'se-form), *a.* pea-shaped.
Pistil (pis'til), *n.* the seed-bearing organ of a plant.
Pistol (pis'tol), *n.* the smallest of firearms; — *v.* to shoot with a pistol.
Pistole (pis'tōl), *n.* a Spanish coin, value $3.60.
Piston (pis'tun), *n.* a short, solid cylinder, fitted to a hollow one, within which it moves.
Pit (pit), *n.* a deep hole; the seed of certain fruits; the lower part of a theater; — *v.* to sink in hollows.
Pitch (pich), *n.* a resin; boiled tar; degree; height; inclination; — *v.* to fix; to cast; to smear with pitch; to fall headlong; to rise and fall, as a ship.
Pitcher (pich'er), *n.* a water-pot with a handle and spout.
Pitchfork (pich'fork), *n.* a fork to throw hay, straw, &c.
Pitch-pipe (pich'pip), *n.* a small pipe to give the key-note.
Piteous (pit'e-us), *a.* that may excite pity; sorrowful.
Pitfall (pit'fawl), *n.* a pit covered as a trap.
Pith (pith), *n.* the marrow of plants; strength, or force.
Pithy (pith'e), *a.* consisting of pith; forcible; energetic.
Pitiable (pit'e-a-bl), *a.* deserving pity; wretched.
Pitiful (pit'e-ful), *a.* compassionate; paltry.
Pitiless (pit'e-les), *a.* hard-hearted; cruel; merciless.
Pittance (pit'tans), *n.* a trifle; a small allowance of money.
Pity (pit'e), *n.* sympathy for another's distresses; commiseration; — *v.* to sympathize with.
Pivot (piv'ut), *n.* a pin on which anything turns.
Placability (plā-ka-bil'e-te), *n.* the quality of being appeasable.
Placable (plā'ka-bl), *a.* that may be appeased or pacified.
Placard (pla-kärd'), *n.* a written or printed paper posted in a public place; — *v.* to notify publicly; to post.
Place (plās), *n.* a portion of space; rank; office; room; — *v.* to locate; to fix.
Placeman (plās'man), *n.* one holding a public office.
Placer (pla'ser), *n.* a place where gold is found.
Placid (plas'id), *a.* calm; quiet; mild; tranquil.
Placidity (pla-sid'e-te), *n.* mildness; unruffled state.
Plagiarism (plā'je-a-rizm), *n.* literary theft.
Plagiarist (plā'je-a-rist), *n.* one who steals the writings of another.
Plagiarize (plā'je-a-riz), *v.* to steal from the writings of another.
Plague (plāg), *n.* a contagious disease; vexation; — *v.* to trouble; to vex; to harass.
Plaguy (plāg'e), *a.* vexatious; troublesome.
Plaice (plās), *n.* a flat-fish.
Plaid (plad), *n.* a long loose garment made of variegated woolen cloth.
Plain (plān), *a.* flat; evident; homely; — *n.* a level ground; — *v.* to make level.
Plainness (plān'nes), *n.* flatness; clearness; rough sincerity; want of ornament.
Plaintiff (plān'tif), *n.* one who begins a lawsuit.
Plaintive (plān'tiv), *a.* mournful; touching; sad.
Plait (plāt), *n.* a fold, as of cloth; — *v.* to fold or double.
Plan (plan), *n.* anything devised; a scheme; model; — *v.* to scheme; to contrive.
Plane (plān), *n.* a level surface; a joiner's tool; *v.* to level; to smooth with a plane.
Planet (plan'et), *n.* a celestial body revolving about another larger body.
Planetary (plan'et-ar-e), *a.* pertaining to planets.
Planimetry (pla-nim'e-tre), *n.* mensuration of plane surfaces.
Planish (plan'ish), *v.* to polish; to smooth.
Planisphere (plan'is-fēr), *n.* a sphere projected on a plane, as a map.
Plank (plank), *n.* a thick, strong board; — *v.* to cover with planks.
Plant (plant), *n.* any vegetable production; an herb; a tree; — *v.* to set in the earth.
Plantain (plan'tān), *n.* a tree and its fruit; an herb.
Plantar (plant'ăr), *a.* pertaining to the sole of the foot.
Plantation (plan-tā'shun), *n.* a place planted; a colony; a cultivated estate.
Planter (plant'er), *n.* one owning a plantation; a cultivator.
Plash (plash), *n.* a puddle of water; — *v.* to dabble in water; to interweave branches.
Plasm (plazm), *n.* a mould.
Plaster (plas'ter), *n.* a composition of lime, sand, and water; an adhesive salve; — *v.* to cover with plaster.
Plastic (plas'tik), *a.* capable of being moulded; giving form.
Plasticity (plas-tis'e-te), *n.* the quality of giving form.
Plastography (plas-tog'ra-fe), *n.* art of forming figures, &c., in plaster.
Plat (plat), *v.* to interweave; — *n.* a level piece of ground.
Plate (plāt), *n.* a flat piece of metal; wrought silver; a shallow utensil; impression from an engraving; a casting from metal; — *v.* to coat with metal.
Plateau (pla-tō'), *n.* a broad, flat space of elevated land; a tray, or large dish.
Platen (plat'n), *n.* the part of a press which makes the impression.
Platform (plat'form), *n.* horizontal delineation; floor of boards or planks; a terrace; plan; scheme; system.
Platinum (plat'e-num), *n.* a very hard metal.
Platitude (plat'e-tūd), *n.* dullness; insipidity.
Platitudes (plat'e-tūdz), *n. pl.* weak, empty, or stupid remarks.
Platonic (pla-ton'ik), *a.* relating to Plato or his philosophy; pure; spiritual.
Platonism (plā'to-nizm), *n.* the doctrines of Plato.
Platoon (pla-toon'), *n.* a small body of soldiers.
Platter (plat'er), *n.* a large flat dish.
Platyrhine (plat'e-rīn), *a.* broad nosed.
Plaudit (plaw'dit), *n.* praise; approbation; applause.
Plausibility (plaw-ze-bil'e-te), *n.* speciousness.
Plausible (plaw'ze-bl), *a.* adapted to convince.
Play (plā), *v.* to sport; to gamble; to trifle; to perform; to act; — *n.* sport; jest; recreation; game.
Player (plā'er), *n.* an actor; a musician.

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Playfellow (plā'fel-lo), *n.* a companion in sports.
Playful (plā'ful), *a.* full of play; sportive.
Playfulness (plā'ful-nes), *n.* sportiveness.
Playmate (plā'māt), *n.* a companion of childhood; a playfellow.
Plaything (plā'thing), *n.* a toy for amusement.
Plea (plē), *n.* something alleged in defense or justification; an excuse.
Plead (plēd), *v.* to urge; to supplicate; to vindicate.
Pleasant (plez'ant), *a.* gratifying; cheerful; delightful.
Pleasantry (plez'ant-re), *n.* gayety; cheerfulness; good humor.
Please (plēz), *v.* to delight or gratify; to choose; to like.
Pleasing (plez'ing), *a.* giving pleasure; agreeable.
Pleasurable (plezh-ūr-a-bl), *a.* delightful; gratifying.
Pleasure (plezh'ūr), *n.* gratification; delight; choice.
Plebeian (ple-bē'yan), *a.* low; vulgar; — *n.* one of the common people.
Pledge (plej), *n.* a pawn; a deposit; security; — *v.* to deposit as security; to pawn; to warrant.
Pledget (plej'et), *n.* a small mass of lint.
Pleiades (plē'ya-dēz), *n. pl.* a cluster of seven stars in Taurus.
Plenary (plē'na-re, plen'a-re), *a.* full; entire; complete.
Plenipotence (ple-nip'o-tens), *n.* possession of full power.
Plenipotent (ple-nip'o-tent), *a.* possessing full power.
Plenipotentiary (plen-e-po-ten'sha-re), *n.* one having full power; an ambassador.
Plenitude (plen'e-tūd), *n.* fullness; completeness.
Plenteous (plen'te-us), *a.* copious; abundant.
Plentiful (plen'te-ful), *a.* giving ample supply.
Plenty (plen'te), *n.* full or sufficient supply; abundance.
Pleonasm (plē'o-nazm), *n.* an over-fullness of words.
Pleonastic (plē-o-nas'tik), *a.* redundant.
Plethora (pleth'o-ra), *n.* fullness of blood; repletion.
Plethoric (ple-thor'ik), *a.* having excess of blood.
Pleura (plū'ra), *n.* a delicate serous membrane that covers the lungs, etc.
Pleurisy (plū-re-se), *n.* inflammation of the pleura.
Plexiform (pleks'e-form), *a.* complicated; entangled.
Plexus (pleks'us), *n.* a network of vessels or nerves.
Pliability (pli-a-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of being flexible.
Pliable (pli'a-bl), *a.* easily bent or folded; flexible.
Pliancy (pli'an-se), *n.* easiness to be bent; flexibility.
Pliant (pli'ant), *a.* flexible; easily bent; tractable.
Pliers (pli'erz), *n. pl.* a kind of small pincers.
Plight (plīt), *v.* to pledge, as one's faith; — *n.* pledge; distressed state.
Plinth (plinth), *n.* the lower projecting base of a column, pedestal, or wall.
Pliocen (pli'o-sēn), *n.* the upper tertiary deposits.
Plod (plod), *v.* to toil; to drudge; to study closely.
Plodder (plod'der), *n.* a dull but laborious man.
Plodding (plod'ding), *n.* slow motion or study.
Plot (plot), *n.* conspiracy; a secret scheme; — *v.* to plan or devise; to project.
Plover (pluv'er), *n.* a bird.
Plow (plow), *n.* an instrument for turning up the soil; — *v.* to turn up the earth with a plow.
Plowman (plow'man), *n.* one who holds a plow.
Plowshare (plow'shār), *n.* the iron that cuts the ground.
Pluck (pluk), *v.* to pull out, off, or up; to snatch; — *n.* the heart, liver, and lights of an animal; courage.
Plug (plug), *n.* a stopper of a hole; — *v.* to stop with a plug.
Plum (plum), *n.* a fruit.
Plumage (plūm'aj), *n.* feathers that cover a bird.
Plumb (plum), *n.* a weight hung to a line; — *a.* perpendicular; — *v.* to adjust by a plumb-line.
Plumbago (plum-bā'go), *n.* black lead; graphite.
Plumber (plum'er), *n.* a worker in lead.
Plumbery (plum'er-e), *n.* work done by a plumber.
Plumbline (plum'līn), *n.* a perpendicular line.
Plume (plūm), *n.* a feather; token of honor; pride; — *v.* to adjust feathers; to pride; to value.
Plumiped (plūm'e-ped), *n.* a bird that has feathers on its feet.
Plummet (plum'et), *n.* a piece of lead for sounding, or to draw lines with.
Plump (plump), *a.* fat; sleek; full; round; — *v.* to fatten; to swell; — *ad.* with a sudden fall.
Plumpness (plump'nes), *n.* fatness; fullness of skin; distention.
Plunder (plun'der), *v.* to take by pillage or open force; — *n.* spoil taken by open force.
Plunderer (plun'der-er), *n.* a pillager.
Plunge (plunj), *v.* to put suddenly into water; to dive; — *n.* act of plunging.
Plural (plū'ral), *a.* expressing more than one.
Plurality (plū-ral'e-te), *n.* a number greater than any other, and less than half.
Plus (plus), this sign +, noting addition.
Plush (plush), *n.* a shaggy cloth.
Plutonian (plū-tō'ne-an), *n.* one who holds that the world was formed by the action of fire.
Pluvial (plū've-al), *a.* rainy; wet.
Ply (plī), *v.* to bend; to employ diligently.
Pneumatics (nū-mat'iks), *n. pl.* the science of air and gases.
Pneumatology (nū-ma-tol'o-je), *n.* the science of elastic fluids or spiritual substances.
Pneumonia (nū-mō'ne-a), *n.* inflammation of the lungs.
Poach (pōtsh), *v.* to boil slightly, as eggs; to steal game.
Poacher (pōtsh'er), *n.* one who steals game.
Pock (pok), *n.* a pustule or pimple on the skin.
Pocket (pok'et), *n.* a small bag in a garment; — *v.* to put or conceal in the pocket.

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Pocket-book (pok'et-book), *n.* a book or case carried in the pocket.
Pod (pod), *n.* the seed-vessel of some plants; — *v.* to produce pods, as the pea, &c.
Podded (pod'ded), *a.* having pods formed.
Poem (pō'em), *n.* a composition in blank verse or rhyme.
Poesy (pō'e-se) *n.* art of composing verses; poetry.
Poet (pō'et), *n.* the author of a poem.
Poetess (pō'et-es), *n.* a female poet.
Poetic (po-et'ik), } *a.* expressed in or re-
Poetical (po-et'e-kal), } lating to poetry.
Poetry (pō'e-tre), *n.* metrical composition; rhyme.
Poignancy (poy'nan-se), *n.* sharpness; pointedness.
Poignant (poy'nant), *a.* keen; sharp; satirical; severe.
Point (point), *n.* a sharp end; a peculiarity; a stop; — *v.* to aim; to punctuate; to sharpen.
Pointal (point'al), *n.* a pistil of a plant.
Pointed (point'ed), *a.* keen; sharp; direct; satirical.
Pointer (point'er), *n.* that which points; a kind of dog.
Poise (poiz), *n.* a balancing weight; gravity; — *v.* to balance.
Poison (poi'zn), *n.* anything having an injurious or deadly effect; venom; — *v.* to infect with poison.
Poisonous (poi'zn-us), *a.* containing poison; deadly.
Poke (pōk), *n.* a pocket; a machine to check cattle from leaping fences; a thrust; — *v.* to thrust; to grope.
Poker (pō'ker), *n.* an iron rod to stir a fire.
Polar (pō'lar), *a.* pertaining to the poles.
Polarization (pō-lar-e-zā'shun), *n.* act of polarizing; state of polarity.
Polarize (pō'lar-iz), *v.* to give polarity to.
Pole (pōl), *n.* a long piece of wood; the end of an axis; a rod or perch.
Polemic (po-lem'ik), *n.* a disputant; — *a.* controversial.
Polemics (po-lem'iks), *n. pl.* controversy on religious subjects.
Pole-star (pōl'stär), *n.* a star near the pole of the heavens.
Police (po-lēs'), *n.* civil officers for preserving order, &c.; government of a town.
Policy (pol'e-se), *n.* art or manner of government; prudence; cunning; contract of insurance.
Polish (pol'ish), *v.* to make smooth or glossy; to refine; — *n.* artificial gloss; refinement.
Polite (po-līt'), *a.* polished; refined; well-bred; obliging.
Politeness (po-līt'nes), *n.* good breeding; elegance of manners; courtesy.
Politic (pol'e-tik), *a.* wise; prudent; judicious; cunning.
Political (po-lit'e-kal), *a.* relating to politics.
Politician (pol-e-tish'an), *n.* one skilled in politics.
Politics (pol'e-tiks), *n. pl.* the art of government.
Polity (pol'e-te), *n.* constitution of civil government.
Polka (pōl'ka), *n.* a dance.
Poll (pōl), *n.* the head; a register of persons; — *v.* to lop the tops of trees; to clip; to register the names of voters.
Pollard (pol'lärd), *n.* a tree lopped; cattle without horns.
Pollen (pol'len), *n.* the fecundating power of plants.
Poll-tax (pōl'taks), *n.* a tax levied by the head.
Pollute (pol-lūt), *v.* to make foul or unclean; to defile.
Pollution (pol-lū'shun), *n.* defilement; uncleanness.
Polonaise (pōl-o-nāz), *n.* the Polish language; a kind of dress; a dance.
Poltroon (pol-troon'), *n.* a coward; a dastard.
Polyacoustic (pol-e-a-kow'stik), *a.* that magnifies or multiplies sound.
Polyandry (pol-e-an'dre), *n.* the practice of women having more than one husband at the same time.
Polyarchy (pol-e-ar'ke), *n.* the government by many.
Polycracy (po-lik'ra-se), *n.* government by many rulers.
Polygamist (po-lig'a-mist), *n.* one who practices polygamy.
Polygamy (po-lig'a-me), *n.* the state of having several wives at the same time.
Polygenous (po-lij'e-nus), *a.* consisting of many kinds.
Polyglot (pol'e-glot), *a.* having or containing many languages.
Polygon (pol'e-gon), *n.* a figure of many sides and angles.
Polygonal (po-lig'o-nal), *a.* of many angles.
Polygram (pol'e-gram), *n.* a figure consisting of many lines.
Polygraph (pol'e-graf), *n.* an instrument for producing several copies at one writing.
Polygraphy (po-lig'ra-fe), *n.* art of writing in various ciphers.
Polyhedron (pol-e-hē'drun), *n.* a body having many sides.
Polymathy (po-lim'a-the), *n.* varied knowledge.
Polyphagous (po-lif'a-gus), *a.* omnivorous.
Polyphonous (po-lif'o-nous), *a.* having many echoes.
Polypus (pol'e-pus), *n.* an animal with many feet; a tumor in the nose, &c.
Polysyllable (pol'e-sil-a-bl), *n.* a word of more than three syllables.
Polysynthetic (pol-e-sin-thet'ik), *a.* applied to the structure of the native languages of America.
Polytechnic (pol-e'tek'nik), *a.* comprehending many arts.
Polytheism (pol'e-the-izm), *a.* the doctrine of a plurality of gods.
Polytheist (pol'e-thē-ist), *n.* one who believes in a plurality of gods.
Polytheistic (pol-e-thē-is'tik), *n.* relating to polytheism.
Pomace (pum'as), *n.* refuse of cider-grindings.
Pomaceous (po-mā'shus), *a.* consisting of or like apples.
Pomade (po-mād'), *n.* an unguent for the hair.
Pomegranate (pum'gran-et), *n.* a tree and its fruit.
Pommel (pum'el) *n.* a knob; a protuberance; — *v.* to beat; to thump; to knock.
Pomology (po-mol'o-je), *n.* the art of raising fruit.
Pomp (pomp) *n.* ostentation; splendor; parade.
Pomposity (pom-pos'e-te), *n.* ostentation; boastfulness.
Pompous (pom'pus), *a.* showy; ostentatious.

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Pond (pond), *n.* a small body of water.
Ponder (pon'der), *v.* to weigh in the mind; to consider.
Ponderable (pon'der-a-bl), *a.* that may be weighed.
Ponderous (pon'der-us), *a.* heavy; massy.
Poinard (pon'yärd), *n.* a small dagger.
Pontiff (pon'tif), *n.* a high priest; the pope.
Pontifical (pon-tif'e-kal), *a.* belonging to a high priest;—*n.* a book of rites and forms; *pl.* the full dress of a pontiff.
Pontificate (pon-tif'e-kāt), *n.* office of a high priest.
Pontoon (pon-toon'), *n.* a float used by armies for making bridges.
Pony (pō'ne), *n.* a small horse.
Poodle (poo'dl), *n.* a lap-dog.
Pool (pool), *n.* a small pond; the stakes in certain games.
Poop (poop), *n.* the stern of a ship.
Poor (poor), *a.* lean; indigent; mean; unfertile.
Poorness (poor'nes), *n.* poverty; want.
Pop (pop), *n.* a small, smart, quick sound;—*v.* to dart suddenly in or out.
Pope (pōp), *n.* the head of the Roman Catholic church.
Popery (pō'pe-re), *n.* the Roman Catholic religion.
Popinjay (pop'in-jā), *n.* a parrot; a woodpecker; a fop; a coxcomb.
Poplin (pop'lin), *n.* a stuff of silk and worsted.
Poppy (pop'pe), *n.* a soporific plant and flower.
Populace (pop'u-lās), *n.* the people; the multitude.
Popular (pop'u-lar), *a.* pleasing to the people; prevailing; general.
Popularity (pop-u-lar'e-te), *n.* favor of the people.
Popularize (pop'u-lar-īz), *v.* to make suitable to the people.
Populate (pop'u-lāt), *v.* to people; to furnish with inhabitants.
Population (pop-u-lā'shun), *n.* the whole people of a country or of a place.
Populous (pop'u-lus), *a.* full of people.
Porcate (por'kāt), *a.* formed in ridges.
Porcelain (pōr'se-lān), *n.* a fine semi-transparent species of earthenware.
Porch (pōrch), *n.* a covered entrance to a building; a portico.
Porcine (pōr'sīn), *a.* relating to swine.
Pore (pōr), *n.* a passage in the skin;—*v.* to look or examine steadily.
Pork (pōrk), *n.* the flesh of pigs or swine.
Porker (pōrk'er), *n.* a young hog; a pig.
Porosity (po-ros'e-te), *n.* the quality of having pores.
Porous (pō'rus), *a.* having pores; light and spongy.
Porphyry (por'fe-re), *n.* a fine speckled stone.
Porpoise (por'pus), *n.* a cetaceous fish; the sea-hog.
Porridge (por'ij), *n.* a mixture of meal and water boiled; a thick broth.
Porringer (por'in-jer), *n.* a small metal vessel.
Port (pōrt), *n.* a harbor; gate; carriage; wine.
Portable (pōrt'a-bl), *a.* that may be carried.
Portal (pōrt'al) *n.* a gate or entrance.
Portcullis (pōrt-kul'is), *n.* a sliding framework of crossed timbers to obstruct a passage.
Porte (pōrt), *n.* the Turkish government.
Porte-monnaie (port-mon'nā), *n.* a small pocket-book for money.
Portend (por-tend'), *v.* to presage; to forebode; to foretoken.
Portent (por-tent'), *n.* an omen of ill.
Portentous (por-ten'tus), *a.* ominous; foreshowing ill.
Porter (pōr'ter), *n.* a door-keeper; a carrier; a kind of liquor.
Porterage (por'ter-aj), *n.* money for carriage.
Portfolio (port-fō'le-o), *n.* a portable case for papers; the office and functions of a minister of state.
Port-hole (pōrt'hōl), *n.* an opening in a vessel's side for cannon.
Portico (pōr'te-ko), *n.* a piazza, or covered walk.
Portion (pōr'shun), *v.* to divide; to allot; to endow;—*n.* part assigned; lot; fortune.
Portliness (pōrt'le-nes), *n.* corpulence; dignity of mien.
Portly (pōrt'le), *a.* of noble personal appearance.
Portmanteau (port-man'tō), *n.* a bag to carry clothes in.
Portrait (pōr'trāt), *n.* a picture from life.
Portraiture (pōr'tra-tūr), *n.* the art of drawing portraits.
Portray (pōr-trā'), *v.* to paint the likeness of; to describe.
Portrayal (pōr-trā'al), *n.* the art of portraying.
Portrayer (pōr-trā'er), *n.* one who paints or describes.
Pose (pōz), *v.* to puzzle;—*n.* an attitude; position assumed.
Poser (pō'zer), *n.* that which puzzles or perplexes.
Posit (poz'it), *v.* to dispose; to range; to lay down.
Position (po-zish'un), *n.* state of being placed; situation; principle laid down.
Positive (poz'e-tiv), *a.* certain; real; confident; absolute.
Posse (pos'e), *n.* persons called on to attend a civil officer.
Possess (poz-zes'), *v.* to have as one's own; to occupy.
Possession (poz-zesh'un), *n.* the state of possessing; the thing possessed.
Possessive (poz-zes'iv), *a.* relating to possession.
Possessor (poz-zes'er), *n.* the person who possesses.
Posset (pos'et), *n.* milk curdled with wine, &c.
Possibility (pos-e-bil'e-te), *n.* the power of existing.
Possible (pos'e-bl), *a.* that may be; that may happen.
Post (pōst), *n.* a messenger; office; place; a timber;—*v.* to station; to travel in haste; to fix; to carry to a ledger; in compound words, it signifies *after*.
Postage (pōst'aj), *n.* money paid for conveyance of letters, papers, &c.
Postal (pōst'al), *a.* belonging to the post-office or mail.
Post-date (pōst-dāt'), *v.* to date later than the true time.
Post-diluvian (pōst-de-lū've-an), *a.* living or being after the deluge.
Poster (pōst'er), *n.* one who posts; a large printed bill.

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Posterior (pos-tē're-or), *a.* after; later in time or order; subsequent.
Posteriors (pos-tē're-orz), *n. pl.* the hinder parts of an animal.
Posterity (pos-ter'e-te), *n.* offspring; descendants.
Postern (pōs'tern), *n.* a small back gate.
Post-fix (pōst-fiks'), *v.* to annex at the end.
Post-haste (pōst-hāst'), *ad.* with great haste.
Posthumous (post'ū-mus), *a.* issued or done after one's decease.
Postillion (pōs-til'yun), *n.* one who rides a coach-horse.
Postman (pōst'man), *n.* a courier; a letter-carrier.
Postmark (pōst'mark), *n.* the post-office stamp.
Postmaster (pōst'mas-ter), *n.* the man who has charge of a post-office.
Post-meridian (pōst-me-rid'e-an), *a.* being in the afternoon.
Post-mortem (pōst-mor'tem), *a.* after death.
Post-nuptial (pōst-nup'shal), *a.* happening after marriage.
Post-office (pōst'of-is), *n.* a place where letters, papers, &c., are received and delivered.
Postpone (pōst-pōn'), *v.* to put off; to delay; to adjourn.
Postponement (pōst-pōn'ment), *n.* a putting off.
Postscript (pōst'skript), *n.* a part added to a writing; later news.
Postulant (pos'tu lant), *n.* one who makes a demand.
Postulate (pos'tu-lāt), *n.* supposition; anything assumed without proof;—*v.* to solicit.
Postulation (pos-tu-lā'shun), *n.* an assumption without proof.
Posture (pos'tūr), *n.* attitude; situation; state.
Posy (pō'ze), *n.* a motto on a ring; a nosegay.
Pot (pot), *n.* a deep vessel;—*v.* to preserve in pots.
Potash (pot'ash), *n.* an alkaline salt obtained from ashes.
Potation (po-tā'shun), *n.* a drinking; excessive draught.
Potato (po-tā'to), *n.* a plant and esculent root.
Potency (pō'ten-se), *n.* ability; power; efficacy.
Potent (pō'tent), *a.* powerful; strong; efficacious.
Potentate (pō'ten-tāt), *n.* a monarch; a prince.
Potential (po-ten'shal), *a.* a mood; existing in possibility, not in act.
Potion (pō'shun), *n.* a dose; a draught; a liquid medicine.
Potsherd (pot'sherd), *n.* a piece of a broken pot.
Pottage (pot'taj), *n.* a kind of broth or soup.
Potter (pot'ter), *n.* one who makes earthen vessels;—*v.* to work in a trifling manner.
Pottery (pot'er-e), *n.* workshop or wares of a potter.
Pouch (pouch), *n.* a small bag;—*v.* to pocket.
Poudrette (poo-dret'), *n.* a manure made from human dung.
Poultice (pōl'tis), *n.* a composition to be applied to sores.
Poultry (pōl'tre), *n.* domestic fowls.
Pounce (pouns), *n.* the claw of a bird; a fine powder;—*v.* to sting or prick; to sprinkle with pounce; to fall on and seize.
Pound (pound), *n.* weight of 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 of troy; a pinfold; twenty English shillings;—*v.* to beat; to confine in a pen.
Poundage (pound'aj), *n.* charge for the care of stray cattle; duty rated on the pound.
Pour (pōr), *v.* to issue in a continuous stream; to flow; to utter; to send forth.
Pout (pout), *n.* a sullen look; a fish;—*v.* to push out the lips.
Pouting (pout'ing), *n.* childish sullenness.
Poverty (pov'er-te), *n.* want of riches; defect.
Powder (pow'der), *n.* a fine dust; composition for firing guns;—*v.* to sprinkle with powder.
Power (pow'er), *n.* ability to do or endure; force; strength; influence; a state; legal authority.
Powerful (pow'er-ful), *a.* having power; strong.
Powerless (pow'er-les), *a.* without power; weak.
Pox(poks), *n.* an eruptive disease, with pustules.
Practicability (prak-te-ka-bil'e-te), *n.* the state of being practicable.
Practicable (prak'te-ka-bl), *a.* that can be done.
Practical (prak'te-kal), *a.* relating to practice.
Practically (prak'te-kal-le), *ad.* by use; in fact.
Practice (prak'tis), *n.* customary use; habit; practise;—*v.* to do habitually; to try.
Practitioner (prak-tish'un-er), *n.* one engaged in the practice of any art.
Pragmatic (prag-mat'ik), } *a.* very
Pragmatical (prag-mat'e-kal) } meddlesome.
Prairie (prā're), *n.* an extensive tract of meadow land.
Praise (prāz), *n.* commendation; object or ground of praise;—*v.* to commend; to applaud.
Prance (prans), *v.* to spring; to leap.
Prank (prangk), *v.* to dress; to adorn;—*n.* a frolic.
Prate (prāt), *v.* to utter foolishly;—*n.* idle talk.
Pratique (prat'ēk), *n.* a license to a vessel to land and trade after performing quarantine.
Prattle (prat'tl), *n.* childish talk;—*v.* to talk as a child.
Prattler (prat'ler), *n.* one that prattles.
Prawn (prawn), *n.* a small crustaceous fish.
Praxis (praks'is), *n.* an example for exercise.
Pray (prā), *v.* to ask with reverence; to supplicate; to entreat.
Prayer (prā'er), *n.* a petition; supplication to God.
Prayer-book (prā'er-book), *n.* a book containing a formula of prayers.
Prayerful (prā'er-ful), *a.* devout; given to prayer.
Preach (prēch), *v.* to discourse publicly on sacred subjects.
Preacher (prēch'er), *n.* one who preaches; a clergyman.
Preamble (prē'am-bl), *n.* a prefatory writing; something previous.
Prebend (preb'end), *n.* the stipend of a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral.
Prebendal (pre-ben'dal), *a.* relating to a prebend.
Prebendary (preb'en-da-re), *n.* the stipendiary of a cathedral.
Precarious (pre-kā're-us), *a.* uncertain; dependent; dubious.
Precative (prek'a-tiv), *a.* supplicant; beseeching.

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Precaution (pre-kaw'shun), *n.* previous care.
Precautionary (pre-kaw'shun-a-re), *a.* implying previous caution.
Precautious (pre-kaw'shus), *a.* taking preventive measures.
Precede (pre-sēd'), *v.* to go before.
Precedence (pre-sē'dens), *n.* priority; superiority; the act or state of going before.
Precedent (pre-sē'dent), *a.* former; going before; anterior.
Precedent (pres'ē-dent), *n.* a previous example or rule.
Precedented (pres'e-dent-ed), *a.* authorized by example of like kind.
Precentor (pre-sen'ter), *n.* leader of singing in a church.
Precept (prē'sept), *n.* a command, rule, or maxim.
Preceptive (pre-sep'tiv), *a.* containing or giving precepts.
Preceptor (pre-sep'ter), *n.* a teacher; a tutor.
Preceptress (pre-sep'tres), *n.* a female teacher.
Precession (pre-sesh'un), *n.* a going before.
Precinct (prē'sinkt), *n.* an outward limit; a boundary; territorial district.
Precious (presh'us), *a.* of great price or worth; highly esteemed.
Preciously (presh'us-le), *ad.* estimably; valuably.
Precipice (pres'e-pis), *n.* any steep descent.
Precipitance (pre-sip'e-tans), *n.* rash haste.
Precipitant (pre-sip'e-tant), *a.* rushing hastily, or falling headlong.
Precipitate (pre-sip'e-tāt), *v.* to throw headlong; to hasten; to fall or cast to the bottom of a vessel; — *a.* very hasty; rash.
Precipitation (pre-sip-e-tā'shun), *n.* rash haste; headlong hurry; a fall.
Precipitous (pre-sip'e-tus), *a.* very steep; abrupt.
Precise (pre-sīs'), *a.* exact; strict; nice; stiff.
Preciseness (pre-sīs'nes), *n.* formality; exactness.
Precision (pre-sizh'un), *n.* exactness; accuracy.
Preclude (pre-klūd'), *v.* to hinder; to prevent.
Preclusion (pre-klū'zhun), *n.* act of precluding.
Preclusive (pre-klū'siv), *a.* tending to shut out.
Precocious (pre-kō'shus), *a.* ripe prematurely.
Precocity (pre-kos'e-te), *n.* premature development.
Preconceive (pre-kon-sēv'), *v.* to conceive beforehand.
Preconception (pre-kon-sep'shun), *n.* previous thought.
Preconcert (pre-kon-sert'), *v.* to concert beforehand.
Precursor (pre-kur'ser), *n.* one who, or that which, precedes or indicates an event.
Precursory (pre-kur'so-re), *a.* indicating something coming.
Predaceous (pre-dā'shus), *a.* living by prey.
Predal (prē'dal), *a.* practicing plunder.
Predecessor (prē-de-ses'or), *n.* one gone before.
Predesign (prē-de-zīn'), *v.* to design or purpose beforehand.
Predestinarian (pre-des-ti-nā're-an), *n.* a believer in predestination.
Predestinate (pre-des'ti-nāt), *v.* to foreordain.
Predestination (pre-des-ti-nā'shun), *n.* the unchangeable purpose of God.
Predestine (pre-des'tin), *v.* to decree beforehand.
Predetermination (prē-de-ter-me-nā'shun), *n.* previous determination.
Predetermine (prē-de-ter'min), *v.* to determine beforehand.
Predial (prē'de-al), *a.* belonging to farms or lands.
Predicable (pred'e-ka-bl), *a.* that may be affirmed of or attributed to.
Predicament (pre-dik'a-ment), *n.* class; state; particular condition.
Predicant (pred'e-kant), *n.* one who affirms anything.
Predicate (pred'e-kāt), *n.* what is affirmed or denied; — *v.* to affirm one thing of another.
Predication (pred-e-kā'shun), *n.* an affirmation or assertion of something.
Predict (pre-dikt'), *v.* to foretell; to prophesy.
Predicted (pre-dikt'ed), *a.* told before the event.
Prediction (pre-dik'shun), *n.* a prophecy.
Predictive (pre-dik'tiv), *a.* foretelling; prophetic.
Predicter (pre-dik'ter), *n.* one who foretells.
Predilection (pre-de-lek'shun), *n.* previous liking.
Predispose (pre-dis-pōz'), *v.* to adapt previously.
Predisposition (pre-dis-po-zish'un), *n.* previous disposition or inclination.
Predominance (pre-dom'e-nans), } *n.* su-
Predominancy (pre-dom'e-nan-se), } periority; ascendency.
Predominant (pre-dom'e-nant), *a.* prevalent; superior.
Predominate (pre-dom-e-nāt), *v.* to prevail; to be superior; to rule over.
Pre-eminence (pre-em'e-nens), *n.* superiority; priority of place or rank.
Pre-eminent (pre-em'e-nent), *a.* surpassing others.
Pre-engagement (pre-en-gāj'ment), *n.* a prior engagement.
Pre-exist (pre-egz-ist'), *v.* to exist beforehand.
Pre-existence (pre-egz-ist'ens), *n.* previous existence.
Pre-existent (pre-egz-ist'ent), *a.* existing in time previous.
Preface (pref'as), *n.* something introductory, spoken or written; — *v.* to introduce by remarks.
Prefatory (pref'a-to-re), *a.* introductory.
Prefect (prē'fekt), *n.* a governor or chief officer.
Prefer (pre-fer'), *v.* to regard more highly; to offer; to present.
Preferable (pref'er-a-bl), *a.* eligible before another.
Preference (pref'er-ens), *n.* estimation above another.
Preferment (pre-fer'ment), *n.* promotion in office.
Prefiguration (pre-fig-u-rā'shun), *n.* antecedent representation.
Prefigurative (pre-fig'u-ra-tiv), *a.* showing by previous similitude.
Prefigure (pre-fig'ūr), *v.* to show by an antecedent figure.
Prefix (pre-fiks'), *v.* to settle; to place before.
Prefix (prē'fiks), *n.* a letter, syllable, or word prefixed.

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Pregnable (preg'na-bl), *a.* that may be taken.
Pregnancy (preg'nan-se), *n.* a state of being with young; fruitfulness.
Pregnant (preg'nant), *a.* being with young; fruitful.
Prehensible (pre-hen'se-bl), *a.* that may be seized.
Prejudge (pre-juj'), *v.* to decide beforehand.
Prejudgment (pre-juj'ment), *n.* prior judgment.
Prejudicate (pre-jū'de-kāt), *v.* to form a judgment beforehand.
Prejudice (prej'u-dis), *n.* previous judgment; bent or bias; injury; — *v.* to bias unduly.
Prejudiced (prej'u-dist), *a.* prepossessed; biased.
Prejudicial (prej-u-dish'al), *a.* injurious, hurtful.
Prelate (prel'at), *n.* an ecclesiastic official.
Prelection (pre-lek'shun), *n.* a discourse read in public.
Preliminary (pre-lim'e-na-re), *a.* that precedes; introductory; — *n.* a first step.
Prelude (prel'ūd), *n.* a flourish of music, or brief act; something introductory.
Prelude (prel-ūd'), *v.* to play before, as introducing.
Premature (prēm-a-tūr'), *a.* ripe too soon; too early; too hasty.
Premeditate (pre-med'e-tāt), *v.* to meditate or contrive beforehand.
Premeditated (pre-med'e-tāt-ed), *a.* previously considered; deliberate; wilful.
Premeditation (pre-med-e-tā'shun), *n.* previous deliberation or design.
Premier (prēm'yer), *n.* first minister of state; — *a.* first; chief.
Premise (prem'is), *a.* a first or antecedent proposition.
Premise (pre-miz'), *v.* to lay down premises.
Premises (prem'is-ez), *n. pl.* propositions admitted; a house or land, with its adjuncts.
Premium (prē'me-um), *n.* reward; advance; profit.
Premonition (pre-mo-nish'un), *n.* previous admonition or warning.
Premonitory (pre-mon'e-to-re), *a.* giving previous intimation.
Preoccupancy (pre-ok'u-pan-se), *n.* prior possession.
Preoccupy (pre-ok'u-pī), *v.* to have or take possession before another.
Preordain (pre-or-dān'), *v.* to appoint beforehand.
Preordination (pre-or-de-nā'shun), *n.* act of foreordaining.
Prepaid (pre-pād'), *a.* paid in advance.
Preparation (prep-a-rā'shun), *n.* act of making ready.
Preparative (pre-par'a-tiv), *a.* adapted to prepare; — *n.* that which prepares.
Prepare (pre-pār'), *v.* to make fit or ready; to qualify.
Prepay (pre-pā'), *v.* to pay beforehand.
Prepense (pre-pens'), *a.* preconceived; premeditated.
Prepollence (pre-pol'ens), *n.* prevalence.
Prepollent (pre-pol'ent), *a.* having superior power.
Preponderance (pre-pon'der-ans), *n.* superiority of influence; weight, or power.
Preponderant (pre-pon'der-ant), *a.* exceeding in weight or influence.
Preponderate (pre-pon'der-āt), *v.* to excel in influence; to outweigh.
Preponderation (pre-pon-der-ā'shun), *n.* act or state of outweighing.
Preposition (prep-o-zish'un), *n.* a word put before another to express relation, &c.
Prepossess (pre-poz-zes'), *v.* to preoccupy; to bias.
Prepossessing (pre-poz-zes'ing), *a.* adapted to gain favor.
Preposterous (pre-pos'ter-us), *a.* absurd; perverted.
Prerequisite (pre-rek'we-zit), *a.* previously necessary; — *n.* something previously necessary.
Prerogative (pre-rog'a-tiv), *n.* a peculiar privilege or right.
Presage (pres'āj), *n.* a prognostic of future events.
Presage (pre-sāj'), *v.* to forebode; to foreshow.
Presbyter (pres'be-ter), *n.* a member of a presbytery; an elder; a priest.
Presbyterian (pres-be-tē're-an), *a.* relating to or consisting of presbyters; — *n.* one belonging to the Presbyterian church; church government by clerical and lay presbyters.
Presbyterianism (pres-be'tē're-an-izm), *n.* principles and government of Presbyterians.
Prescience (prē'she-ens), *n.* foreknowledge.
Prescient (prē'she-ent), *a.* foreknowing; prophetic.
Prescribe (pre-skrīb'), *v.* to direct; to lay down, as a rule.
Prescript (prē'skript), *n.* an official order, direction.
Prescription (pre-skrip'shun), *n.* medical direction for remedial articles; claim by continued use and possession.
Prescriptive (pre-skrip'tiv), *a.* acquired by immemorial use.
Presence (prez'ens), *n.* a being present or in view.
Present (prez'ent), *a.* in company; being now; here; — *n.* something presented as a gift; the present time.
Present (pre-zent'), *v.* to give; to prefer; to exhibit; to indict.
Presentable (pre-zent'a-bl), *a.* that may be presented.
Presentation (prez-en-tā'shun), *n.* act of presenting; exhibition.
Presentiment (pre-sen'te-ment), *n.* previous apprehension.
Preservation (prez-er-vā'shun), *n.* act of keeping safe.
Preservative (pre-zerv'a-tiv), *a.* able or tending to preserve.
Preserve (pre-zerv'), *v.* to season, as fruit; to keep safe; to save; to defend; — *n.* fruit preserved in sugar.
Preside (pre-zid'), *v.* to superintend, direct, or control.
Presidency (prez'e-den-se), *n.* superintendency; office of president.
President (prez'e-dent), *n.* one presiding over a society or corporation; chief magistrate of a republic.
Presidential (prez-e-den'shal), *a.* relating to a president.
Press (pres), *v.* to squeeze; to crowd; to urge; — *n.* a machine for pressing and printing; urgency; literature; crowd; publications.
Press-gang (pres'gang), *n.* a detachment that forces men to naval or military service.
Pressing (pres'ing), *a.* urgent; squeezing.
Pressman (pres'man), *n.* one who works a printing-press; one who presses.

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Pressure (presh'ūr), *n.* act of pressing; weight.
Prestige (pres'tij), *n.* influence arising from past conduct.
Presto (pres'to), *n.* in music, quick time.
Presumable (pre-zūm'a-bl), *a.* that may be presumed.
Presume (pre-zūm), *v.* to suppose to be true without proof.
Presumption (pre-zump'shun), *n.* blind confidence.
Presumptive (pre-zump'tiv), *a.* rashly confident.
Presumptuous (pre-zump'tu-us), *a.* rashly bold.
Presuppose (pre-sup-pōz'), *v.* to suppose as previous.
Pretend (pre-tend'), *v.* to affect to feel; to claim; to use pretense.
Pretender (pre-tend'er), *n.* one who lays claim.
Pretense (pre-tens'), *n.* a show of what is not real; pretext.
Pretension (pre-ten'shun), *n.* claim; false appearance.
Pretentious (pre-ten'shus), *a.* presuming.
Preterit (pret'er-it), *a.* perfectly past; — *n.* the past tense.
Preterition (pret-er-ish'un), *n.* act of going past.
Pretermit (pre-ter-mit'), *v.* to pass by; to omit.
Preternatural (pre-ter-nat'ū-ral) *a.* beyond what is natural; extraordinary.
Pretext (pre-tekst'), *n.* a pretense; an assumed reason.
Pretty (pret'te), *a.* neat; tasteful; handsome; — *ad.* in some degree.
Prevail (pre-vāl'), *v.* to have influence; to overcome.
Prevailing (pre-vāl'ing), *a.* prevalent; efficacious.
Prevalence (prev'a-lens), *n.* predominance; influence.
Prevalent (prev'a-lent), *a.* predominant; most common.
Prevaricate (pre-var'e-kāt), *v.* to shuffle; to cavil.
Prevarication (pre-var-e-kā'shun), *n.* a quibbling.
Prevent (pre-vent'), *v.* to hinder; to stop; to obviate.
Prevention (pre-ven'shun), *n.* hinderance; obstruction.
Preventional (pre-ven'shun-al), *a.* tending to prevent.
Preventive (pre-ven'tiv), *a.* tending to hinder; — *n.* that which prevents.
Previous (prē've-us), *a.* going before; prior; preceding.
Prey (prā), *n.* spoil; booty; — *v.* to feed by violence.
Price (pris), *n.* what is paid for anything; reward.
Priceless (pris'les), *a.* invaluable; beyond price.
Prick (prik), *v.* to pierce; to spur; to incite; to sting.
Prickle (prik'l), *n.* a sharp point; a thorn.
Pride (prid), *n.* great self-esteem; haughtiness; dignity; — *v.* to be proud of.
Priest (prēst), *n.* a clergyman.
Priestcraft (prēst'kraft), *n.* religious trickery or fraud.
Priesthood (prēst'hood), *n.* the office of a priest.
Priestliness (prēst'le-nes), *n.* manners of a priest.
Priestly (prēst'le), *a.* relating to or becoming a priest.
Prig (prig), *n.* a conceited fellow; a thief; — *v.* to steal.
Prim (prim), *a.* affectedly nice; precise; — *v.* to deck with nicety.
Primacy (prī'ma-se), *n.* office or dignity of an archbishop.
Primage (prī'māj), *n.* allowance made to a captain of a ship.
Primal (prī'mal), *a.* first; early; the earliest, or original.
Primary (prī'ma-re), *a.* original; first in time, formation, rank, or importance.
Primate (prī'māt), *n.* an archbishop.
Primatial (prī-mā'shal), *a.* relating to a primate.
Prime (prim), *a.* first; original; excellent; early; — *n.* early morning; spring; the best part; — *v.* to put powder in the pan; to lay on the first color in painting.
Primer (prim'er), *n.* a first book for children; a kind of type.
Primeval (prim-ē'val), *a.* being of the earliest age.
Primigenous (prī-mij'en-us), *a.* first born; first formed.
Priming (prim'ing), *n.* powder in the pan; first coating of color.
Primitive (prim'e-tiv), *a.* first; original; ancient; — *n.* an original word.
Primness (prim'nes), *n.* affected formality.
Primogenial (prī-mo-jē'ne-al), *a.* first born; original.
Primogeniture (prī-mo-jen'e-tūr), *n.* first birth; the right of inheritance of the eldest born.
Primordial (prī-mor'de-al), *a.* original; first principle.
Prince (prins), *n.* a king's son; a ruler; a sovereign.
Princedom (prins'dum), *n.* the dignity of a prince.
Princely (prins'le), *a.* royal; grand; august.
Princess (prin'ses), *n.* wife of a prince; a king's daughter.
Principal (prin'se-pal), *a.* chief; capital; — *n.* a head or chief; capital, or money at interest.
Principality (prin-se-pal'e-te), *n.* a prince's domain.
Principia (prin-sip'e-a), *n. pl.* first principles.
Principle (prin'se-pl), *n.* an element; motive; fundamental truth; opinion; tenet; rule.
Print (print), *v.* to mark by pressure; to publish; — *n.* a mark by impression; copy.
Printer (print'er), *n.* one who prints on paper.
Printing (print'ing), *n.* the art of a printer.
Prior (prī'or), *a.* former; antecedent; — *n.* the head of a priory.
Prioress (prī'or-es), *n.* the female superior of a convent.
Priory (prī'o-re), *n.* a convent under a prior.
Prism (prizm), *n.* a solid, whose ends and bases are similar, equal, parallel, and whose sides are parallelograms.
Prismatic (priz-mat'ik), *a.* formed by prisms.
Prison (priz'n), *n.* a jail.
Prisoner (priz'n-er), *n.* one who is arrested.
Pristine (pris'tin), *a.* former; ancient; original.
Prithee (prith'e), *ad.* I pray thee.
Privacy (prī'va-se, priv'a-se), *n.* retreat; retirement; secrecy.

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Private (prī'vat), *a.* peculiar to one's self; not public; alone; — *n.* a common soldier.
Privateer (pri-va-tēr'), *n.* a private ship of war commissioned to seize enemy's ships; — *v.* to cruise in a privateer.
Privation (pri-vā'shun), *n.* act of depriving; destitution; absence; loss.
Privet (priv'et), *n.* a shrub.
Privilege (priv'e-lej), *v.* to grant exemption or peculiar rights; — *n.* peculiar advantage; immunity.
Privily (priv'e-le), *ad.* secretly.
Privity (priv'e-te), *n.* private knowledge; secrecy.
Privy (priv'e), *a.* knowing secretly and consenting; — *n.* a necessary house.
Prize (priz), *n.* a reward; capture from an enemy; premium; — *v.* to esteem; to rate or value highly.
Probability (prob-a-bil'e-te), *n.* appearance of truth; likelihood; chance.
Probable (prob'a-bl), *a.* likely to be, or to be true.
Probate (prō'bāt), *n.* proof of a will.
Probation (pro-bā'shun), *n.* a proof; moral trial.
Probationary (pro-bā'shun-a-re), *a.* serving for trial.
Probationer (pro-bā'shun-er), *n.* one upon trial.
Probe (prōb), *n.* a surgeon's instrument; — *v.* to try with a probe; to search thoroughly.
Probity (prob'e-te), *n.* uprightness; integrity; honesty.
Problem (prob'lem), *n.* a question for solution.
Problematical (prob-le-mat'e-kal), *a.* questionable.
Proboscis (pro-bos'is), *n.* the snout or trunk of an elephant, &c.
Procedure (pro-sē'dūr), *n.* act or manner of proceeding; progress.
Proceed (pro-sēd'), *v.* to go forward.
Proceeding (pro-sēd'ing), *n.* a transaction.
Proceeds (pro-sēdz, prō'sedz), *n. pl.* issues; rents.
Process (pros'es), *n.* a proceeding; method; operation.
Procession (pro-sesh'un), *n.* the act of proceeding; a train of persons in march.
Prochronism (prō'kron-izm), *n.* dating an event before the time it happened.
Prociduous (pro-sid'u-us), *a.* that falls from its place.
Proclaim (pro-klām'), *v.* to promulgate; to publish.
Proclamation (prok-la-mā'shun), *n.* a publication by authority.
Proclivity (pro-kliv'e-te), *n.* natural inclination; steep descent; proneness; tendency.
Proclivous (pro-kli'vus), *a.* inclining forward.
Procrastinate (pro-kras'te-nāt) *v.* to put off from day to day; to postpone.
Procrastination (pro-kras-te-nā'shun), *n.* delay.
Procreate (prō'kre-āt), *v.* to generate and produce.
Procreation (prō'kre-ā'shun), *n.* generation and production.
Procreant (prō'kre-ant), *a.* generating; productive.
Proctor (prok'tor), *n.* an attorney; manager of a university.
Procumbent (pro-kum'bent), *a.* lying down; prostrate.
Procurable (pro-kūr'a-bl), *a.* obtainable.
Procure (pro-kūr'), *v.* to obtain; to acquire; to attract.
Prodigal (prod'e-gal), *a.* lavish; wasteful; profuse; — *n.* a spendthrift.
Prodigality (prod-e-gal'e-te), *n.* wasteful expenditure; profuseness; extravagance.
Prodigious (pro-dij'us), *a.* enormous; astonishing.
Prodigy (prod'e-je), *n.* anything extraordinary; a wonder.
Produce (pro-dūs'), *v.* to bring forth; to yield.
Produce (prod'ūs), *n.* that which is produced; profit.
Product (prod'ukt), *n.* thing produced; performance; effect; result; sum.
Productile (pro-duk'til), *a.* that may be extended.
Production (pro-duk'shun), *n.* act of producing; fruit; product; work.
Productiveness (pro-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* the quality of being productive.
Proemial (pro-ē'me-al), *a.* introductory; prefatory.
Profanation (prof-a-nā'shun), *n.* act of profaning; desecration.
Profane (pro-fān'), *a.* irreverent; secular; — *v.* to put to a wrong use; to pollute.
Profanity (pro-fan'e-te), *n.* quality of being profane; irreverence.
Profess (pro-fes'), *v.* to declare; to avow; to own.
Profession (pro-fesh'un), *n.* act of professing; open declaration; vocation.
Professional (pro-fesh'un-al), *a.* pertaining to a profession.
Professor (pro-fes'er), *n.* one who declares his faith; a teacher of learning.
Proffer (prof'fer), *v.* to propose; to tender; — *n.* an offer; attempt.
Proficiency (pro-fish'en-se), *n.* progress in learning.
Proficient (pro-fish'ent), *n.* one advanced in knowledge; an adept.
Profile (prō-fil), *n.* outline; side face; — *v.* to draw with a side view.
Profit (prof'it), *n.* gain; advantage; — *v.* to benefit; to improve.
Profitable (prof'it-a-bl), *a.* advantageous; lucrative.
Profitless (prof'it-les), *a.* void of gain.
Profligacy (prof'le-ga-se), *n.* a vicious course of life.
Profligate (prof'le-gāt), *a.* lost to virtue; — *n.* a dissolute person.
Profound (pro-found'), *a.* deep; thorough; learned; — *n.* the sea; the abyss.
Profundity (pro-fun'de-te), *n.* depth of knowledge or skill.
Profuse (pro-fūs'), *a.* lavish; extravagant.
Profusion (pro-fū'zhun), *n.* profuseness; extravagance.
Progenitor (pro-jen'e-ter), *n.* an ancestor; a forefather.
Progeny (proj'e-ne), *n.* offspring; race; descendants.
Prognosis (prog-nō'sis), *n.* foreknowledge; foretelling the course of a disease by its symptoms.
Prognostic (prog-nos'tik), *a.* foreshowing; — *n.* an omen; a symptom; a token.
Prognostication (prog-nos-te-kā'shun), *n.* the act of predicting or foretelling.
Program (prō'gram), *n.* preliminary sketch; public notice; outline of a public performance.

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Progress (prog'res), *n.* advance onwards; improvement.
Progress (pro-gres'), *v.* to advance; to improve.
Progression (pro-gresh'un), *n.* a moving forward.
Progressional (pro-gresh'un-al), *a.* advancing.
Progressive (pro-gres'iv), *a.* going onward; improving.
Prohibit (pro-hib'it), *v.* to forbid; to hinder; to debar.
Prohibition (pro-he-bish'un), *n.* act of forbidding.
Prohibitive (pro-hib'e-tiv), *a.* forbidding.
Project (pro-jekt'), *v.* to jut; to form a plan; to contrive.
Project (proj'ekt), *n.* a plan; scheme; contrivance.
Projectile (pro-jek'til), *a.* impelling forward; — *n.* a body projected.
Projection (pro-jek'shun), *n.* act of projecting; plan; delineation.
Projector (pro-jek'tor), *n.* one who plans.
Prolapse (pro-laps'), *v.* to fall down or out.
Prolate (prō'lāt), *a.* produced; extended.
Prolegomena (prol-e-gom'e-na), *n.* preliminary observations.
Proletarian (pro-le-tā're-an), *a.* mean; vulgar; — *n.* one of the lowest of the people.
Prolific (pro-lif'ik), *a.* fruitful; productive.
Prolix (pro-liks'), *a.* long; tedious; protracted; diffuse.
Prolixity (pro-liks'e-te), *n.* great length; tediousness.
Prolocutor (prol-o-kū'ter), *n.* the chairman of a convocation.
Prologue (prō'log), *n.* a preface to a play.
Prolong (pro-long'), *v.* to lengthen out; to extend.
Prolongation (pro-lon-gā'shun), *n.* extension in time or space.
Prolusion (pro-lū'zhun), *n.* preliminary trial.
Promenade (prom-e-nād'), *n.* a walk for amusement.
Prominence (prom'e-nens), *n.* conspicuousness.
Prominent (prom'e-nent), *a.* projecting; eminent.
Promiscuous (pro-mis'ku-us), *a.* mingled; indiscriminate; confused; common.
Promise (prom'is), *n.* a declaration which binds the person making it; — *v.* to assure by declaration.
Promising (prom'is-ing), *a.* affording just ground for expectation.
Promissory (prom'is-so-re), *a.* containing a promise.
Promontory (prom'on-to-re), *n.* a headland.
Promote (pro-mōt') *v.* to forward; to raise; to elevate.
Promoter (pro-mōt'er), *n.* an encourager.
Promotion (pro-mō'shun), *n.* advancement; preferment.
Promotive (pro-mōt'iv), *a.* tending to advance.
Prompt (prompt), *a.* ready; quick; — *v.* to incite; to assist.
Prompter (prompt'er), *n.* one who prompts.
Promptitude (prom'te-tūd), *n.* readiness; alacrity.
Promulgate (pro-mul'gāt), *v.* to make known; to publish.
Promulgation (pro-mul-gā'shun), *n.* a notice; publication.
Promulgator (prō'mul-gā-ter), *n.* one who publishes or makes known.
Prone (prōn), *a.* bending forward, inclined; not erect; disposed to.
Proneness (prōn'nes), *n.* inclination of mind; state of bending forward or downward, or lying at length.
Prong (prong), *n.* the tine of a fork.
Pronoun (prō'noun), *n.* a word used for a noun.
Pronounce (pro-nouns'), *v.* to speak; to utter.
Pronunciation (pro-nun-se-ā'shun), *n.* act or mode of utterance.
Proof (proof), *n.* trial; test; trial-sheet for corrections; evidence.
Prop (prop), *n.* that on which a body rests; support; — *v.* to support.
Propagandist (prop-a-gan'dist), *n.* one who disseminates opinions.
Propagate (prop'a-gāt), *v.* to generate and produce; to increase; to promote.
Propagation (prop-a-gā'shun), *n.* spreading or expansion of anything.
Propel (pro-pel'), *v.* to drive or urge forward.
Propeller (pro-pel'er), *n.* a screw-wheel for a steamboat; that which propels.
Propense (pro-pens') *a.* inclined; disposed.
Propensity (pro-pen'se-te), *n.* inclination; tendency.
Proper (prop'er), *a.* peculiar; fit; just; correct.
Property (prop'er-te), *n.* inherent quality; ownership; an estate.
Prophecy (prof'e-se), *n.* prediction; foretelling.
Prophesy (prof'e-sī), *v.* to foretell events; to predict.
Prophet (prof'et), *n.* one who foretells future events; a teacher.
Prophetess (prof'et-es), *n.* a female prophet.
Prophetical (pro-fet'e-kal), *a.* relating to prophecy and prophets.
Prophylactic (prof-e-lak'tik), *a.* defending from disease.
Propinquity (pro-pink'we-te), *n.* nearness of blood, place, or time.
Propitiate (pro-pish'e-āt), *v.* to conciliate; to atone.
Propitiation (pro-pish-e-ā'shun), *n.* act of propitiating.
Propitiatory (pro-pish'e-a-to-re), *a.* adapted to appease; — *n.* the mercy-seat.
Propitious (pro-pish'us), *a.* favorable; kind; merciful.
Proportion (pro-pōr'shun), *n.* comparative relation; equal share; — *v.* to adjust parts relatively.
Proportionable (pro-pōr'shun-a-bl), *a.* that may be proportioned.
Proportionate (pro-pōr'shun-āt), *a.* having proportion.
Proposal (pro-pōz'al), *n.* offer; scheme offered.
Propose (pro-pōz'), *v.* to bid; to purpose; to offer.
Proposition (prop-o-zish'un), *n.* a thing proposed; an offer; a suggestion.
Propositional (prop-o-zish'un-al), *a.* relating to a proposition.
Propound (pro-pound'), *v.* to propose; to offer.
Proprietary (pro-prī'e-ta-re), *n.* an owner; — *a.* belonging to an owner.
Proprietor (pro-prī'e-tor), *n.* a possessor in his own right; owner.

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Propriety (pro-prī'e-te), *n.* fitness; justness.
Propulsion (pro-pul'shun), *n.* a driving forward.
Prorogation (pro-ro-gā'shun), *n.* continuance by adjournment or contemporary dismission.
Prorogue (pro-rōg'), *v.* to adjourn; to continue from session to session.
Prosaic (pro-zā'ik), *a.* belonging to or like prose; dull; uninteresting.
Proscenium (pro-sē'ne-um), *n.* the front part of the stage in a theater.
Proscribe (pro-skrīb'), *v.* to denounce; to interdict.
Proscription (pro-skrip'shun), *n.* act of proscribing; condemnation.
Prose (prōz), *n.* language not in verse; — *v.* to relate tediously.
Prosecute (pros'e-kūt), *v.* to pursue; to arraign.
Prosecution (pros-e-kū'shun), *n.* act of prosecuting.
Prosecutor (pros'e-kū-tor), *n.* one who prosecutes.
Proselyte (pros'e-līt), *n.* a convert to an opinion; — *v.* to convert.
Proselytism (pros'e-lit-izm), *n.* act of proselyting
Prosiness (prō'ze-nes), *n.* tedious dullness.
Prosodist (pros'o-dist), *n.* one skilled in prosody.
Prosody (pros'o-de), *n.* the part of grammar which treats of syllables, accent, and versification.
Prospect (pros'pekt), *n.* a view; object in view; reason to hope; expectation.
Prospective (pro-spek'tiv), *a.* looking forward; future.
Prospectus (pro-spek'tus), *n.* plan of a proposed literary work.
Prosper (pros'per), *v.* to thrive; to succeed.
Prosperity (pros-per'e-te), *n.* good fortune; success.
Prosperous (pros'per-us), *a.* successful; fortunate.
Prosthetic (pros-thet'ik), *a.* prefixed.
Prostitute (pros'te-tūt), *v.* to debase; — *a.* vicious for hire; — *n.* a lewd female.
Prostitution (pros-te-tū'shun), *n.* act of lewdness.
Prostrate (pros'trāt), *a.* lying at length; — *v.* to fall flat.
Prostration (pros-trā'shun), *n.* act of prostrating; dejection.
Prostyle (prō'stil), *n.* a range of columns.
Prosy (prō'ze), *a.* dull, tedious.
Protean (prō'te-an), *a.* changing shape readily.
Protect (pro-tekt'), *v.* to secure from danger; to defend.
Protection (pro-tek'shun), *n.* defense; shelter; passport.
Protective (pro-tek'tiv), *a.* defensive, sheltering.
Protector (pro-tek'tor), *n.* a defender; a supporter.
Protégé (pro-tā-zhā'), *n.* one protected and patronized.
Protest (pro-test'), *v.* to remonstrate; to affirm solemnly; to declare against.
Protest (prō'test), *n.* a formal declaration.
Protestant (prot'es-tant), *n.* one who protests; one of the reformed religion.
Protestantism (prot'es-tant-izm), *n.* the principles or religion of Protestants.
Protestation (pro-tes-ta'shun), *n.* solemn declaration.
Prothonotary (pro-thon'o-ta-re), *n.* a register or clerk.
Protocol (prō'to-kol), *n.* a registry or record; draft of a treaty.
Protoplasmic (prō-to-plas'mik), *a.* pertaining to first growth or formation.
Protoplast (prō'to-plast), *n.* the thing first formed.
Protoplastic (prō-to-plas'tik), *a.* first formed.
Prototype (prō'to-tīp), *n.* an original model.
Protozoa (prō-to-zō'a), *n. pl.* the first or lowest forms of animal life.
Protract (pro-trakt'), *v.* to lengthen; to prolong.
Protraction (pro-trak'shun), *n.* a lengthening out.
Protrude (pro-trūd'), *v.* to extend forward; to thrust out.
Protrusion (pro-trū'zhun), *n.* act of protruding.
Protrusive (pro-trū-siv), *a.* thrusting outward.
Protuberance (pro-tū'ber-ans), *n.* prominence.
Protuberant (pro-tū'ber-ant), *a.* prominent; swelling.
Proud (proud), *a.* elated; arrogant; haughty.
Provable (proov'a-bl), *a.* that may be proved.
Prove (proov), *v.* to show; to demonstrate; to try; to ascertain by experiment; to verify; to experience; to endure.
Provender (prov'en-der), *n.* food for beasts.
Proverb (prov'erb), *n.* a maxim of wisdom; a by-word; an adage.
Proverbial (pro-ver'be-al), *a.* relating to a proverb.
Provide (pro-vīd'), *v.* to procure beforehand; to prepare.
Providence (prov'e-dens), *n.* foresight; God's care; prudence.
Provident (prov'e-dent), *a.* forecasting; frugal.
Providential (prov-e-den'shal), *a.* effected by providence.
Province (prov'ins), *n.* a subject country, governed by a delegate.
Provincial (pro-vin'shal), *n.* an inhabitant of a province; — *a.* belonging to a province.
Provincialism (pro-vin'shal-izm), *n.* dialect or idiom peculiar to a province.
Provision (pro-vizh'un), *n.* stipulation; something provided; food; — *v.* to supply with stores of food, &c.
Provisional (pro-vizh-un-al), *a.* temporary; prepared for the occasion.
Proviso (pro-vī'zo), *n.* any conditional stipulation.
Provocation (prov-o-kā'shun), *n.* a cause of anger.
Provocative (pro-vō'ka-tiv), *a.* that excites.
Provoke (pro-vōk'), *v.* to irritate; to vex; to excite.
Provost (prov'ust), *n.* a chief officer of any body; an army executioner.
Prow (prow), *n.* fore part of a ship.
Prowess (prow'es), *n.* bravery; valor; boldness.
Prowl (prowl), *v.* to rove for prey; — *n.* a roving for prey.
Proximate (proks'e-māt), *a.* nearest; next; closest.
Proximity (proks-im'e-te), *n.* immediate nearness.
Proximo (proks'e-mo), *n.* the coming month.
Proxy (proks'e), *n.* a substitute or deputy.

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Prude (prūd), *n.* a woman who is over-affected.
Prudence (prū'dens), *n.* wisdom; discretion.
Prudent (prū'dent), *a.* practically wise.
Prudential (pru-den'shal), *a.* proceeding from or dictated by prudence.
Prudery (prūd'er-e), *n.* affected reserve.
Prune (prūn), *n.* a dried plum; — *v.* to cut off branches.
Prurient (prū're-ent), *a.* uneasy with desire.
Pruriency (prū're-en-se), *n.* an itching; a longing desire for anything.
Prussian (prush'an), *a.* from or relating to Prussia; — *n.* a native of Prussia.
Pry (prī), *v.* to inspect curiously; to raise with a lever.
Psalm (säm), *n.* a sacred song or hymn.
Psalmist (säm'ist), *n.* a writer of psalms.
Psalmodist (sal'mo-dist), *n.* one who sings psalms.
Psalmody (sal'mo-de), *n.* the practice of singing psalms and hymns.
Psalter (sawl'ter), *n.* the book of psalms.
Psaltery (sawl'ter-e), *n.* an instrument of music.
Psellismus (sel-is'mus), *n.* hesitation of speech.
Pseudograph (sū'do-graf), *n.* a piece of false writing.
Pseudology (sū-dol'o-je), *n.* falsehood of speech.
Pseudo-martyr (sū-do-mar'ter), *n.* a false martyr.
Pseudonym (sū'do-nim), *n.* a false name.
Pshaw (shaw), *interj.* expressing contempt.
Psychical (sī'ke-kal), *a.* relating to the soul or spirit.
Psychologic (sī-ko-loj'ik), *a.* relating to psychology.
Psychology (sī-kol'o-je), *n.* the doctrine of the soul.
Ptyalism (tī'a-lizm), *n.* salivation.
Puberty (pū'ber-te), *n.* ripe age in the sexes.
Pubescence (pu-bes'ens), *n.* state of puberty; downy substance.
Pubescent (pu-bes'ent), *a.* arrived at maturity.
Public (pub'lik), *a.* pertaining to a community; common; open; — *n.* the body of a nation.
Publican (pub'le-kan), *n.* an innkeeper; a collector of toll or taxes.
Publication (pub-le-kā'shun), *n.* the act of publishing; thing published.
Publicist (pub'le-sist), *n.* one skilled in the laws and rights of nations.
Publicity (pub-lis'e-te), *n.* state of being public.
Publicly (pub'lik-le), *ad.* openly.
Publish (pub'lish), *v.* to make known; to announce.
Publisher (pub'lish-er), *n.* one who publishes.
Publishing (pub'lish-ing), *v.* making known; issuing books, &c.
Puck (puk), *n.* a celebrated fairy.
Pucker (puk'er), *v.* to plait; to fold; to wrinkle.
Pudding (pud'ing), *n.* a food made with meal, eggs, fruit, flour, &c.
Puddle (pud'dl), *n.* a pool of muddy water; — *v.* to line with clay, sand, &c.
Pudency (pū'den-se), *n.* extreme modesty.
Pudicity (pū-dis'e-te), *n.* modesty; chastity.
Puerile (pū'er-īl), *a.* childish; boyish; trifling.
Puerility (pū-er-il'e-te), *n.* childishness; boyishness.
Puerperal (pu-er'per-al), *a.* relating to childbirth.
Puff (puf), *n.* a slight blast of wind; — *v.* to swell with wind; to pant; to praise vainly.
Puffery (puf'fer-e), *n.* extravagant praise.
Puffy (puf'fe), *a.* swelled up; windy; bombastic.
Pug (pug), *n.* a monkey; a little lap-dog.
Pugh (poo), *interj.* a word of contempt or disdain.
Pugilism (pū'jil-izm), *n.* art of fighting with the fists.
Pugilist (pū'jil-ist), *n.* a boxer; a prize-fighter.
Pugilistic (pū-jil-is'tik), *a.* pertaining to boxing.
Pugnacious (pug-nā'shus), *a.* fond of fighting.
Pugnacity (pug-nas'e-te), *n.* inclination to fight.
Puisne (pū'ne), *a.* younger, or inferior in rank.
Puissance (pū'is-ans), *n.* power; strength; valor.
Puissant (pū'is-ant), *a.* strong; powerful; mighty.
Puke (pūk), *v.* to vomit; — *n.* a vomit; an emetic.
Pule (pūl), *v.* to whine like a child, or chicken.
Pull (pul), *v.* to pluck; to draw; — *n.* a pull; a draw.
Pullet (pul'let), *n.* a young hen; a chicken.
Pulley (pul'le), *n.* a small wheel in a block, for a running cord.
Pulmonary (pul'mo-na-re), *a.* relating to or affecting the lungs.
Pulmonic (pul-mon'ik), *a.* pertaining to the lungs.
Pulp (pulp), *n.* the soft part of fruit; — *v.* to reduce to a soft mass.
Pulpit (pul'pit), *n.* an elevated desk for a preacher.
Pulpy (pulp'e), *a.* like pulp; soft.
Pulque (pool'kā), *n.* a Mexican intoxicating drink.
Pulsate (pul'sāt), *v.* to beat or throb, as an artery.
Pulsatile (pul'sa-til), *a.* that may be beaten.
Pulsation (pul-sā'shun), *n.* a beating; vibration.
Pulsatory (pul'sa-to-re), *a.* beating; throbbing.
Pulse (puls), *n.* the beating of arteries; peas, &c.
Pultaceous (pul'tā'shus), *a.* macerated; soft.
Pulverable (pul'ver-a-bl), *a.* that may be powdered.
Pulverization (pul-ver-e-zā'shun), *n.* the act of reducing to fine powder.
Pulverize (pul'ver-īz), *v.* to reduce to powder.
Puma (pū'ma), *n.* the American lion.
Pumice (pum'is), *n.* a hard, light, spongy, volcanic mineral.
Pump (pump), *n.* a machine for raising water; — *v.* to work a pump.
Pumpkin (pump'kin), *n.* a plant and its fruit.
Pun (pun), *n.* a kind of wit by quibbling on words; — *v.* to play upon words.
Punch (punsh), *n.* a tool; a blow; a beverage; — *v.* to strike; to thrust; to perforate.
Puncheon (punsh'un), *n.* a tool; a cask.
Punctate (pungk'tāt), *a.* pointed; punctured.

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Punctilio (pungk-til'e-o), *n.* a nice point; nicety in forms.
Punctilious (pungk-til'yus), *a.* exact in ceremony or behavior; nice.
Punctual (pungk'tu-al), *a.* exact; strict; nice; punctilious.
Punctuality (pungk-tu-al'e-te), *n.* scrupulous exactness as to time.
Punctuate (pungk'tu-āt), *v.* to mark with pauses.
Punctuation (pungk-tu-ā'shun), *n.* the dividing of sentences by points or marks.
Puncture (pungk'tūr), *n.* a small point or hole; — *n.* to prick or pierce.
Pung (pung), *n.* a rough one-horse sleigh.
Pungency (pun'jen-se), *n.* acrimoniousness; keenness.
Pungent (pun'jent), *a.* sharp.
Punic (pū'nik), *a.* relating to Carthage; faithless.
Puniness (pū'ne-nes), *n.* littleness; weakness.
Punish (pun'ish), *v.* to inflict pain for an offense.
Punishable (pun'ish-a-bl), *a.* worthy of punishment.
Punishment (pun'ish-ment), *n.* loss or pain inflicted because of a crime.
Punster (pun'ster), *n.* one who puns; a quibbler.
Punt (punt), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat.
Puny (pū'ne), *a.* small; feeble.
Pup (pup), *n.* young dog; — *v.* to bring forth puppies.
Pupil (pū'pil), *n.* a scholar.
Pupilage (pū'pil-aj), *n.* the state of being a pupil.
Puppet (pup'pet), *n.* a small doll; wooden image.
Puppy (pup'pe), *n.* a young dog; a conceited young man.
Puppyism (pup'pe-izm), *n.* extreme affectation or conceit.
Pur } (pur), *v.* to murmur, as a cat; — *n.* a low
Purr } sound made by cats when pleased.
Purblind (pur'blind), *a.* near-sighted; seeing obscurely.
Purchase (pur'chas), *v.* to buy; to procure; — *n.* act of buying; thing bought.
Purchaser (pur'chas-er), *n.* one who buys.
Pure (pūr), *a.* clear; unpolluted; free from guilt.
Purgation (pur-gā'shun), *n.* clearing from guilt.
Purgative (pur'ga-tiv), *a.* cleansing; — *n.* a cathartic.
Purgatory (pur'ga-to-re), *n.* in the Roman Catholic church, a place or state in which souls are purified.
Purge (purj), *v.* to cleanse; — *n.* cathartic medicine.
Purification (pu-re-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of purifying.
Purifier (pū're-fī-er), *n.* that which purifies; a refiner.
Purify (pū're-fī), *v.* to free from pollution; to refine.
Puritan (pū're-tan), *n.* a dissenter from the Church of England, in former times.
Puritanic (pū-re-tan'ik), *a.* relating to the Puritans; exact; rigid.
Puritanism (pū're-tan-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practice of Puritans.
Purity (pū're-te), *n.* freedom from foulness; chastity.
Purl (purl), *v.* to flow with a murmuring sound; — *n.* a soft gentle murmur of a stream; a border; lace.
Purlieu (pur'lū), *n.* a border; a limited district.
Purloin (pur-loin'), *v.* to steal; to pilfer; to plagiarize.
Purloiner (pur-loin'er), *n.* one who steals; a thief.
Purple (pur'pl), *n.* a color formed by the blending of red and blue; a robe.
Purport (pur'pōrt), *n.* design; meaning; tendency.
Purpose (pur'pus), *n.* end or aim desired; design; intention; — *v.* to intend; to design.
Purse (purs), *n.* a small money-bag or case.
Purser (purs'er), *n.* paymaster of a ship.
Pursuance (pur-sū'ans), *n.* a following; consequence.
Pursue (pur-sū'), *v.* to follow; to chase; to prosecute.
Pursuer (pur-sū'er), *n.* one that follows or chases.
Pursuivant (pur'swe-vant), *n.* a state messenger.
Pursy (pur'se), *a.* corpulent and short-winded.
Purtenance (pur'te-nans), *n.* the pluck of an animal.
Purulent (pū'ru-lent), *a.* consisting of pus or matter.
Purvey (pur-vā'), *v.* to provide; to procure; to supply.
Purveyance (pur-vā'ans), *n.* procurement of food.
Pus (pus), *n.* the matter of an ulcer.
Push (push), *v.* to urge or impel; to drive; — *n.* an urging; a thrust; a shove.
Pusillanimity (pū-sil-la-nim'e-te), *n.* a weakness of mind; want of courage.
Pusillanimous (pū-sil-lan'e-mus), *a.* cowardly; mean-spirited.
Puss (pus), *n.* a cat; a hare.
Pussy (pus'se), *n.* the diminutive of *Puss.*
Pustulate (pus'tū-lāt), *v.* to form into pustules.
Pustule (pus'tūl), *n.* a small pimple containing pus.
Put (put), *v.* to lay; to place; to set; to shoot; to apply; to propose.
Putrefaction (pū-tre-fak'shun), *n.* process of rotting.
Putrefy (pū'tre-fī), *v.* to rot; to make rotten.
Putrescence (pu-tres'ens), *n.* a putrid or rotten state.
Putrescible (pu-tres'se-bl), *a.* liable to grow putrid.
Putrid (pū'trid), *a.* stinking; corrupt; rotten.
Putridity (pu-trid'e-te), *n.* state of being putrid.
Putty (put'te), *n.* a paste of whitening and linseed-oil.
Puzzle (puz'zl), *n.* a riddle; perplexity; an ingenious toy; — *v.* to perplex; to bewilder
Pygmean (pig-mē'an), *a.* very small; dwarfish.
Pygmy (pig'me), *n.* a dwarf.
Pyracanthous (pir-a-kan'thus), *a.* having yellow spines.
Pyramid (pir'a-mid), *n.* a solid figure having a regular base and triangular sides meeting in a point at the top; an Egyptian monument.
Pyramidical (pir-a-mid'e-kal), *a.* having the form of a pyramid.
Pyre (pir), *n.* a funeral pile.
Pyriform (pir'e-form), *a.* pear-shaped.
Pyrogenous (pir-oj'e-nus), *a.* produced by fire.

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Pyroligneous (pir-o-lig'ne-us), *a.* denoting an acid obtained by distilling wood.
Pyrology (pir-ol'o-je), *n.* the science of heat.
Pyromancy (pir'o-man-se), *n.* divination by fire.
Pyromania (pir-o-mā'ne-a), *n.* insane desire for burning.
Pyrometer (pir-om'e-ter), *n.* an instrument to measure the expansion of bodies by heat.
Pyrophanous (pir-of'a-nus), *a.* rendered transparent by heat.
Pyrotechnics (pir-o-tek'niks), *n.* the art of making fireworks.
Pyrotechnist (pir-o-tek'nist), *n.* one skilled in pyrotechny.
Pythian (pith'e-an), *a.* pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, and also to certain games.
Pythoness (pith'o-nes), *n.* any female supposed to have a spirit of divination.
Pyx (piks), *n.* the box in which Roman Catholics keep the consecrated host; box in which the compass is kept.

Q.

Q (kew) 17th letter of the alphabet; always followed by U.
Quack (kwak), *v.* to cry like a duck; to boast; — *n.* a medical pretender.
Quackery (kwak'er-e), *n.* ignorant pretension to skill.
Quadrangle (kwod'rang-gl), *n.* a figure of four sides and angles.
Quadrangular (kwod-rang'gu-lar), *a.* having four angles.
Quadrant (kwod'rant), *n.* a quarter part; an arc of 90 degrees; an instrument for taking altitudes.
Quadrat (kwod'rat), *n.* a piece of metal to fill a space, in printing.
Quadrate (kwod'rāt), *a.* squared; equal; exact; — *n.* a square; — *v.* to reduce to a square; to suit.
Quadratic (kwod-rat'ik), *a.* including a square.
Quadrature (kwod'ra-tūr), *n.* a square; the act of squaring.
Quadrennial (kwod-ren'ne-al), *a.* happening once in four years; comprising four years.
Quadrille (kwa-dril'), *n.* a set dance; game at cards.
Quadripartite (kwod-rip'ar-tīt), *a.* divided into four parts.
Quadrisyllable (kwod-re-sil'la-bl), *n.* a word of four syllables.
Quadrivial (kwod-riv'e-al), *a.* having four ways meeting in a point.
Quadroon (kwod'roon), *n.* offspring of a mulatto and a white person.
Quadruped (kwod'ru-ped), *n.* an animal having four feet.
Quadruple (kwod'ru-pl), *a.* fourfold; — *v.* to increase fourfold.
Quaff (kwaf), *v.* to drink; to swallow copiously.
Quaggy (kwag'ge), *a.* soft, wet, and boggy.
Quagmire (kwag'mir), *n.* a bog that shakes under the feet.
Quail (kwāl), *n.* a bird of the grouse kind; — *v.* to cower.
Quaint (kwānt), *a.* scrupulously nice; affectedly odd.
Quake (kwāk), *v.* to shake; to tremble, as with fear.
Quaker (kwā'ker), *n.* one of the Society of Friends.
Quakerism (kwā'ker-izm), *n.* tenets of the Quakers.
Qualifiable (kwol'e-fi-a-bl), *a.* that may be qualified.
Qualification (kwol-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* talents that fit for an office; legal requisite; endowment; abatement; modification.
Qualifier (kwol'e-fi-er), *n.* one who or that which qualifies.
Qualify (kwol'e-fi), *v.* to fit; to modify; to soften.
Qualitative (kwol'e-ta-tiv), *a.* connected with or relating to quality.
Quality (kwol'e-te), *n.* an attribute; character; rank.
Qualm (kwām), *n.* nausea.
Quandary (kwon'da-re), *n.* perplexity; uncertainty.
Quantity (kwon'te-te), *n.* a large extent, number, or portion.
Quarantine (kwor'an-tēn), *n.* prohibition of a vessel's intercourse with the shore.
Quarrel (kwor'rel), *n.* a breach of amity; a noisy dispute; — *v.* to dispute; to find fault.
Quarrelsome (kwor'rel-sum), *a.* inclined to dispute.
Quarry (kwor're), *n.* a pit from which stones are dug; — *v.* to dig stones.
Quart (kwort), *n.* the fourth part of a gallon; two pints.
Quartan (kwor'tan), *n.* designating a fourth; — *n.* a fourth day ague.
Quarter (kwor'ter), *n.* a fourth part of anything; 3 months; 8 bushels; mercy granted; — *v.* to divide into four parts; to locate soldiers; to lodge.
Quarter-day (kwor'ter-dā), *n.* the day that completes three months.
Quarterdeck (kwor'ter-dek), *n.* the upper deck between the mainmast and mizzenmast.
Quarterly (kwor'ter-le), *a.* occurring every three months; — *ad.* once in the quarter of a year; — *n.* a work published four times a year.
Quartermaster (kwor'ter-mas-ter), *n.* an officer who regulates the quarters, forage, food, &c., of an army; a petty officer who attends to a vessel's helm, signals, &c.
Quartette (kwor-tet'), *n.* music in four parts.
Quarto (kwor'to), *n.* a book in which each leaf is a quarter of a sheet; — *a.* having four leaves to a sheet.
Quash (kwosh), *v.* to annul; to crush; to subdue.
Quasi (kwā'sī), *ad.* as if; just as if; almost.
Quassia (kwash'e-a), *n.* a bitter medicinal bark.
Quaternary (kwa-ter'na-re), *a.* consisting of fours.
Quaternion (kwa-ter'ne-on), *n.* a set or file of four; the number four.
Quatrain (kwot'ran), *n.* a stanza of four lines.
Quaver (kwā'ver), *v.* to vibrate; to shake the voice; — *n.* a note in music.
Quay (kē), *n.* a wharf; a mole, or bank.
Quayage (kē'aj), *n.* money paid for wharfage.
Queasy (kwē'ze), *a.* squeamish; sick at stomach.

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Queen (kwēn), *n.* the wife of a king; a female sovereign.
Queer (kwēr), *a.* odd; quaint.
Quell (kwel), *v.* to crush; to allay; to appease.
Quench (kwensh), *v.* to extinguish; to allay.
Querditron (kwer-sit'run), *n.* dyer's oak and bark.
Querist (kwē'rist), *n.* one who inquires or questions.
Quern (kwern), *n.* a hand-mill.
Querulous (kwer'u-lus), *a.* habitually complaining.
Query (kwē're), *n.* a question; — *v.* to ask questions.
Quest (kwest), *n.* act of seeking; search; request.
Question (kwest'yun), *n.* act of asking; inquiry; doubt; — *v.* to ask; to interrogate; to doubt.
Questionable (kwest'yun-a-bl), *a.* doubtful; disputable.
Questioner (kwest'yun-er), *n.* one who interrogates.
Queue (kū), *n.* a tie of hair.
Quibble (kwib'l), *n.* an evasion; a pun; — *v.* to evade; to pun.
Quibbler (kwib'ler), *n.* one who quibbles; a caviler.
Quick (kwik), *a.* done with speed; living; — *ad.* readily; hastily; — *n.* living flesh; any sensible part.
Quicken (kwik'n), *v.* to make alive; to hasten.
Quicklime (kwik'lim), *n.* lime unslacked.
Quickly (kwik'le), *ad.* soon; immediately.
Quickness (kwik'nes), *n.* speed; readiness.
Quicksand (kwik'sand), *n.* sand easily moved, and yielding to pressure; anything deceptive, treacherous, or dangerous.
Quickset (kwik'set), *n.* a living plant set to grow.
Quicksilver (kwik'sil-ver), *n.* mercury.
Quiddity (kwid'e-te), *n.* a trifling nicety; a cavil.
Quidnunc (kwid'nunk), *n.* one curious, and pretending to know everything.
Quiesce (kwi-es), *v.* to be silent.
Quiescence (kwi-es'sens), *n.* rest; silence.
Quiescent (kwi-es'ent), *a.* quiet; at rest; silent.
Quiet (kwī'et), *a.* calm; gentle; peaceable; — *n.* rest; tranquillity; — *v.* to lull; to allay.
Quietude (kwī'e-tūd), *n.* repose; rest; tranquillity.
Quietus (kwi-ē'tus), *n.* final discharge; death.
Quill (kwil), *n.* a strong feather; a piece of reed; — *v.* to plait.
Quilt (kwilt), *n.* a cover of a bed; — *v.* to stretch and sew one cloth over another.
Quinary (kwī'na-re), *a.* consisting of five.
Quince (kwins), *n.* a tree and its fruit.
Quinine (kwin-in'), *n.* an alkaloid obtained from Peruvian bark.
Quinquagesima (kwin-kwa-jes'e-ma), *n.* seventh Sunday before Easter.
Quinquangular (kwin-kwang'gu-lar), *a.* having five angles or corners.
Quinquennial (kwin-kwen'e-al), *a.* happening once in five years.
Quinsy (kwin'ze), *n.* inflammation and soreness of the throat.
Quintal (kwin'tal), *n.* a weight of 100 or 112 lbs.
Quintessence (kwin-tes'ens), *n.* pure essence of anything.
Quintuple (kwin'tu-pl), *a.* fivefold; — *v.* to make fivefold.
Quip (kwip), *n.* a sarcastic jest; — *v.* to jeer.
Quire (kwīr), *n.* 24 sheets of paper.
Quirk (kwerk), *n.* an artful or smart retort; a quibble.
Quit (kwit), *v.* to leave; to discharge; — *a.* released; free; absolved.
Quitclaim (kwit'klām), *n.* release by deed; — *v.* to release a claim.
Quite (kwit), *ad.* entirely; wholly; perfectly; very.
Quitrent (kwit'rent), *n.* a rent by which a tenant is freed from other service.
Quittance (kwit'tans), *n.* discharge from a debt.
Quiver (kwiv'er), *n.* a case for arrows; — *v.* to shake; to shiver.
Quixotic (kwiks-ot'ik), *a.* absurdly romantic.
Quixotism (kwiks'ot-izm), *n.* romantic and absurd notions; visionary schemes.
Quiz (kwiz), *n.* a riddle; puzzle; — *v.* to banter; to puzzle.
Quoin (koin), *n.* a corner; an external angle; a wedge.
Quoit (kwoit), *n.* a heavy flat ring for pitching.
Quondam (kwon'dam), *a.* having been formerly.
Quorum (kwō'rum), *n.* a number of the members of any body sufficient to transact business.
Quota (kwō'ta), *n.* the part or share assigned to each.
Quotation (kwo-tā'shun), *n.* that which is quoted.
Quote (kwōt), *v.* to repeat the words of any one.
Quoth (kwōth), *v.* to say, — used only in the phrases *quoth I, quoth he.*
Quotidian (kwo-tid'e-an), *a.* occurring daily; — *n.* anything returning daily.
Quotient (kwō'shent), *n.* the number resulting from the division of one number by another.
Quotum (kwō'tum), *n.* part or proportion; share; a small part of a bounty.

R.

Rabbet (rab'bet), *v.* to shave down the edge of a board for lapping; — *n.* a groove cut in the edge of a board so that it will lap.
Rabbi (rab'bī), *n.* a Jewish doctor; chief; master.
Rabbinical (rab-bin'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to the rabbis.
Rabbit (rab'bit), *a.* a small, long-eared quadruped.
Rabble (rab'l), *n.* a crowd of low people; a mob.
Rabid (rab'id), *a.* raving; furious; mad.
Raccoon (rak-koon') *n.* a badger-like quadruped.
Race (rās), *n.* a running; a breed, or variety; family.
Race-horse (rās'hors), *n.* a horse bred for racing.
Rachitic (ra-kit'ik), *a.* relating to the muscles of the back; rickety.
Raciness (rā'se-nes), *n.* quality of being racy or peculiar.

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Rack (rak), *n.* an engine of torture; extreme pain; a grating for hay; — *v.* to torture; to distress; to strain.
Racket (rak'et), *n.* an irregular clattering noise.
Rack-rent (rak'rent), *n.* rent unduly raised.
Racy (rā'se), *a.* pungent; rich; piquant; flavorous; strong.
Radial (rā'de-al), *a.* pertaining to the fore-arm.
Radiance (rā'de-ans), *n.* brilliant brightness; luster.
Radiant (rā'de-ant), *a.* emitting rays; shining; sparkling.
Radiate (rā'de-āt), *v.* to emit rays of light; to shine.
Radiation (rā-de-ā'shun), *n.* emission and diffusion of rays.
Radical (rad'e-kal), *a.* original; implanted by nature; — *n.* root of a word.
Radicalism (rad'e-kal-izm), *n.* principles of the radicals.
Radius (rā'de-us), *n.* the semi-diameter of a circle.
Radix (rā'diks), *n.* a root.
Raff (raf), sweepings of society; the rabble.
Raffle (raf'l), *v.* to cast dice for a prize; — *n.* a game of chance.
Raft (raft), *n.* a float of timbers bound together.
Rafters (raf'terz), *n. pl.* roof-timbers of a building.
Rag (rag), *n.* a torn piece of cloth; a tatter; a fragment.
Ragamuffin (rag'a-muf-in), *n.* a mean fellow.
Rage (rāj), *n.* violent anger; fury; — *v.* to be furious.
Ragged (rag'ged), *a.* rent or worn into rags.
Raging (rāj'ing), *a.* furious.
Ragout (ra-goo'), *n.* meat stewed and highly seasoned.
Raid (rād), *n.* a hostile incursion; a foray.
Rail (rāl), *n.* a bar or strip of wood or iron; a bird; — *v.* to inclose with rails; to scoff; to brawl.
Railing (rāl'ing), *n.* reproachful or insulting language.
Raillery (rāl'er-e), *n.* banter; jesting language.
Railroad (rāl'rōd), } *n.* a road or way laid
Railway (rāl'wā), } with iron rails.
Raiment (rā'ment), *n.* clothing; garments; dress.
Rain (rān), *n.* water falling in drops; — *v.* to fall in drops.
Rainbow (rān'bo), *n.* a colored arch formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays.
Rainy (rā'ne), *a.* abounding in rain; wet.
Raise (rāz), *v.* to lift; to excite; to levy; to produce.
Raisin (rā'zn), *n.* a dried grape.
Raising (rā'zing), *n.* act of lifting or setting up.
Rajah (rā'ja, rä'ja), *n.* a native prince in India.
Rake (rāk), *n.* a tool with teeth; a libertine; — *v.* to gather with a rake; to fire into lengthwise.
Rakish (rāk'ish), *a.* loose; wanton; debauched; lewd.
Rally (ral'le), *n.* act of rallying; — *v.* to treat with slight satire; to collect and reduce to order.
Ram (ram), *n.* a male sheep; — *v.* to strike with force.
Ramal (rā'mal), *a.* belonging to or growing on a branch.
Ramble (ram'bl), *n.* a wandering excursion; — *v.* to rove.
Rambler (ram'bler), *n.* one who rambles; a rover.
Rambling (ram'bling), *a.* wandering; roving.
Ramification (ram-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* a separation into branches; a subdivision.
Ramify (ram'e-fi), *v.* to shoot or separate into branches.
Rammer (ram'mer), *n.* a ramrod; an instrument for driving anything down.
Ramous (rā'mus), *a.* full of or producing branches.
Rampage (ram'pāj), *v.* to romp or prance about.
Rampancy (ramp'an-se), *n.* exuberance.
Rampant (ramp'ant), *a.* exuberant; rearing; rank.
Rampart (ram'part), *n.* a wall for defense.
Ramrod (ram'rod), *n.* a rod for loading a gun.
Ranchero (ran-chā'ro), *n.* a herdsman.
Rancho (ran'cho), *n.* a large farming establishment.
Rancid (ran'sid), *a.* musty.
Rancidity (ran-sid'e-te), *n.* a strong disagreeable smell.
Rancor (rang'kur), *n.* malignity; implacable enmity.
Rancorous (rang'kur-us), *a.* spiteful; malicious.
Random (ran'dum), *n.* want of direction; — *a.* without previous calculation.
Range (rānj), *n.* excursion; extent; a cooking-stove; rank; — *v.* to place in order; to rove at large.
Rank (rangk), *a.* strong-tasted; rancid; luxuriant; — *n.* a line of men; row; degree; dignity; — *v.* to place in a line.
Rankle (rangk'l), *v.* to be inflamed; to fester.
Rankness (rangk'nes), *n.* a strong scent; vigorousness.
Ransack (ran'sak), *v.* to search for plunder; to pillage.
Ransom (ran'sum), *n.* price paid to redeem a person or goods; — *v.* to redeem from bondage by a price.
Rant (rant), *n.* boisterous language; — *v.* to rave.
Ranter (rant'er), *n.* a boisterous preacher.
Rap (rap), *n.* a quick blow; — *v.* to strike sharply; to knock.
Rapacious (ra-pā'shus), *a.* greedy of prey or plunder.
Rapacity (ra-pas'e-te), *n.* excessive greediness.
Rape (rāp), *n.* violation of a female; a plant.
Rapid (rap'id), *a.* swift; quick; fleet.
Rapidity (ra-pid'e-te), *n.* swiftness; velocity; haste.
Rapids (rap'idz), *n. pl.* part of a river where the current is swift.
Rapier (rā'pe-er), *n.* a small sword.
Rapil (rap'il), *n.* pulverized volcanic substances.
Rapine (rap'in), *n.* act of plundering by violence.
Rappel (rap-pel'), *n* the beat of a drum to call soldiers to arms.
Rapport (rap-pōrt'), *n.* relation; contact; reference.
Rapt (rapt), *a.* raised to rapture; transported.

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Raptorial (rap-tō're-al), *a.* pertaining to birds of prey.
Rapture (rap'tūr), *n.* extreme delight; ecstasy.
Rapturous (rap'tu-rus), *a.* ecstatic; delightful.
Rare (rār), *a.* scarce; uncommon; nearly raw; thin.
Rarefaction (rar-e-fak'shun), *n.* act of making rare or less dense.
Rarefy (rar'e-fi), *v.* to make thin; to expand a body.
Rarity (rar'e-te), *n.* uncommonness; thinness; subtility.
Rascal (ras-kal), *n.* a rogue; a knavish person.
Rascality (ras-kal'e-te), *n.* villainy; dishonesty.
Rase (rāz), *v.* to erase.
Rash (rash), *a.* precipitate; hasty; — *n.* a cutaneous eruption.
Rasher (rash'er), *n.* a thin cut of bacon.
Rashly (rash'le), *ad.* precipitately; hastily.
Rashness (rash'nes), *n.* inconsiderate temerity.
Rasorial (ra-zō're-al), *a.* pertaining to scraping birds.
Rasp (rasp), *n.* a rough file; a grater; — *v.* to rub with a rasp.
Raspberry (rāz'ber-e), *n.* a shrub and its fruit.
Rasure (rā'zūr), *n.* a scraping or rubbing out.
Rat (rat), *n.* a well known troublesome animal.
Ratchet (rach'et), *n.* a piece of mechanism to move or arrest the motion of a toothed wheel.
Rate (rāt), *a.* a price; degree; value; — *v.* to value; to tax.
Rather (rāth'er), *ad.* more willingly; especially.
Ratification (rat-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of ratifying.
Ratify (rat'e-fi), *v.* to confirm; to settle; to establish.
Ratio (rā'she-o), *n.* proportion; rate; relation.
Ratiocinative (rash-e-os'e-na-tiv), *a.* argumentative.
Ration (rā'shun), *n.* a regular allowance of provisions.
Rational (rash'un-al), *a.* agreeable to reason; sane.
Rationale (rash-un-ā'le), *n.* detail of reasons.
Rationalist (rash'un-al-ist), *n.* one who regulates his opinion solely by reason.
Rationality (rash-un-al'e-te), *n.* power of reasoning.
Ratsbane (rats'bān), *n.* poison for rats.
Rattan (rat-tan'), *n.* the stem of the East India cane.
Ratteen (rat-tēn'), *n.* a thick quilted woolen stuff.
Rattening (rat'tn-ing), *n.* a form of coercion among trade unions.
Ratting (rat'ting), *n.* act of deserting a party.
Rattle (rat'tl), *v.* to clatter; — *n.* a succession of sharp sounds; a toy.
Raucity (raw'se-te), *n.* hoarseness; a rough sound.
Raucous (raw'kus), *a.* hoarse; rough; harsh.
Ravage (rav'aj), *v.* to lay waste; — *n.* waste; plunder.
Rave (rāv), *v.* to be delirious; to talk wildly; — *n.* upper timber of a cart.
Ravel (rav'l), *v.* to untangle; to untwist.
Ravelin (rav'lin), *n.* a detached work in fortification.
Raven (rāv'n), *n.* a bird of the crow family.
Raven (rav'n) *v.* to devour greedily.
Ravenous (rav'en-us), *a.* voracious.
Ravine (ra-vēn'), *n.* a deep hollow between hills.
Raving (rāv'ing), *a.* furious.
Ravish (rav'ish), *v.* to seize and transport by force; to greatly delight; to know carnally by force.
Raw (raw), *a.* not subdued by fire; unwrought; chill and damp; bare of skin.
Rawness (raw'nes), *n.* state of being raw.
Ray (rā), *n.* a line of light; — *v.* to shoot forth.
Rayless (rā'les), *a.* without a ray.
Raze (rāz), *v.* to overthrow; to efface; to ruin utterly.
Razor (rā'zer), *n.* a tool for shaving hair.
Re-absorb (rē-ab-sorb'), *v.* to draw or imbibe again.
Reach (rēch), *v.* to extend; to arrive at; — *n.* extent; limit; power.
React (rē-akt'), *v.* to return an impulse.
Reaction (rē-ak'shun), *n.* resistance; counter action.
Reactive (rē-ak'tiv), *a.* able or tending to react.
Read (rēd), *v.* to peruse; to inspect and understand words and characters.
Readable (rē'da-bl), *a.* that may be read; legible.
Reader (rēd'er), *n.* one who reads or is studious.
Readily (red'e-le), *ad.* quickly; with facility.
Readiness (red'e-nes), *n.* willingness; preparation.
Reading (rēd'ing), *n.* perusal; interpretation of a passage; public recital.
Re-adjourn (rē-ad-jern'), *v.* to adjourn a second time.
Re-adjust (rē-ad-just'), *v.* to put in order again.
Re-admission (rē-ad-mish'un), *n.* act of re-admitting.
Re-admit (rē-ad-mit), *v.* to admit again.
Re-adopt (rē-a-dopt'), *v.* to adopt again.
Re-adorn (rē-a-dorn'), *v.* to decorate a second time.
Ready (red'e), *a.* prepared; willing; near; easy.
Re-affirm (rē-af-ferm'), *v.* to affirm a second time.
Re-agent (rē-ā'jent), *n.* a test.
Real (rē'al), *a.* actual; true; not imaginary; relating to things fixed; — *n.* a small Spanish coin.
Reality (rē-al'e-te), *n.* certainty; truth; fact.
Realization (rē-al-e-zā'shun), *n.* act of realizing.
Realize (rē'al-iz), *v.* to bring into being or act; to know by experience.
Re-allege (rē-al-lej'), *v.* to allege again.
Realm (relm), *n.* a kingly government; jurisdiction; a kingdom.
Realty (rē'al-te), *n.* what relates to real property.
Ream (rēm), *n.* a bundle of 20 quires, or 480 sheets, of paper; — *v.* to enlarge the size of a hole.
Reamer (rēm'er), *n.* a tool for enlarging holes.
Reanimate (rē-an'e-māt), *v.* to restore to life.
Re-annex (rē-an-neks'), *v.* to annex again; to reunite.
Re-annexation (rē-an-neks-ā'shun), *n.* act of annexing again.

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Reap (rēp), *v.* to cut grain with a sickle; to gather.
Reaper (rēp'er), *n.* one who or that which reaps.
Re-appear (rē-ap-pēr'), *v.* to appear again.
Re-application (rē-ap-ple-kā'shun), *n.* a second application.
Re-apply (rē-ap-plī'), *v.* to apply again.
Re-appoint (rē-ap-point'), *v.* to appoint again.
Re-appointment (rē-ap-point'ment), *n.* a renewed appointment.
Rear (rēr), *n.* the hinder troop, class, or part; — *v.* to raise up; to educate; to elevate.
Rear-guard (rēr'gard), *n.* the guard that marches last.
Rearward (rēr'ward), *n.* the latter part.
Re-ascend (rē-as-send'), *v.* to ascend again.
Reason (rē'zn), *n.* the faculty of the mind which judges and distinguishes; motive; — *v.* to argue rationally; to debate.
Reasonable (rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* agreeable to reason.
Reasonableness (rē'zun-a-bl-nes), *n.* agreeableness to reason; moderation.
Reasoner (rē'zn-er), *n.* one who reasons or argues.
Reasoning (rē'zn-ing), *n.* act of exercising the faculty of reason; arguments employed.
Re-assemble (rē-as-sem'bl), *v.* to assemble again.
Re-assert (re-as-sert'), *v.* to assert again.
Re-assign (rē-as-sin'), *v.* to assign back or again.
Re-assume (rē-as-sūm'), *v.* to assume again.
Re-assure (rē-a-shūr'), *v.* to assure again.
Re-attempt (rē-at-tempt'), *v.* to attempt again.
Reave (rēv), *v.* to take away by violence.
Rebate (re-bāt'), *v.* to deduct from; to blunt.
Rebatement (re-bāt'ment), *n.* a discount; a diminution.
Rebel (reb'el), *n.* one who opposes lawful authority; — *a.* acting in revolt.
Rebel (re-bel'), *v.* to rise against lawful authority.
Rebellion (re-bel'yun), *n.* open opposition to lawful government.
Rebellious (re-bel'yus), *a.* disobedient; resisting.
Rebound (re-bound'), *v.* to spring back; — *n.* act of springing back; a recoil.
Rebuff (re-buf'), *n.* a sudden check; — *v.* to repel.
Rebuild (rē-bild'), *v.* to build anew; to renew.
Rebuke (re-būk), *v.* to reprove; — *n.* a reproof; a chiding.
Rebus (rē'bus), *n.* a riddle.
Rebut (rē-but'), *v.* to oppose by argument; to repel.
Recall (rē-kawl'), *v.* to call back; — *n.* revocation.
Recalcitrant (re-kal'se-trant), *a.* kicking back; showing repugnance.
Recalcitrate (re-kal'se-trāt), *v.* to kick back.
Recant (re-kant'), *v.* to retract an opinion; to unsay.
Recantation (rē-kan-tā'shun), *n.* a recanting.
Recapitulate (rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.* to repeat in the way of a summary.
Recapitulation (rē-ka-pit-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a distinct repetition.
Recapture (rē-kap'tūr), *n.* reprisal; act of retaking; — *v.* to retake.
Recast (rē-kast'), *v.* to cast or throw again.
Recede (re-sēd'), *v.* to draw back; to desist.
Receipt (re-sēt'), *n.* reception; a writing that something has been received; — *v.* to give a writing for something received.
Receivable (re-sēv'a-bl), *a.* that may be received.
Receive (re-sēv), *v.* to take what is offered; to accept.
Receiver (re-sēv'er), *n.* one who receives.
Recension (re-sen'shun), *n.* a critical review.
Recent (rē'sent), *a.* new; late; fresh; modern.
Receptacle (re-sep'ta-kl), *n.* a place to receive things in.
Reception (re-sep'shun), *n.* act of receiving; entertainment.
Receptive (re-sep'tiv), *a.* having the quality of receiving or admitting.
Receptivity (re-sep'tiv-e-te), *n.* the state or quality of being receptive.
Recess (re-ses'), *n.* privacy; retirement, or suspension.
Recession (re-sesh'un), *n.* act of ceding back.
Rechange (rē-chānj), *v.* to change again.
Recharge (rē-charj'), *v.* to charge or attack anew.
Recharter (rē-char'ter), *n.* a new charter or contract.
Recherché (ruh-sher'shā), *a.* exquisite; well finished; sought out with care.
Rechoose (rē-chūz'), *v.* to choose a second time.
Recipe (res'e-pe), *n.* medical prescription; a formula.
Recipiency (re-sip'e-en-se), *n.* act of receiving.
Recipient (re-sip'e-ent), *n.* one who receives.
Reciprocal (re-sip'ro-kal), *a.* mutual; acting in return.
Reciprocate (re-sip'ro-kāt), *v.* to give and receive mutually.
Reciprocation (re-sip-ro-kā'shun), *n.* interchange of acts; alternation.
Reciprocity (res-e-pros'e-te), *n.* mutual obligation.
Recision (re-sizh'un), *n.* the act of cutting off.
Recital (re-sī'tal), *n.* act of reciting; rehearsal.
Recitation (res-e-tā'shun), *n.* a public reading; rehearsal.
Recitative (res-e-ta-tiv'), *n.* a kind of chant; — *a.* reciting.
Recite (re-sīt'), *v.* to repeat aloud; to narrate.
Reckless (rek'les), *a.* careless of effect; heedless.
Recklessness (rek'les-nes), *n.* heedlessness; negligence.
Reckon (rek'n), *v.* to count; to calculate; to esteem.
Reckoner (rek'n-er), *n.* one who reckons or computes.
Reckoning (rek'n-ing), *n.* act of reckoning; bill of expenses.
Reclaim (re-klām'), *v.* to recall; to reform; to recover or regain.
Reclaimable (re-klām'a-bl), *a.* that may be reclaimed.
Reclamation (rek-la-mā'shun), *n.* demand; recovery.
Reclination (rek-le-nā'shun), *n.* a leaning.
Recline (re-klīn'), *v.* to lean; to rest, or repose.
Recluse (re-klūs'), *a.* secluded; retired; solitary; — *n.* one who retires from society.
Reclusion (re-klū'zhun), *n.* religious retirement.
Reclusive (re-klū'siv), *a.* affording retirement.
Recognition (rek-og-nish'un), *n.* renewed or revived acknowledgment; avowal.

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Recognizable (rek-og-nī'za-bl), *a.* that may be known again.
Recognizance (re-kog'ne-zans), *n.* a legal obligation; a profession; recognition.
Recognize (rek'og-nīz), *v.* to know again; to recollect; to acknowledge.
Recoil (re-koil'), *v.* to move back; — *n.* a movement backward; rebound.
Recoin (re-koin'), *v.* to coin over again.
Recoinage (re-koin'aj), *n.* a coining again.
Recollect (rek-ol-lekt'), *v.* to recall or bring to memory.
Re-collect (rē-kol-lekt), *v.* to collect again.
Recollection (rek-ol-lek'shun), *n.* a recalling; memory.
Recolonize (re-kol'o-nīz), *v.* to colonize anew.
Recombine (rē-kom-bīn'), *v.* to combine again.
Recommence (rē-kom-mens'), *v.* to begin again.
Recommend (rek-om-mend'), *v.* to commend to another; to advise.
Recommendation (rek-om-men-dā'shun), *n.* act of praising.
Recommendatory (rek-om-men'da-to-re), *a.* that recommends to another.
Recommission (rē-kom-mish'un), *n.* a new commission.
Recommit (rē-kom-mit'), *v.* to commit again.
Recommitment (rē-kom-mit'ment), *n.* act of giving back into keeping.
Recompact (rē-kom-pakt'), *v.* to join anew.
Recompense (rek'om-pens), *n.* reward; — *v.* to repay.
Recompile (rē-kom-pīl'), *v.* to compile or digest anew.
Recompose (rē-kom-pōz'), *v.* to compose or soothe anew.
Reconcilable (rek-on-sī'la-bl), *a.* that may be adjusted or made to agree.
Reconcile (rek'on-sīl), *v.* to reunite; to make agreeable.
Reconciliation (rek-on-sil-e-ā'shun), *n.* renewal of friendship; atonement.
Recondense (rē-kon-dens'), *v.* to condense again.
Reconfirm (rē-kon-ferm'), *v.* to confirm anew.
Recondite (rek'on-dīt), *a.* abstruse; profound; secret.
Reconduct (rē-kon-dukt'), *v.* to conduct back or again.
Reconnaissance (re-kon'ne-sans), *n.* a survey or examination of a country for warlike purposes.
Reconnoiter (rek-on-noi'ter), *v.* to examine or survey the state of an enemy.
Reconquer (rē-kong'ker), *v.* to recover by conquest.
Reconsecrate (rē-kon'se-krāt), *v.* to consecrate anew.
Reconsider (rē-kon-sid'er), *v.* to consider again.
Reconsideration (rē-kon-sid-er-ā'shun), *n.* renewed consideration or review.
Reconstruct (rē-kon-strukt'), *v.* to construct anew.
Reconvene (rē-kon-vēn'), *v.* to call together again.
Reconversion (rē-kon-ver'shun), *n.* a second conversion.
Reconvert (rē-kon-vert'), *v.* to convert again.
Reconvey (rē-kon-vā'), *v.* to transfer back.
Reconveyance (rē-kon-vā'ans), *n.* a transferring back.
Record (rē-kord'), *v.* to register; to enroll; to imprint.
Record (rek'ord), *n.* authentic or official register.
Recorder (re-kor'der), *n.* an officer who registers writings.
Recount (re-kount'), *v.* to tell distinctly; to narrate.
Recourse (re-kōrs'), *n.* a going to for aid or protection.
Recover (re-kuv'er), *v.* to regain what was lost; to cure; to revive; to restore.
Recoverable (re-kuv'er-a-bl), *a.* that may be recovered.
Recovery (re-kuv'er-e), *n.* act of regaining; restoration.
Recreancy (rek're-an-se), *n.* mean-spiritedness.
Recreant (rek're-ant), *a.* false; apostate; — *n.* a renegade.
Recreate (rek're-āt), *v.* to revive or refreshen after toil; to amuse; to cheer.
Re-create (rē-krē'āt), *v.* to create anew.
Recreation (rek-re-ā'shun), *n.* diversion; amusement.
Recrement (rek're-ment), *n.* dross; refuse.
Recriminate (re-krim'e-nāt), *v.* to return an accusation.
Recrimination (re-krim-e-nā'shun), *n.* accusation retorted.
Recruit (re-krūt'), *v.* to obtain fresh supplies; to enlist new soldiers; — *n.* a new soldier.
Rectangle (rek'tang-gl), *n.* a four-sided figure with right angles.
Rectangular (rek-tang'gū-lar), *a.* right-angled.
Rectification (rek-te-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of correcting.
Rectify (rek'te-fī), *v.* to correct; to refine by distillation.
Rectilineal (rek-te-lin'e-al), } *a.* bounded by
Rectilinear (rek-te-lin'e-ar), } right lines.
Rectitude (rek'te-tūd), *n.* uprightness; integrity.
Rector (rek'tor), *n.* a clergyman of a parish; a governor.
Rectorship (rek'tor-ship), *n.* the office of a rector.
Rectory (rek'to-re), *n.* the house of a rector; a church.
Rectum (rek'tum), *n.* last part of the large intestines.
Recumbency (re-kum'ben-se), *n.* a lying down; rest.
Recumbent (re-kum'bent), *a.* leaning; reclining; idle.
Recuperation (re-kū-per-ā'shun), *n.* recovery.
Recuperative (re-kū'per-a-tiv), *a.* tending to recovery.
Recur (re-kur'), *v.* to resort; to return to the mind.
Recurrence (re-kur'ens), *n.* return; resort.
Recurrent (re-kur'ent), *a.* returning at intervals.
Recurvate (re-kur'vāt), *a.* bent backwards; — *v.* to bend back.
Recurvature (re-kur'va-tūr), *n.* act of recurving.
Recurvity (re-kur've-te), *n.* a bending or flexure backwards.
Recusant (re-kū'zant), *a.* refusing to conform; a non-conformist.
Red (red), *a.* of a color like blood.
Redaction (re-dak'shun) *n.* act of digesting or arranging in order.
Redan (re-dan'), *n.* a kind of rampart or field-work.

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Redbreast (red'brest), *n.* the robin.
Redden (red'n), *v.* to make red; to become red; to blush.
Reddition (red-dish'un), *n.* restitution; surrender.
Redditive (red'de-tiv), *a.* returning; answering.
Redeem (re-dēm'), *v.* to ransom; to recover; to save.
Redeemable (re-dēm'a-bl), *a.* that may be redeemed.
Redeemer (re-dēm'er), *n.* a ransomer; the Saviour.
Redemption (re-dem'shun), *n.* act of redeeming; ransom.
Redented (re-dent'ed), *a.* like a saw; indented.
Redintegrate (re-din'te-grāt), *v.* to renew; to renovate.
Redisburse (rē-dis-burs'), *v.* to repay or refund.
Rediscover (rē-dis-kuv'er), *v.* to discover again.
Redispose (rē-dis-pōz'), *v.* to dispose or adjust again.
Redissolve (rē-diz-zolv'), *v.* to dissolve again.
Redistribute (rē-dis-trib'ūt), *v.* to distribute again.
Redness (red'nes), *n.* the quality of being red.
Redolence (red'o-lens), *n.* fragrant odor; perfume.
Redolent (red'o-lent), *a.* diffusing sweet scent.
Redoubt (re-dout'), *n.* an inclosed parapet in fortifications.
Redoubtable (re-dout'a-bl), *a.* formidable; valiant.
Redound (re-dound'), *to conduce; to contribute.
Redraw (rē-draw'), *v.* to draw or draft anew.
Redress (re-dres'), *v.* to set right; to relieve from wrongs, &c.; — *n.* remedy for wrong.
Reduce (re-dūs'), *v.* to lower; to subdue.
Reducent (re-dū'sent), *a.* tending to reduce; — *n.* that which reduces.
Reducible (re-dū'se-bl), *a.* that may be reduced.
Reduction (re-duk'shun), *n.* act of reducing; conquest; diminution.
Reductive (re-duk'tiv), *a.* able to reduce.
Redundance (re-dun'dans), *n.* superfluity.
Redundant (re-dun'dant), *a.* superabundant.
Re-echo (rē-ek'o), *v.* to echo back again; — *n.* a redoubled echo.
Reed (rēd), *n.* a plant with a hollow knotted stalk; a small pipe.
Reef (rēf), *v.* to draw in, reduce, and secure sails; — *n.* folded portion of a sail; a mass of rocks near the surface of water.
Reek (rēk), *n.* smoke; vapor; — *v.* to eject smoke or vapor; to exhale.
Reeky (rēk'e), *a.* smoky.
Reel (rēl), *n.* a frame to wind yarn, &c., on; — *v.* to wind; to stagger.
Re-elect (rē-e-lekt'), *v.* to elect again.
Re-election (rē-e-lek'shun), *n.* a repeated election.
Re-eligible (rē-el'e-je-bl), *a.* that may be re-elected.
Re-embark (rē-em-bark'), *v.* to embark again.
Re-embody (rē-em-bod'e), *v.* to embody again.
Re-embrace (rē-em-brās'), *v.* to embrace again.
Re-emerge (rē-e-merj'), *v.* to appear again.
Re-enact (rē-en-akt'), *v.* to enact again, or anew.
Re-enactment (rē-en-akt'ment), *n.* second enactment of a law.
Re-enforce (rē-en-fōrs'), *v.* to strengthen; to enforce anew.
Re-enforcement (rē-en-fōrs'ment), *n.* fresh assistance, as troops or ships.
Re-engage (rē-en-gāj'), *v.* to engage again.
Re-enlist (rē-en-list'), *v.* to enlist again.
Re-enter (rē-en'ter), *v.* to enter again.
Re-entrance (rē-en'trans), *n.* act of entering again.
Re-establish (rē-es-tab'lish), *v.* to establish again.
Re-establishment (rē-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* a re-establishing; restoration.
Reeve (rēv), *v.* to pass the end of a rope through a hole in a block, &c.
Re-examine (rē-egs-am'in), *v.* to examine again.
Re-exchange (rē-eks-chānj'), *v.* to exchange again.
Re-exhibit (rē-ekz-hib'it), *v.* to exhibit again.
Re-expel (rē-eks-pel'), *v.* to expel again.
Re-export (rē-eks-port'), *v.* to export what has been imported.
Refection (re-fek'shun), *n.* refreshment; a repast.
Refectory (re-fek'to-re), *n.* a place for refreshment.
Refer (re-fer'), *v.* to send to another; to allude; to bear, bring, or give back.
Referable (ref'er-a-bl), *a.* that may be referred.
Referee (ref-er-ē'), *n.* one to whom anything is referred; an arbitrator.
Reference (ref'er-ens), *n.* act of referring; allusion to.
Referential (ref-er-en'shal), *a.* that points to something else.
Referrible (re-fer'e-bl), *a.* that may be referred.
Refine (re-fin'), *v.* to purify; to clear from dross.
Refined (re-find'), *a.* cleared; purified; polished.
Refinement (re-fin'ment), *n.* purity; polish.
Refiner (re-fi'ner), *n.* one who refines; a purifier.
Refinery (re-fi'ner-e), *n.* a place or article for refining.
Refit (re-fit'), *v.* to prepare again; to repair; to restore.
Refix (re-fiks'), *v.* to establish anew.
Reflect (re-flekt'), *v.* to throw back light or heat; to cogitate or ponder; to cast censure.
Reflecting (re-flekt'ing), *a.* thoughtful; throwing back, as light.
Reflection (re-flek'shun), *n.* the rebound of light, &c.; contemplation; censure, or reproach.
Reflective (re-flek'tiv), *a.* meditative; throwing back images.
Reflector (re-flek'ter), *n.* that which reflects.
Reflex (rē'fleks), *a.* thrown or bent backwards.
Reflexibility (re-fleks-e-bil'e-te), *n.* capability of being reflected.
Refluent (ref'lū-ent), *a.* flowing or running back; ebbing.
Reflux (rē'fluks), *n.* a flowing back of liquids; ebb.
Reform (re-form'), *v.* to amend; to correct; — *n.* a reformation; a change.

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Reformation (ref-or-mā'shun), *n.* amendment.
Re-formation (rē-for-mā'shun), *n.* formation anew.
Reformer (rē-form'er), *n.* a promoter of reform.
Refound (rē-found'), *v.* to found or cast anew.
Refract (re-frakt'), *v.* to break, as the natural course of rays of light.
Refraction (re-frak'shun), *n.* variation from a direct course.
Refractive (re-frak'tiv), *a.* that has power to refract.
Refractory (re-frak'to-re), *a.* perverse; obstinate.
Refragable (ref'ra-ga-bl), *a.* capable of refutation.
Refrain (re-frān'), *v.* to abstain; to forbear; — *n.* a musical repetition.
Refrangibility (re-fran-je-bil'e-te), *n.* state of being refrangible.
Refrangible (re-fran'je-bl), *a.* that may be refracted.
Refresh (re-fresh'), *v.* to revive; to cool; to invigorate.
Refreshing (re-fresh'ing), *a.* cooling; invigorating.
Refreshment (re-fresh'ment), *n.* act of refreshing; food; rest; relief.
Refrigerate (re-frij'er-āt), *v.* to cool; to refresh.
Refrigerator (re-frij'er-ā-tor), *n.* a receptacle for keeping articles cool.
Refrigeratory (re-frij'er-ā-to-re), *n.* a vessel or apartment for cooling liquids or condensing vapors; — *a.* cooling.
Refuge (ref'ūj), *n.* a shelter from danger; expedient.
Refugee (ref-u-jē'), *n.* one who seeks safety or shelter in another country.
Refulgence (re-ful'jens), } *n.* brightness;
Refulgency (re-ful'jen-se), } splendor.
Refulgent (re-ful'jent), *a.* bright; splendid; glittering.
Refund (re-fund'), *v.* to pay back; to restore; to return.
Refurbish (re-fur'bish), *v.* to furbish a second time.
Refurnish (re-fur'nish), *v.* to supply or provide anew.
Refusal (re-fū'zal), *n.* denial; right of choice; option.
Refuse (re-fūz'), *v.* to deny; to reject; not to accept or comply with.
Refuse (ref'ūs), *n.* worthless remains; — *a.* worthless.
Refutable (re-fū'ta-bl), *a.* that may be refuted.
Refutation (ref-u-tā'shun), *n.* act of refuting.
Refute (re-fūt'), *v.* to disprove; to confute; to repel.
Regain (re-gān'), *v.* to obtain again; to recover.
Regal (rē'gal), *a.* royal; kingly.
Regale (re-gāl'), *v.* to refresh; to furnish something that delights; to gratify.
Regalement (re-gāl'ment), *n.* refreshment; entertainment.
Regalia (re-gā'le-a), *n. pl.* ensigns and insignia of an office or order of royalty.
Regard (re-gärd), *v.* to observe; to heed; to esteem; — *n.* attention; esteem.
Regardless (re-gärd'les), *a.* heedless; inattentive.
Regards (re-gärdz), *n. pl.* respects; good wishes.
Regather (re-gath'er), *v.* to collect a second time.
Regatta (re-gat'ta), *n.* a sailing or rowing match.
Regency (rē'jen-se), *n.* government by a regent.
Regenerate (re-jen'er-āt), *v.* to renew; to make anew; — *a.* renewed.
Regeneration (re-jen-er-ā'shun), *n.* the new birth; change of past; new life.
Regenerative (re-jen'er-a-tiv), *a.* tending to regenerate.
Regent (rē'jent), *n.* a king's substitute; a ruler.
Regerminate (re-jerm'in-āt), *v.* to germinate anew.
Regicide (rej'e-sīd), *n.* the murderer or murder of a king.
Regild (rē-gild'), *v.* to gild anew.
Régime (rā-zhēm'), *n.* mode of living; government.
Regimen (rej'e-men), *n.* a rule of diet or habit.
Regiment (rej'e-ment), *n.* a body of troops under a colonel.
Regimental (rej-e-ment'al), *a.* belonging to a regiment.
Regimentals (rej-e-ment'alz), *n. pl.* military uniforms.
Region (rē'jun), *n.* a tract of land; district; country.
Register (rej'is-ter), *v.* to enter in a book; to enroll; to record; — *n.* a list; a keeper of records.
Registrar (rej'is-trär), *n.* one who keeps a register; an official custodian of public records.
Registration (rej-is-trā'shun), *n.* act of registering.
Registry (rej'is-tre), *n.* a place for registering; facts recorded; a register.
Reglet (reg'let), *n.* narrow moulding; thin strips of wood.
Regnant (reg'nant), *a.* reigning; prevalent.
Regrant (rē'grant'), *v.* to grant back.
Regrate (re-grāt'), *v.* to forestall or engross.
Regress (rē'gres), *n.* return; a passing back.
Regression (re-gresh'un), *n.* act of passing back.
Regressive (re-gres'iv), *a.* passing back.
Regret (re-gret'), *n.* grief; concern for something past; — *v.* to grieve at; to lament.
Regular (reg'u-ler), *a.* agreeable to rule; exact; orderly; — *n.* a soldier of a permanent army.
Regularity (reg-u-lar'e-te), *n.* order; method.
Regulate (reg'u-lāt), *v.* to adjust by rule or plan.
Regulation (reg-u-lā'shun), *n.* act of regulating; method.
Regurgitate (re-gur'je-tāt), *v.* to throw or pour back.
Rehabilitate (rē-ha-bil'e-tāt), *a.* to restore to former rights, rank, or privileges.
Rehearsal (re-hers'al), *n.* act of rehearsing; recital; a repetition.
Rehearse (re-hers'), *v.* to relate; to repeat before exhibition.
Reign (rān), *n.* time of a king's government; dominance; controlling influence; — *v.* to rule; to prevail.
Reigning (rān'ing), *a.* predominant; ruling.
Reilluminate (rē-il-lū'me-nāt), *v.* to enlighten again.
Reimburse (rē-im-burs'), *v.* to repay; to refund.

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Reimbursement (rē-im-burs'ment), *n.* repayment; the act of refunding.
Reimport (rē-im-port'), *v.* to import again.
Reimpress (rē-im-pres'), *v.* to impress anew.
Reimprison (rē-im-priz'n), *v.* to imprison again.
Rein (rān), *n.* strap of a bridle; restraint; — *v.* to govern by a bridle; to control.
Reincorporate (rē-in-kor'po-rāt), *v.* to embody anew.
Reindeer (rān'dēr), *n.* the arctic deer.
Reinduce (rē-in-dūs'), *v.* to induce again.
Reinforce (rē-in-fōrs'), *v.* to strengthen with new force.
Reinforcement (rē-in-fōrs'ment), *n.* additional force.
Reinform (rē-in-form'), *v.* to inform anew.
Reinhabit (rē-in-hab'it), *v.* to inhabit again.
Reins (rānz), *n. pl.* the kidneys.
Reinsert (rē-in-sert'), *v.* to insert again.
Reinspection (rē-in-spek'shun), *n.* a second inspection.
Reinstall (rē-in-stawl'), *v.* to install again.
Reinstate (rē-in-stāt'), *v.* to replace in the former state.
Reinstatement (rē-in-stāt'ment), *n.* a restoration.
Reinstruct (rē-in-strukt'), *v.* to instruct anew.
Reinsurance (rē-in-shūr'ans), *n.* insurance of property already insured.
Reinsure (rē-in-shūr'), *v.* to insure again.
Reinter (rē-in-ter'), *v.* to inter anew.
Reinterrogate (rē-in-ter'o-gāt), *v.* to question again.
Reinvest (rē-in-vest'), *v.* to invest again.
Reinvestment (rē-in-vest'ment), *n.* a new investment.
Reinvigorate (rē-in-vig'o-rāt), *v.* to revive.
Reinvolve (rē-in-volv'), *v.* to involve anew.
Reissue (re-ish'shū), *v.* to issue again.
Reiterate (re-it'er-āt), *v.* to repeat again and again.
Reiteration (re-it-er-ā'shun), *n.* repetition again.
Reject (re-jekt'), *v.* to cast off; to renounce; to discard.
Rejection (re-jek'shun), *n.* act of throwing away.
Rejoice (re-jois'), *v.* to be glad; to exult; to delight.
Rejoicing (re-jois'ing), *n.* expression of joy and gladness.
Rejoin (re-join'), *v.* to unite again; to answer.
Rejoinder (re-join'der), *n.* an answer or reply.
Rejoint (rē-joint'), *v.* to reunite the joints of.
Rejudge (re-juj'), *v.* to re-examine.
Rejuvenescence (re-ju-ve-nes'sens), *n.* youth renewed.
Rekindle (rē-kin'dl), *v.* to set on fire anew; to kindle again.
Relapse (re-laps'), *v.* to slip or fall back; to return to a former state; — *n.* a falling back.
Relate (re-lāt'), *v.* to tell; to report; to rehearse; to recite.
Relation (re-lā'shun), *n.* kindred; recital; account.
Relationship (re-lā'shun-ship), *n.* state of being related.
Relative (rel'a-tiv), *a.* having relation; — *n.* one allied by blood; that which has a relation to something else.
Relax (re-laks'), *v.* to slacken; to abate; to divert.
Relaxation (re-laks-ā'shun), *n.* a slackening; abatement of vigor or severity.
Relaxative (re-laks'a-tiv), *a.* tending to relax.
Relay (re-lā'), *n.* a supply of horses to relieve others.
Release (re-lēs'), *v.* to free from obligation or penalty; to let go; to quit claim; — *n.* liberation; a quit-claim.
Relegate (rel'e-gāt), *v.* to dispatch; to banish.
Relegation (rel-e-gā'shun), *n.* exile; judicial banishment.
Relent (re-lent'), *v.* to soften in temper; to grow tender.
Relentless (re-lent'les), *a.* destitute of pity; unmerciful.
Relet (re-let'), *v.* to let again, as a house.
Relevancy (rel'e-van-se), *n.* state of being relevant.
Relevant (rel'e-vant), *a.* relieving; suitable; pertinent.
Reliable (re-lī'a-bl), *a.* that may be relied on or trusted.
Reliance (re-lī'ans), *n.* trust; confidence; dependence.
Reliant (re-lī'ant), *a.* confident; trusting.
Relic (rel'ik), *n.* remains; a corpse; memorial.
Relict (rel'ikt), *n.* a widow.
Relief (re-lēf'), *n.* help; succor; aid; alleviation; prominence in sculpture.
Relievable (re-lēv'a-bl), *a.* that may be relieved.
Relieve (re-lēv'), *v.* to alleviate; to ease; to help; to release.
Relievo (re-lē'vo), *n.* the projection of a figure in sculpture.
Religion (re-lij'un), *n.* any system of faith and worship; piety; godliness.
Religious (re-lij'us), *a.* pious; devout.
Relinquish (re-ling'kwish), *v.* to abandon; to give up.
Relinquishment (re-ling'kwish-ment), *n.* abandonment.
Reliquary (rel'e-kwar-e), *n.* a depositary for relics.
Relish (rel'ish), *n.* an agreeable taste; flavor; sauce; — *v.* to have an agreeable taste.
Relishable (rel'ish-a-bl), *a.* that may be relished.
Reload (re-lōd'), *v.* to load again, as a gun.
Reloan (re-lōn'), *v.* to lend a second time.
Reluctance (re-luk'tans), *n.* unwillingness, aversion.
Reluctant (re-luk'tant), *a.* unwilling; averse to.
Rely (re-lī'), *v.* to rest or repose in; to depend on.
Remain (re-mān'), *v.* to continue; to stay; to be left.
Remainder (re-mān'der), *n.* that which is left.
Remains (re-mānz'), *n. pl.* a dead body; relics; remnants.
Remake (re-māk'), *v.* to make anew.
Remand (re-mand'), *v.* to order or send back.
Remark (re-märk'), *n.* an observation; notice; — *v.* to observe; to express.
Remarkable (re-märk'a-bl), *a.* worthy of particular notice; wonderful; famous; notable.
Remarry (re-mar're), *v.* to marry a second time.
Remasticate (re-mas'te-kāt), *v.* to chew over again.
Remeasure (re-mezh'ur), *v.* to measure again.
Remediable (re-mē'de-a-bl), *a.* that may be cured.
Remedial (re-mē'de-al), *a.* tending to remedy.

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Remedy (rem'e-de), *n.* that which cures or restores; that which counteracts an evil; — *v.* to cure; to heal; to remove; to repair.
Remelt (re-melt'), *v.* to melt a second time.
Remember (re-mem'ber), *v.* to keep in mind.
Remembrance (re-mem'brans), *n.* keeping in mind.
Remembrancer (re-mem'bran-ser), *n.* something that reminds; a memento.
Remiges (rem'e-jēs), *n. pl.* the large quills of the wings of birds.
Remind (re-mind'), *v.* to put in remembrance.
Reminiscence (rem-e-nis'ens), *n.* recollection.
Remiped (rem'e-ped), *n.* an aquatic animal whose feet serve as oars.
Remise (re-mis'), *v.* to give or grant back; to resign.
Remiss (re-mis'), *a.* slack; slothful; negligent; careless.
Remissible (re-mis'e-bl), *a.* that may be remitted.
Remission (re-mish'un), *n.* abatement; release; pardon.
Remissness (re-mis'nes), *n.* want of attention; negligence.
Remit (re-mit'), *v.* to send money; to forgive; to relax.
Remittal (re-mit'tal), *n.* a giving back; a surrender.
Remittance (re-mit'tans), *n.* act of remitting money in payment; sum remitted.
Remittent (re-mit'tent), *a.* ceasing for a time.
Remix (re-miks'), *v.* to mix again or repeatedly.
Remnant (rem'nant), *n.* what is left; residue.
Remodel (rē-mod'el), *v.* to model or fashion anew.
Remonstrance (re-mon'strans), *n.* expostulation.
Remonstrate (re-mon'strāt), *v.* to expostulate.
Remorse (re-mors'), *n.* pain from a guilty conscience.
Remorseful (re-mors'ful), *a.* full of remorse.
Remorseless (re-mors'les), *a.* without remorse; cruel.
Remote (re-mōt'), *a.* distant; not immediate or proximate; foreign.
Remoteness (re-mōt'nes), *n.* state of being remote.
Remould (re-mōld), *v.* to mould or shape anew.
Remount (re-mount'), *v.* to mount again.
Removable (re-moov'a-bl), *a.* that may be removed.
Removal (re-moov'al), *n.* act of moving from a place; displacement.
Remove (re-moov'), *v.* to change place; to take or carry away.
Remunerate (re-mū'ner-āt), *v.* to reward; to repay.
Remuneration (re-mū-ner-ā'shun), *n.* requittal; reward.
Remunerative (re-mū'ner-a-tiv), *a.* profitable.
Renal (rē'nal), *a.* relating to the reins or kidneys.
Renascent (re-nas'ent), *a.* rising into being again.
Renascible (re-nas'se-bl), *a.* that may spring again into being.
Rencounter (ren-koun'ter), *n.* a sudden combat; — *v.* to meet with.
Rend (rend), *v.* to tear asunder with violence.
Render (ren'der), *v.* to return; to translate.
Rendering (ren'der-ing), *n.* act of returning; a version.
Rendezvous (ren'de-voo), *n.* a place of meeting.
Rendition (ren-dish'un), *n.* act of yielding; surrender.
Renegade (ren'e-gād), *n.* an apostate; a deserter.
Renerve (re-nerv'), *v.* to give new vigor to.
Renew (re-nū'), *v.* to make new; to begin again.
Renewal (re-nū'al), *n.* act of renewing; renovation.
Renewer (re-nū'er), *n.* one who renovates or renews.
Rennet (ren'net), *n.* prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach.
Renounce (re-nouns'), *a.* to disown; to disclaim.
Renouncement (re-nouns'ment), *n.* act of renouncing.
Renovate (ren'o-vāt), *v.* to renew; to restore; to refresh.
Renovation (ren-o-vā'shun), *n.* renewal.
Renown (re-nown'), *n.* fame; distinction.
Renowned (re-nownd'), *a.* celebrated; eminent; famous.
Rent (rent), *n.* place torn or slit; a fissure; money paid for lease of property; — *v.* to hold by lease; to lease.
Rentable (rent'a-bl), *a.* that may be rented.
Rental (rent'al), *n.* the whole rents of an estate.
Rent-roll (rent'rōl), *n.* an account or list of rents.
Renumerate (re-nū'mer-āt), *v.* to recount.
Renunciation (re-nun-se-ā'shun), *n.* denial; disavowal.
Reoccupy (re-ok'u-pī), *v.* to occupy again.
Reopen (re-ō'pn), *v.* to open again.
Reordain (rē-or-dān'), *v.* to ordain again.
Reorder (re-or'der), *v.* to order a second time.
Reorganization (rē-or-gan-e-zā'shun), *n.* organization anew.
Reorganize (rē-or'gan-iz), *v.* to organize anew.
Rep (rep), *n.* a fabric having a ribbed appearance.
Repack (rē-pak'), *v.* to pack a second time.
Repair (re-pār'), *v.* to mend; to refit; to go; to resort.
Reparable (rep'a-ra-bl), *a.* that may be repaired.
Reparation (rep-a-rā'shun), *n.* restitution; amends.
Reparative (re-par'a-tiv), *a.* that amends defects.
Repartee (rep-ar-tē'), *n.* a smart or witty reply.
Repass (re-pas'), *v.* to pass or travel back.
Repast (re-past'), *n.* a meal; food taken; victuals.
Repay (re-pā'), *v.* to pay back; to refund; to reimburse.
Repeal (re-pēl'), *v.* to make void; — *n.* abrogation.
Repealable (re-pēl'a-bl), *a.* that may be repealed.
Repealer (re-pēl'er), *n.* one who abrogates.
Repeat (re-pēt'), to do or try again; to quote or recite.
Repeater (re-pēt'er), *n.* one who repeats; a kind of watch.
Repel (re-pel'), *v.* to drive back; to resist.

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Repellency (re-pel'len-se), *n.* the principle of repulsion.
Repellent (re-pel'lent), *a.* tending to repel.
Repent (re-pent'), *v.* to feel regret for something done or omitted; to change from past evil.
Repentance (re-pent'ans), *n.* sorrow for sins; penitence.
Repeople (rē-pē'pl), *v.* to people anew.
Repercussion (rē-per-kush'un), *n.* act of driving back; rebound; reverberation.
Repertory (rep'er-to-re), *n.* a book of records; treasury.
Repetition (rep-e-tish'un), *n.* act of repeating; recital.
Repine (re-pin'), *v.* to fret one's self; to murmur.
Replace (re-plās'), *v.* to put again in its place.
Replant (re-plant'), *v.* to plant again.
Replenish (re-plen'ish), *v.* to fill again; to stock.
Replete (re-plēt'), *a.* full; completely filled.
Repletion (re-plē'shun), *n.* fulness; surfeit; plethora.
Repletive (re-plē'tiv), *a.* replenishing.
Repleviable (re-plev'e-a-bl), *a.* that may be replevied.
Replevin (re-plev'in), *n.* a writ; a recovery of goods.
Replevy (re-plev'e), *v.* to take back by legal writ.
Replication (rep-le-kā'shun), *n.* a rejoinder; a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea.
Replier (re-pli'er), *n.* one who answers.
Reply (re-pli), *v.* to answer; — *n.* answer made.
Report (re-pōrt'), *v.* to relate; to return as an answer; to circulate publicly.
Reporter (re-pōrt'er), *n.* one who reports.
Repose (re-pōz'), *v.* to rest; to lie quiet; to deposit; — *n.* sleep; harmony; rest.
Reposit (re-poz'it), *v.* to lodge for safety; to lay up.
Repository (re-poz'e-to-re), *n.* a place for storage.
Repossess (rē-poz-zes'), *v.* to possess again.
Repossession (rē-poz-zesh'un), *n.* the act of possessing again.
Reprehend (rep-re-hend'), *v.* to reprove; to blame.
Reprehensible (rep-re-hen'se-bl), *a.* deserving censure.
Reprehension (rep-re-hen'shun), *n.* reproof; blame.
Reprehensive (rep-re-hen'siv), *a.* containing reproof.
Represent (rep-re-zent'), *v.* to show; to personate.
Representation (rep-re-zen-tā-shun), *n.* act of representing; exhibition; body of representatives.
Representative (rep-re-zen'ta-tiv), *a.* likeness; — *n.* one who represents; a substitute; a deputy.
Repress (re-pres'), *v.* to crush; to curb; to subdue.
Repressive (re-pres'siv), *a.* tending to repress.
Reprieve (re-prēv), *v.* to respite; — *n.* delay in executing a sentence; temporary intermission.
Reprimand (rep're-mand), *n.* reproof; reprehension; — *v.* to chide; to reprove.
Reprint (rē'print), *n.* a new or second edition.
Reprint (rē-print'), *v.* to print a new edition.
Reprisal (re-priz'al), *n.* anything seized in retaliation.
Reproachful (re-prōch'ful), *a.* upbraiding; abusive.
Reproach (re-prōch'), *v.* to upbraid; — *n.* censure.
Reproachable (re-prōch'a-bl), *a.* deserving reproach.
Reprobate (rep'ro-bāt), *a.* lost to virtue; — *n.* one depraved and abandoned; — *v.* to disallow; to reject.
Reprobation (rep-ro-bā'shun), *n.* act of reprobating.
Reproduce (rē-pro-dūs'), *v.* to prodnce anew.
Reproduction (rē-pro-duk'shun), *n.* act of producing anew.
Reproductive (rē-pro-duk'tiv), *a.* tending to reproduce.
Repromulgate (rē-pro-mul'gāt), *v.* to promulgate again.
Reproof (re-proof'), *n.* rebuke; censure.
Reprovable (re-proov'a-bl), *a.* deserving reproof.
Reprove (re-proov'), *v.* to censure; to blame.
Reptant (rep'tant) *a.* creeping or rooting.
Reptile (rep'til), *a.* creeping; groveling; — *n.* a creeping animal; a serpent.
Republic (re-pub'lik), *n.* a form of government by which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people.
Republican (re-pub'le-kan), *a.* relating to a republic.
Republicanism (re-pub'le-kan-izm), *n.* system of republican government.
Republication (re-pub-le-kā'shun), *n.* a second publication.
Republish (re-pub'lish), *v.* to publish anew.
Repudiate (re-pū'de-āt), *v.* to divorce; to reject.
Repudiation (re-pū-de-ā'shun), *n.* disavowal; rejection.
Repugnance (re-pug'nans), *n.* unwillingness; aversion.
Repulse (re-puls'), *n.* the act of repelling; refusal; — *v.* to repel.
Repulsive (re-pul'siv), *a.* repelling; cold; forbidding.
Repurchase (re-pur'chas), *v.* to buy back.
Reputable (rep'u-ta-bl), *a.* honorable; of good repute.
Reputation (rep-u-tā'shun), *n.* credit; good name; honor.
Repute (re-pūt'), *v.* to esteem; to think; — *n.* reputation.
Reputed (re-pū'ted), *a.* having repute; esteemed.
Request (re-kwest'), *n.* an entreaty; a petition; — *v.* to solicit.
Requiem (rē'kwe-em), *n.* a hymn of prayer for the dead.
Requirable (re-kwir'a-bl), *a.* that may be required.
Require (re-kwir'), *v.* to demand; to make necessary.
Requirement (re-kwir'ment), *n.* demand; thing required.
Requisite (rek'we-zit), *a.* anything necessary.
Requisition (rek-we-zish'un), *n.* act of requiring.
Requisitive (re-kwiz'e-tiv), *a.* expressing demand.
Requital (re-kwī'tal), *n.* recompense; reward.
Requite (re-kwit'), *v.* to pay in return; to reward.
Rescind (re-sind'), *v.* to repeal; to annul; to revoke.

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Recission (re-sizh'un), *n.* abrogation.
Rescript (rē'skript), *n.* answer of a pope or an emperor.
Rescue (res'kū), *v.* to set free from danger or confinement; — *n.* deliverance from restraint or danger.
Research (re-serch'), *n.* careful scrutiny; investigation.
Reseat (re-sēt), *v.* to seat again.
Resection (re-sek'shun), *n.* act of cutting off.
Reseek (re-sēk), *v.* to seek again.
Reseize (re-sēz'), *v.* to seize again.
Resell (re-sel'), *v.* to sell again.
Resemblance (re-zem'blans), *n.* likeness; similarity.
Resemble (re-zem'bl), *v.* to be like; to compare.
Resend (re-send'), *v.* to send again.
Resent (re-zent'), *v.* to take as an affront.
Resentful (re-zent'ful), *a.* easily provoked.
Resentment (re-zent'ment), *n.* displeasure; anger; wrath.
Reservation (rez-er-vā'shun), *n.* act of reserving; something kept back.
Reserve (re-zerv'), *v.* to keep in store; to retain; — *n.* exception; modesty.
Reserved (re-zervd'), *a.* shy; cautious.
Reservoir (res-er-vwor'), *n.* a place where water is collected for use; a basin.
Reset (rē-set'), *v.* to set over again, as a jewel.
Resettle (rē-set'l), *v.* to settle again.
Reship (rē-ship'), *v.* to ship what has been imported.
Reside (rē-zid'), *v.* to dwell.
Resident (rez'e-dent), *a.* dwelling; — *n.* an agent; one who resides.
Residual (re-zid'u-al), *a.* left after a part is taken.
Residuary (re-zid'u-a-re), *a.* entitled to the residue.
Residue (rez'e-du), *n.* remainder, or what is left.
Resign (re-zīn'), *v.* to yield or give up; to submit.
Resignation (rez-ig-nā'shun), *n.* act of resigning; submission.
Resile (re-zīl'), *v.* to start back; to recede.
Resilience (re-zil'e-ens), *n.* a recoil; a springing back.
Resin (rez'in), *n.* an inflammable substance.
Resinous (rez'in-us), *a.* containing or yielding resin.
Resist (re-zist'), *v.* to strive against; to oppose.
Resistance (re-zist'ans), *n.* act of resisting; hinderance.
Resistible (re-zist'e-bl), *n.* that may be resisted.
Resoluble (rez'o-lu-bl), *a.* that may be dissolved.
Resolute (rez'o-lūt), *a.* having a fixed purpose.
Resolution (rez-o-lū'shun); *n.* fixed determination; steadiness of purpose; that which is resolved.
Resolve (re-zolv'), *v.* to separate into parts; to analyze; to explain; to determine; — *n.* resolution.
Resolvent (rez'o-nans), *n.* the returning of sound.
Resonance (rez'o-nant), *a.* echoing back.
Resort (re-zort'), *v.* to apply; to frequent; to repair; to go; — *n.* concourse; a haunt.
Resound (re-zound'), *v.* to send back sound; to echo; to praise; to celebrate.
Resource (re-sōrs'), *n.* means of supply.
Respect (re-spekt'), *v.* to esteem for merit; to relate to; — *n.* regard; deference.
Respectability (re-spekt-a-bil'e-te), *n.* the quality of being respectable.
Respected (re-spekt'ed), *a.* held in great esteem.
Respectful (re-spekt'ful), *a.* full of respect; civil.
Respective (re-spekt'iv), *a.* having reference to; relative.
Respirable (re-spir'a-bl), *a.* that may be breathed.
Respiration (res-pe-rā'shun), *n.* the act of breathing.
Respirator (res'pe-rā'ter), *n.* an instrument of wire for the mouth, to protect the lungs from cold.
Respire (re-spīr'), *v.* to breathe; to breathe out; to rest.
Respite (res'pit), *n.* delay; suspension of punishment; — *v.* to delay execution.
Resplendent (re-splen'dent), *a.* bright; splendid.
Resplit (rē-split'), *v.* to split or rend again.
Respond (re-spond'), *v.* to rejoin; to answer; to reply.
Respondent (re-spon'dent), *n.* one who answers.
Respondentia (re-spon-den'she-a), *n.* a kind of marine contract.
Response (re-spons'), *n.* an answer; reply; rejoinder.
Responsibility (re-spon-se-bil'e-te), *n.* state of being accountable or answerable.
Responsible (re-spon'se-bl), *a.* answerable; amenable.
Responsive (re-spon'siv), *a.* answering; corresponding.
Responsory (re-spon'so-re), *a.* containing an answer.
Rest (rest), *n.* quiet; peace; trust; sleep; a pause; that which is left; — *v.* to be quiet; to sleep; to recline; to lean on.
Restate (re-stāt'), *v.* to state anew.
Restaurant (res'to-rant), *n.* a place for refreshment.
Restiform (res'te-form), *a.* like a cord.
Restitution (res-te-tū'shun), *n.* act of restoring; amends.
Restive (res'tiv), *a.* unwilling to stir; stubborn; uneasy.
Restiveness (res'tiv-nes), *n.* obstinate unwillingness.
Restless (rest'les), *a.* not still; unsettled; unquiet; roving.
Restoration (res-to-rā'shun), *n.* replacement; renewal.
Restorative (re-stōr'a-tiv), *a.* having power to renew.
Restore (re-stōr'), *v.* to return; to replace; to heal.
Restrain (re-strān'), *v.* to curb; to repress; to hold back.
Restraint (re-strānt'), *n.* limitation; that which restrains.
Restrict (re-strikt'), *v.* to limit; to confine; to repress.
Restriction (re-strik'shun), *n.* limitation; confinement.
Restrictive (re-strik'tiv), *a.* imposing restraint.
Restringent (re-strin'jent), *a.* tending to contract.
Result (re-zult'), *v.* to fly back; to arise or proceed, as a consequence; to issue.

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Resumable (re-zūm'a-bl), *a.* that may be resumed.
Resume (re-zūm'), *v.* to take back; to begin again.
Resumé (rā-zu-mā'), *n.* a summing up; a recapitulation.
Resummon (re-sum'mun), *v.* to summon or call again.
Resupine (re-su-pin'), *a.* lying on the back.
Resumption (re-zum'shun), *n.* act of resuming.
Resurrection (rez-ur-rek'shun), *n.* revival from the grave.
Resurgent (re-ser'jent), *a.* rising again; swelling.
Resuscitate (re-sus'e-tāt), *v.* to revive; to revivify.
Resuscitative (re-sus'e-ta-tiv), *a.* revivifying.
Retail (re-tāl'), *v.* to sell in small quantities.
Retail (rē'tāl), *n.* the sale of goods in small quantities.
Retailer (re-tāl'er), *n.* one who sells in small lots.
Retain (re-tān'), *v.* to keep; to hire; to continue.
Retainer (re-tā'ner), *n.* one who retains; a dependent; a fee to retain a lawyer.
Retaliate (re-tal'e-āt), *v.* to return like for like.
Retaliative (re-tal'e-a-tiv), *a.* giving like for like.
Retard (re-tärd'), *v.* to hinder; to delay.
Retch (rech), *v.* to strain in the effort to vomit.
Reticious (re-tē'shus), *a.* resembling network.
Retention (re-ten'shun), *n.* act of retaining; restraint.
Retentive (re-ten'tiv), *a.* having power to retain.
Retentiveness (re-ten'tiv-nes), *n.* power of retaining.
Reticence (ret'e-sens), *n.* concealment by silence.
Reticent (ret'e-sent), *a.* silent; reserved; taciturn.
Reticular (re-tik'u-ler), *a.* having the form of a net.
Reticulate (re-tik'u-lat), *a.* resembling network.
Reticule (ret'e-kūl), *n.* a small net or bag.
Retina (ret'e-na), *n.* one of the coats of the eye resembling network.
Retinue (ret'e-nū), *n.* a train of attendants.
Retire (re-tir'), *v.* to retreat; to withdraw.
Retirement (re-tir'ment), *n.* private abode or manner of life.
Retort (re-tort'), *n.* censure returned; a vessel for distilling; — *v.* to throw back.
Retouch (re-tuch'), *v.* to improve by new touches.
Retrace (re-trās'), *v.* to trace back; to renew the outline.
Retract (re-trakt'), *v.* to take back; to recall; to recant.
Retractable (re-trakt'a-bl), *a.* that may be retracted.
Retraction (re-trak'shun), *n.* recantation.
Retractive (re-trakt'iv), *a.* withdrawing.
Retreat (re-trēt'), *n.* a retiring; place of seclusion; — *v.* to withdraw.
Retrench (re-trensh'), *v.* to cut off; to lessen.
Retrenchment (re-trensh'ment), *n.* a reduction.
Retribution (ret-re-bū'shun), *n.* repayment; requital.
Retributive (re-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* rewarding or punishing.
Retrievable (re-trēv'a-bl), *a.* that may be retrieved.
Retrieve (re-trēv'), *v.* to recover; to regain.
Retriever (re-trēv'er), *n.* a dog that picks up game.
Retroaction (re-tro-ak'shun), *n.* action in return.
Retrocede (rē'tro-sēd), *v.* to go back; to cede back.
Retrocession (rē-tro-sesh'un), *n.* act of going back, or of ceding back.
Retroduction (re-tro-duk'shun), *n.* a leading or bringing back.
Retroflex (ret'ro-fleks), *a.* bent backward.
Retrograde (ret'ro-grād), *a.* going backward; — *v.* to go or move backward.
Retrogression (ret-ro-gresh'un), *n.* the act of going backward.
Retromingent (ret-ro-min'jent), *a.* discharging the urine backward.
Retropulsive (ret-ro-pul'siv), *a.* driving back.
Retrospect (ret'ro-spekt), *n.* a view of things past.
Retrospective (ret-ro-spek'tiv), *a.* looking backward.
Return (re-turn'), *v.* to come or go back; to send back; to repay; — *n.* act of coming or going back; profit; restitution; relapse.
Returnable (re-turn'a-bl), *a.* that may be returned.
Reunion (re-ūn'yun), *n.* act of reuniting or rejoining.
Reunite (re-ū-nīt'), *v.* to unite things disjoined.
Reveal (re-vēl'), *v.* to make known; to disclose.
Revel (rev'el), *v.* to carouse; — *n.* a disorderly feast.
Revelation (rev-e-lā'shun), *n.* act of revealing; sacred communication.
Reveillé (re-val'yā) *n.* the morning call to awaken soldiers by drum or bugle.
Revelry (rev'el-re), *n.* loose or noisy jollity; festive mirth.
Revenge (re-venj'), *n.* spiteful return of an injury; — *v.* to inflict pain in return for injury received.
Revengeful (re-venj'ful), *a.* vindictive; cruel.
Revenger (re-venj'er), *n.* one who revenges.
Revenue (rev'e-nū), *n.* income of a state or an individual; annual profits.
Reverberate (re-ver'ber-āt), *v.* to resound; to echo.
Reverberatory (re-ver'ber-a-to-re), *a.* beating back.
Revere (re-vēr'), *v.* to regard with reverence.
Reverence (rev'er-ens), *n.* veneration; respect; — *v.* to regard with much respect.
Reverend (rev'er-end), *a.* deserving reverence; a title.
Reverie (rev'er-e), *n.* loose or irregular thought.
Reversal (re-ver'sal), *n.* change of sentence.
Reverse (re-vers'), *v.* to change; to invert; to make void; — *n.* opposite side; vicissitude.
Reversible (re-ver'se-bl), *a.* that may be reversed.
Reversion (re-ver'shun), *n.* returning; the right to future possession.
Reversionary (re-ver'shun-a-re), *a.* that may be enjoyed in succession.
Revert (re-vert'), *v.* to return; to fall or refer back.

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Revertible (re-vert'e-bl), *a.* that may revert or return.
Revibrate (re-vī'brāt), *v.* to vibrate back.
Revictual (re-vit'l), *v.* to furnish again with provisions.
Review (re-vū'), *v.* to reconsider; to inspect; —*n.* careful examination; a critique; inspection of troops.
Reviewer (re-vū'er), *n.* one who reviews; a critic.
Revile (re-vīl'), *v.* to abuse; to calumniate; to vilify.
Reviler (re-vīl'er), *n.* one who reviles.
Revisal (re-vī'zal), *n.* act of revising; review.
Revise (re-viz'), *v.* to review and amend; —*n.* a review; a second proof.
Reviser (re-viz'er), *n.* one who revises.
Revision (re-vizh'un), *n.* act of examining for correction.
Revisional (re-vizh'un-al), *a.* containing revision.
Revisit (re-viz'it), *v.* to visit again.
Revival (re-vī'val), *n.* renewed life; an awakening.
Revivalist (re-vī'val-ist), *n.* a promoter of revivals.
Revive (re-vīv'), *v.* to recover new life; to restore to life; to reanimate.
Revivification (re-viv-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* restoration of life.
Revivify (re-viv'e-fī), *v.* to give new life and vigor.
Reviviscent (rev-e-vis'ent), *a.* regaining or restoring life.
Revocation (rev-o-kā'shun), *n.* act of recalling; repeal.
Revoke (re-vōk'), *v.* to repeal; to annul; to reverse.
Revolt (re-volt'), *v.* to renounce allegiance; to shock; —*n.* insurrection; rebellion.
Revolution (rev-o-lū'shun), *n.* circular motion; a change in the government of a country; a revolt.
Revolutionary (rev-o-lū'shun-a-re), *a.* pertaining to a revolution, or producing one.
Revolutionist (rev-o-lū'shun-ist), *n.* one who promotes or favors a revolution.
Revolutionize (rev-o-lū'shun-iz), *v.* to effect an entire change of anything.
Revolve (re-volv'), *v.* to roll in a circle; to to turn round; to consider.
Revolvency (re-volv'en-se), *n.* the act of revolving.
Revolver (re-volv'er), *n.* a revolving barrel pistol.
Revulsion (re-vul'shun), *n.* act of turning back.
Revulsive (re-vul'siv), *a.* tending to cause revulsion.
Reward (re-wawrd'), *v.* to requite; to recompense; —*n.* compensation; pay.
Rewrite (rē-rīt'), *v.* to write a second time.
Reynard (ren'ārd), *n.* a fox.
Rhapsodist (rap'so-dist), *n.* one who sings or writes verses extempore.
Rhapsody (rap'so-de), *n.* an unconnected writing or discourse; a jumble.
Rhatany (rat'a-ne), *n.* the root of a Peruvian plant.
Rhenish (ren'ish), *a.* relating to the river Rhine.
Rheophore (rē'o-fōr), *n.* the connecting wire of a galvanic apparatus.
Rhetoric (ret'o-rik), *n.* art of prose composition; criticism; persuasion; oratory; eloquence.
Rhetorical (re-tor'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to rhetoric.
Rhetorician (ret-o-rish'an), *n.* one who teaches rhetoric.
Rheum (rūm), *n.* a thin fluid secreted by the glands.
Rheumatic (ru-mat'ik), *a.* affected with rheumatism.
Rheumatism (rū'ma-tizm), *n.* a painful disease of the joints and muscles.
Rhinoceros (rī-nos'er-os), *n.* a large animal allied to the elephant, &c.
Rhinoplastic (rī-no-plas'tik), *a.* nose-forming.
Rhizophagous (rī-zof'a-gus), *a.* feeding on roots.
Rhododendron (ro-do-den'dron), *n.* an evergreen shrub having rose-like flowers.
Rhomb (romb), *n.* a quadrilateral figure with unequal angles.
Rhombic (rom'bik), *a.* shaped like a rhomb.
Rhubarb (rū'barb), *n.* a plant with a medicinal root.
Rhyme (rīm), *v.* to correspond in sounds; to put into rhyme; —*n.* the correspondence of sounds; poetry.
Rhymer (rī'mer), *n.* a versifier; a poor poet.
Rhythm (rithm), *n.* verse; symmetry of sounds.
Rhythmic (rith'mik), *a.* pertaining to rhythm; harmonical.
Rib (rib), *n.* a bone in the side; a strengthening piece of timber in a ship; —*v.* to furnish or surround with ribs.
Ribald (rib'ald), *n.* a low, vulgar character; —*a.* low; filthy.
Ribaldry (rib'al-dre), *n.* vulgar or obscene language.
Ribbon (rib'bon), *n.* a fillet or strip of silk.
Rice (ris), *n.* an esculent grain.
Rich (rich), *a.* opulent; valuable; fertile; sumptuous.
Riches (rich'ez), *n. pl.* wealth.
Richness (rich'nes), *n.* abundance; wealth; fertility.
Rick (rik), *n.* a long pile of hay or grain or straw.
Rickets (rik'ets), *n. pl.* a disease of children.
Ricochet (rik-o-shet'), *n.* guns fired at a low elevation to cause balls to rebound.
Rid (rid), *v.* to free; to clear; to drive away; to deliver.
Riddance (rid'dans), *n.* a clearing away; deliverance.
Riddle (rid'l), *n.* a grain-sifter; an enigma; —*v.* to speak obscurely; to make full of holes; to solve.
Ride (rid), *v.* to move; to be carried along; —*n.* a riding; an excursion.
Rider (rī'der), *n.* one who rides; an addition to a manuscript after its completion.
Ridge (rij), *n.* top of the back or of a slope; —*v.* to form into ridges; to wrinkle.
Ridicule (rid'e-kūl), *n.* laughter with contempt; —*v.* to laugh at or banter.
Ridiculous (re-dik'u-lus), *a.* ludicrous; absurd.
Rife (rīf), *a.* prevalent.
Riffraff (rif'raf), *n.* sweepings; refuse; the rabble.
Rifle (rī'fl), *n.* a gun with grooved bore; —*v.* to rob.
Rifleman (rī'fl-man), *n.* one armed with a rifle.
Rift (rift), *n.* a cleft; a breach; —*v.* to cleave; to burst.

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Rig (rig), *v.* to fit with rigging; to trim; to dress.
Rigger (rig'er), *n.* one who rigs a ship with tackling.
Rigging (rig'ing), *n.* the sails and tackling of a ship.
Right (rit) *a.* straight; true; opposed to left; — *n.* justice; just claim; property; privilege; — *ad.* properly; directly; — *v.* to do justice to; to take a proper position; to set upright; — *interj.* well done.
Rightangle (rit'ang-gl), *n.* an angle of ninety degrees.
Righteous (ri'tchus), *a.* just; virtuous; honest.
Righteousness (ri'tchus-nes), *n.* justice; virtue; piety; honesty; integrity.
Rightful (rit'ful), *a.* having a right or just claim.
Rightly (rit'le), *ad.* justly.
Rigid (rij'id), *a.* stiff; strict; exact; severe.
Rigmarole (rig'ma-rōl), *n.* confused or nonsensical talk.
Rigor (rig'or), *n.* strictness; severity; stiffness.
Rigorous (rig'or-us), *a.* harsh; strict; very severe.
Rill (ril), *n.* a small brook.
Rim (rim), *n.* a border; a margin; an edge; — *v.* to put a rim or hoop at the border.
Rime (rim), *n.* hoar-frost.
Rimose (ri'mōs), *a.* covered with cracks, as bark.
Rimple (rim'pl), *n.* a wrinkle; a plait.
Rind (rind), *n.* husk, skin, bark, or outer coat.
Rinderpest (rin'der-pest), *n.* a cattle-plague.
Ring (ring), *n.* a circular thing; sound, as of a bell; — *v.* to encircle; to tinkle; to sound.
Ringbolt (ring'bōlt), *n.* a ring in the head of a bolt.
Ringleader (ring'lēd-er), *n.* a lawless leader.
Ringlet (ring'let), *n.* a little ring; a curl of hair.
Rinse (rins), *v.* to cleanse with clean water.
Riot (ri'ot), *n.* uproar; tumult; — *v.* to raise an uproar.
Rioter (ri'ot-er), *n.* one who disturbs by riot.
Rip (rip), *v.* to cut or tear open or off; — *n.* anything worthless or vicious.
Riparian (ri-pā're-an), *a.* pertaining to the bank of a stream.
Ripe (rip), *a.* mature; mellow; fit for use.
Ripeness (rip'nes), *n.* full growth; maturity.
Ripple (rip'l), *v.* to ruffle the surface of water.
Rippling (rip'pling), *n.* noise of water agitated.
Rise (riz), *v.* to get up; to attain greater height; to increase; — *n.* act of rising; ascent; origin.
Risibility (riz-e-bil'e-te), *n.* proneness to laugh.
Risible (riz'e-bl), *a.* exciting laughter; prone to laugh.
Rising (ri'zing), *n.* act of getting up; insurrection.
Risk (risk), *n.* hazard; danger; peril; — *v.* to peril; to venture.
Rite (rit), *n.* a religious usage or ceremony.
Ritual (rit'u-al), *n.* a book of services; — *a.* according to rites.
Ritualism (rit'u-al-izm), *n.* system of forms and rites.
Rival (ri'val), *n.* one in pursuit of the same object as another; a competitor; — *a.* standing in competition.
Rivalry (ri'val-re), *n.* strife for superiority; competition.
Rive (riv), *v.* to split; to rend.
River (riv'er), *n.* a large running stream of water.
Rivet (riv'et), *n.* a bolt fastened at each end; — *v.* to fasten firmly; to clinch.
Rivulet (riv'u-let), *n.* a small stream; a brook.
Road (rōd), *n.* an open way for traveling; a highway; a place for ships at anchor.
Roadstead (rōd'sted), *n.* a place for ships to anchor.
Roam (rōm), *v.* to rove; to range; to ramble.
Roamer (rōm'er), *n.* a rambler; a wanderer.
Roan (rōn), *a.* of a dark color variegated with spots.
Roar (rōr), *v.* to make a loud noise; to bawl; — *n.* loud noise; clamor; a howl;
Roast (rōst), *v.* to cook before a fire; — *n.* that which is prepared by heat.
Roasting (rōst'ing), *n.* act of roasting; a bantering.
Rob (rob), *v.* to take property without the owner's consent.
Robber (rob'ber), *n.* a thief.
Robbery (rob'ber-e), *n.* a plundering; theft.
Robe (rōb), *n.* a long, loose garment; — *v.* to array; to dress.
Robin (rob'in), *n.* a bird, the redbreast.
Robust (ro-bust'), *a.* strong; stout; vigorous; healthy.
Robustness (ro-bust'nes), *n.* great strength; vigor.
Rock (rok), *n.* a large mass of stone; — *v.* to move backward and forward.
Rocker (rok'er), *n.* one who or that which rocks.
Rocket (rok'et), *n.* a kind of projectile firework.
Rocky (rok'e), *a.* abounding in rocks; very hard.
Rod (rod), *n.* a twig; a pole, or perch; five-and-a-half yards.
Rodent (rō'dent), *a.* gnawing; — *n.* an animal that gnaws.
Rodomontade (rod-o-mon-tād'), *n.* empty and noisy bluster.
Roe (rō), *n.* a female of the hart; spawn of fish.
Roebuck (rō'buk), *n.* a small species of deer.
Rogation (ro-gā'shun), *n.* litany; supplication.
Rogue (rōg), *n.* a knave.
Roguery (rō'ger-e), *n.* dishonest practices; knavery.
Roguish (rō'gish), *a.* fraudulent; dishonest; mischievous.
Roil (roil), *v.* to render turbid; to excite.
Roister (roys'ter), *n.* a rude, blustering fellow.
Role (rōl), *n.* a part or character in a play.
Roll (rōl), *v.* to turn; to inwrap; to revolve; — *n.* a thing rolled; list of names.
Roller (rōl'ler), *n.* that which rolls; a bandage.
Rollick (rol'lik), *v.* to act in a careless, swaggering manner.
Rolling-pin (rōl'ling-pin), *n.* a round piece of wood.
Roman (rō'man), *a.* relating to Rome.
Romance (ro-mans'), *n.* exciting adventures; a fiction; — *v.* to write or tell tales.
Romanism (rō'man-izm), *n.* tenets of the Church of Rome.
Romanist (rō'man-ist), *n.* a Roman Catholic.
Romantic (ro-man'tik), *a.* extravagant; wild; fanciful.
Romp (romp), *n.* a noisy girl; — *v.* to play rudely or noisily.

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Rood (rood), *n.* the fourth part of an acre; a crucifix.
Roof (roof), *n.* cover of a house or building; vault of the mouth; — *v.* to cover with a roof; to shelter.
Roofless (roof'les), *a.* without a roof; shelterless.
Rook (rook), *n.* a bird of the crow kind; a cheat.
Rookery (rook'er-e), *n.* a place where rooks congregate; a pile of old buildings.
Room (room), *n.* space; unoccupied space; latitude; an apartment; — *v.* to lodge.
Roomy (room'e), *a.* having ample room; wide; spacious.
Roost (roost), *n.* anything on which fowls or birds settle to rest; — *v.* to rest or sleep on a roost.
Rooster (roos'ter), *n.* a cock.
Root (root), *n.* the part of a plant which grows in the ground; the original; — *v.* to take root; to dig up; to extirpate.
Ropalic (ro-pal'ik), *a.* club-formed.
Rope (rōp), *n.* a large cord.
Rope-maker (rōp'māk-er), *n.* one who makes ropes.
Rope-walk (rōp'wawk), *n.* a place to make ropes.
Ropiness (rōp'e-nes), *n.* stringiness.
Ropy (rō'pe), *a.* stringy; glutinous; tenacious.
Rosary (rō'za-re), *n.* a bed of roses; a string of beads used with a series of prayers.
Rose (rōz), *n.* a plant and flower of many varieties.
Roseal (rō'ze-al), *a.* like a rose in smell or color.
Roseate (rō'ze-āt), *a.* full of or like roses; blooming.
Rosette (ro-zet'), *n.* an ornament used as a badge.
Rose-water (rōz'waw-ter), *n.* water distilled from roses.
Rosin (roz'in), *n.* inspissated turpentine; — *v.* to rub with rosin.
Ross (ros), *n.* the external rough bark of a tree.
Rostral (ros'tral), *a.* pertaining to a beak.
Rostrum (ros'trum), *n.* a beak; a platform to speak or sing from.
Rot (rot), *v.* to putrefy; — *n.* distemper in sheep; putrefaction.
Rotary (rō'ta-re), *a.* turning on an axis, as a wheel.
Rotate (rō'tāt), *v.* to move round an axis; — *a.* wheel-shaped.
Rotation (ro-tā'shun), *n.* a turning round; a succession or series; succession.
Rote (rōt), *n.* mere repetition of words by memory.
Rotten (rot'n), *a.* putrid; corrupt; unsound.
Rotund (ro-tund'), *a.* round; circular; spherical.
Rotunda (ro-tun'da), *n.* a building circular inside and outside.
Rouge (roozh), *n.* a delicate red paint; a cosmetic.
Rough (ruf), *a.* not smooth or wrought; harsh; coarse.
Rough-cast (ruf'kast), *v.* to cover with mortar and gravel; — *n.* a rude model.
Rough-draught (ruf'draft), *n.* a rude sketch.
Roughness (ruf'nes), *n.* unevenness; harshness.
Rough-shod (ruf'shod), *a.* wearing shoes armed with points; calked.
Roulette (roo-let'), *n.* a game.
Round (round), *a.* globular; circular; — *n.* a circle; a regular course; — *v.* to make circular; to become round; — *ad.* or *prep.* about. near.
Rouse (rouz), *v.* to stir; to excite; to wake up.
Rout (rout), *n.* a defeat; a multitude; fashionable company; — *v.* to put to flight.
Route (root), *n.* a course or way; road; journey.
Routine (roo'tēn), *n.* regular course of duties.
Rove (rōv), *v.* to ramble.
Rover (rō'ver), *n.* a wanderer; a pirate.
Row (row), *n.* a riot; a broil.
Row (rō), *n.* things in a line; — *v.* to propel with oars.
Rowel (row'el), *n.* a little star-like wheel in a spur.
Royal (roy'al), *a.* regal; majestic; kingly; a size of paper.
Royalist (roy'al-ist), *n.* an adherent to a king.
Rub (rub), *v.* to wipe; to clean; to move with pressure; — *n.* friction; difficulty.
Rubber (rub'ber), *n.* one who rubs; a game at cards.
Rubbish (rub'bish), *n.* waste matter; ruins; confusion.
Rubble (rub'l), *n.* coarse walling of rough stones.
Rubescent (ru-bes'ent), *a.* becoming red.
Rubicund (rū'be-kund), *a.* inclined to redness.
Rubric (rū'brik), *a.* placed in a rubric; — *n.* directions in a prayer-book.
Rubricate (rū'bre-kāt), *a.* marked with red.
Ruby (rū'be), *n.* a precious stone of a red color.
Ructation (ruk'tā'shun), *n.* a belching of wind.
Rudder (rud'der), *n.* that which directs the course of a ship.
Ruddy (rud'de), *a.* of a red or healthy flesh-color.
Rude (rūd), *a.* uncivilized; rough; inelegant; untaught.
Rudeness (rūd'nes), *n.* incivility; coarseness.
Rudiment (rū'de-ment), *n.* first principle or element; first part of education.
Rudimental (rū-de-men'tal), *a.* pertaining to first principles; initial.
Rue (rū), *n.* a bitter plant; — *v.* to regret; to lament.
Rufescent (ru-fes'sent), *a.* growing red.
Ruff (ruf), *n.* a plaited cloth round the neck.
Ruffian (ruf'yan), *n.* a brutal fellow; a murderer; — *a.* brutal; savage.
Ruffle (ruf'fl), *n.* to wrinkle; to vex; to agitate.
Rug (rug), *n.* a coarse woolen cloth or mat.
Rugate (rū'gāt), *a.* wrinkled.
Rugged (rug'ged), *a.* rough; uneven; harsh; shaggy.
Ruggedness (rug'ged-nes), *n.* roughness; unevenness.
Ruin (rū'in), *n.* overthrow; that which destroys; — *v.* to demolish; to destroy; to defeat.
Ruinous (rū'e-nus), *a.* fallen to ruin; pernicious.
Rule (rūl), *n.* an instrument; a principle; a mode; sway; command; — *v.* to govern; to control; to mark with lines.
Ruler (rūl'er), *n.* one who rules; an instrument to draw lines.

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Rum (rum), *n.* a spirit distilled from molasses, *&c.*; — *a.* odd; queer.
Rumble (rum'bl), *v.* to make a low, confined noise.
Rumbling (rum'bling), *n.* a low, heavy sound.
Ruminant (rū'me-nant), *a.* chewing the cud.
Ruminate (rū'me-nāt), *v.* to chew the cud; to muse.
Rummage (rum'maj), *n.* a close search; — *v.* to tumble things about in searching.
Rumor (rū'mur), *n.* a flying or popular report.
Rump (rump), *n.* end of the backbone; the buttocks.
Rumple (rum'pl), *v.* to wrinkle; to crease; to pucker.
Rumpus (rum'pus), *n.* a great disturbance.
Run (run), *v.* to move swiftly; to flow; to form in a mould; to smuggle; — *n.* course; small stream.
Runaway (run'a-wā), *n.* a fugitive; a deserter.
Rundle (run'dl), *n.* a round; a step of a ladder.
Rung (rung), *n.* a staff; spoke; step; spar.
Runlet (run'let), *n.* a small cask; a small stream.
Runner (run'ner), *n.* one who runs; a messenger.
Rupee (ru-pē'), *n.* an East Indian current coin—the silver one worth 46 cents; gold, $7.
Rupture (rup'tūr), *n.* a breach; hernia; — *v.* to break; to burst.
Rural (rū'ral), *a.* relating to the country; rustic.
Ruse (rūz), *n.* means employed to deceive.
Rush (rush), *n.* a violent motion or course; a plant; — *v.* to pass or move with violence.
Rushy (rush'e), *a.* abounding with rushes.
Rusk (rusk), *n.* a species of cake or biscuit.
Russet (rus'set), *a.* of a reddish brown color; — *n.* a rough-skinned apple.
Rust (rust), *n.* crust which forms on metals; — *v.* to gather extraneous matter; to make rusty.
Rustic (rus'tik), *a.* rural; — *n.* a country inhabitant.
Rusticate (rus'te-kāt), *v.* to reside in the country.
Rusticity (rus-tis'e-te), *n.* rural appearance; rudeness.
Rustiness (rus'te-nes), *n.* state of being rusty.
Rustle (rus'l), *v.* to make a low, rattling noise.
Rusty (rus'te), *a.* covered with rust; rough; surly.
Rut (rut), *n.* the track of a wheel; heat of deer, *&c.*; — *v.* to engender.
Ruthless (rūth'les), *a.* cruel; pitiless.
Rye (rī), *n.* a kind of grain.
Ryot (rī'ut), *n.* a renter of land in the East Indies.

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Sabaoth (sab'a-oth), *n.* armies; hosts.
Sabbatarian (sab-ba-tā're-an), *n.* an observer of the Sabbath; — *a.* relating to the Sabbath; seventh day.
Sabbath (sab'bath), *n.* the day of rest; Sunday or Saturday.
Saber (sā'br), *n.* a kind of sword; a cimeter.
Sabian (sā'be-an), *n.* a worshiper of the sun, moon, and stars.
Sable (sā'bl), *n.* a small kind of weasel and its fur; — *a.* dark; black.
Saccharine (sak'a-rin), *a.* having the qualities of sugar.
Sacerdotal (sas-er-dō'tal), *a.* pertaining to priests; priestly.
Sachem (sā'chem), *n.* an American Indian chief.
Sack (sak), *n.* a bag; plunder of a town; a sweet wine.
Sackcloth (sak'kloth), *n.* coarse cloth used for penance.
Sacrament (sak'ra-ment), *n.* a religious ordinance; the Lord's Supper; the Eucharist.
Sacred (sā'kred), *a.* pertaining to God or religion; not profane; inviolable.
Sacredness (sā'kred-nes), *n.* state of being sacred; holiness.
Sacrific (sa-krif'ik), *a.* used in sacrifice.
Sacrifice (sak're-fiz), *v.* to kill and offer to God in worship; to destroy or give up; — *n.* an offering to God.
Sacrificial (sak-re-fish'al), *a.* performing sacrifice.
Sacrilege (sak're-lej), *n.* profanation of sacred things.
Sacrilegious (sak-re-lē'jus), *a.* violating what is sacred.
Sacristy (sak'ris-te), *n.* vestry.
Sad (sad), *a.* sorrowful; serious; cast down; cheerless.
Sadden (sad'n), *v.* to make or grow sad or sorrowful.
Saddle (sad'dl), *n.* a seat on a horse's back; — *v.* to put a saddle on; to load.
Saddler (sad'dler), *n.* a maker of saddles.
Sadducean (sad-dū-sē'an), *a.* relating to the Sadducees.
Sadducee (sad'dū-sē), *n.* a sect of the Jews which denied the resurrection.
Sadness (sad'nes), *n.* heaviness of heart; sorrowfulness.
Safe (sāf), *a.* free from danger or injury; — *n.* a chest to secure money, provisions, *&c.*
Safeguard (saf'gärd), *n.* that which renders safe; defense.
Safely (sāf'le), *ad.* securely.
Safety (sāf'te), *n.* freedom from harm or danger.
Safety-valve (sāf'te-valv), *n.* a valve on a steam-boiler to prevent explosion.
Saffron (saf'run), *n.* a plant with a yellow flower; — *a.* like saffron.
Sag (sag), *v.* to sink in the middle when supported at both ends, as a pole.
Sagacious (sa-gā'shus), *a.* discerning; acute; wise.
Sagacity (sa-gas'e-te), *n.* acuteness of perception; shrewdness.
Sagamore (sag'a-mōr), *n.* an American Indian chief.
Sage (sāj), *a.* wise; discreet; — *n.* a wise man; a plant.
Sagittal (saj'e-tal), *a.* of or like an arrow.
Sagittarius (saj-e-tā're-us), *n.* the archer; one of the signs of the Zodiac.
Sago (sā'go), *n.* granulated juice of a kind of palm.
Sail (sāl), *n.* a ship's canvas; a ship; — *v.* to move with sails on water; to fly through.

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Sail-loft (sāl'loft), *n.* a room where sails are made.
Sailor (sāl'er), *n.* a seaman.
Saint (sānt), *n.* a holy person.
Sainted (sānt'ed), *a.* holy; sacred; gone to heaven.
Sake (sāk), *n.* cause; purpose; end; account.
Salable (sāl'a-bl), *a.* fit for sale; that may be sold.
Salacious (sa-lā'shus), *a.* lustful.
Salad (sal'ad), *n.* raw herbs cut up and seasoned.
Salamander (sal-a-man'der), *n.* a species of lizard.
Salaried (sal'a-rid), *a.* receiving a salary.
Salary (sal'a-re), *n.* a recompense for services; wages.
Sale (sāl), *n.* act of selling.
Salesman (sālz'man), *n.* a man who sells goods.
Salient (sā'le-ent), *a.* projecting; prominent.
Salifiable (sal'e-fī-a-bl), *a.* capable of becoming salt.
Saliferous (sa-lif'er-us), *a.* yielding or bearing salt.
Salify (sal'e-fī), *v.* to form into a salt.
Saline (sa-lin'), *a.* consisting of salt; — *n.* a salt spring.
Saliva (sa-lī'va), *n.* the fluid secreted by the glands of the mouth.
Salivate (sal'e-vāt), *v.* to produce an unusual amount of saliva.
Sallow (sal'ō), *a.* yellow-pale; a sickly color.
Sally (sal'le), *n.* a sudden eruption; outburst of fancy, wit, &c.; — *v.* to rush from.
Sally-port (sal'le-pōrt), *n.* a passage through which troops sally.
Salmagundi (sal-ma-gun'de), *n.* a seasoned mixture.
Salmon (sam'un), *n.* a fish highly valued for food.
Saloon (sa-loon'), *n.* a spacious hall; a main cabin.
Salsify (sal'se-fe), *n.* the oyster-plant.
Salt (sawlt), *n.* a substance used for seasoning; — *v.* to season or sprinkle with salt.
Saltant (sawl'tant), *a.* leaping; jumping.
Saltpeter (sawlt-pē'ter), *n.* a salt composed of nitric acid and potash; niter.
Salubrious (sa-lū'bre-us), *a.* healthful; promoting health.
Salubrity (sa-lū'bre-te), *n.* healthfulness.
Salutary (sal'u-ta-re), *a.* promotive of health or safety.
Salutation (sal-u-tā'shun), *n.* act of saluting; a greeting.
Salute (sa-lūt'), *v.* to greet; to kiss; to honor; — *n.* act of saluting; greeting; a kiss; discharge of cannon.
Salvable (sal'va-bl), *a.* that may be saved.
Salvage (sal'vaj), *n.* reward for saving a ship or goods.
Salvation (sal-vā'shun), *n.* preservation; saving from eternal misery; deliverance.
Salve (säv), *n.* an ointment; anything to cure sores.
Salver (sal'ver), *n.* a plate on which anything is presented.
Salvo (sal'vo), *n.* a military salute; reservation.
Same (sām), *a.* identical; of the like kind or degree.
Sameness (sām'nes), *n.* entire likeness; similarity.
Samp (samp), *n.* maize boiled and eaten with milk.
Sample (sam'pl), *n.* a specimen; an example.
Sanable (san'a-bl), *a.* curable.
Sanatory (san'a-to-re), *a.* healing; conducive to health.
Sanctification (sank-te-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of making holy.
Sanctifier (sank'te-fī-er), *n.* he who, or that which, makes holy; the Holy Spirit.
Sanctify (sank'te-fī), *v.* to make pure or holy.
Sanctimonious (sangk-te-mō'ne-us), *a.* holy; devout; affecting holiness.
Sanctimony (sangk'te-mo-ne), *n.* devoutness.
Sanction (sangk'shun), *n.* a confirming; ratification.
Sanctity (sangk'te-te), *n.* holiness; purity; inviolability.
Sanctuary (sangk'tu-a-re), *n.* a place for the worship of God; place of refuge.
Sanctum (sangk'tum), *n.* a private retreat or room.
Sand (sand), *n.* fine particles of stone; — *v.* to sprinkle with sand.
Sandal (san'dal), *n.* a loose kind of shoe; a loose slipper.
Sandstone (sand'stōn), *n.* a stone composed of grains of quartz.
Sandwich (sand'wich), *n.* bread and butter, with a thin slice of meat between.
Sandy (sand'e), *a.* consisting of sand; loose.
Sane (sān), *a.* sound in mind.
Sang froid (sang-frwa'), *n.* coolness; indifference.
Sanguify (sang'gwe-fī), *v.* to form or produce blood.
Sanguinary (sang'gwin-a-re), *a.* bloody; bloodthirsty.
Sanguine (sang'gwin), *a.* ardent; hopeful; confident.
Sanguineous (sang-gwin'e-us), *a.* resembling or abounding with blood.
Sanhedrim (san-hē'drim), *n.* highest council of the Jews.
Sanies (sa'ne-ez), *n.* a thin serous fluid from a wound.
Sanitarium (san-e-tā're-um), *n.* a hospital; health station.
Sanitary (san'e-ta-re), *a.* tending to promote health.
Sanity (san'e-te), *n.* soundness of mind or body.
Sanscrit (san'skrit), *n.* the ancient language of Hindostan.
Sap (sap), *n.* vital juice or circulating fluid of plants; — *v.* to undermine; to subvert.
Sapajou (sap'a-ju), *n.* a South-American monkey.
Sapient (sā'pe-ent), *a.* wise; discerning; sagacious.
Sapling (sap'ling), *n.* a young tree.
Saponaceous (sap-o-nā'shus), *a.* soapy; soaplike.
Sapor (sā'por), *n.* taste.
Saporific (sap-o-rif'ik), *a.* giving taste or flavor.
Sapphic (saf'fik), *a.* pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess.
Sapphire (saf'fir), *n.* a highly brilliant precious stone.
Sappy (sap'pe), *a.* full of sap.
Sarcasm (sar'kazm), *n.* keen reproach: a bitter sneer.
Sarcastic (sar-kas'tik), *a.* scornful; satirical; taunting.
Sarcenet (särs'net), *n.* a very fine, thin silk.
Sarcoline (sar'ko-lin), *a.* flesh-colored.

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Sarcophagous (sar-kof'a-gus), *a.* feeding on flesh.
Sarcophagus (sar-kof'a-gus), *n.* a stone coffin or tomb.
Sarcotic (sar-kot'ik), *a.* that promotes the growth of flesh.
Sardine (sar'dēn), *n.* a small fish.
Sardonic (sar-don'ik), *a.* forced; heartless; fiendish.
Sardonyx (sar'do-niks), *n.* a precious stone.
Sarsaparilla (sar-sa-pa-ril'la), *n.* a medicinal plant.
Sash (sash), *n.* an ornamental scarf, ribbon, or band; a window-frame.
Sassafras (sas'a-fras), *n.* a kind of tree used in medicine.
Satan (sā'tan), *n.* the enemy of men; the devil.
Satanic (sa-tan'ik), *a.* having the qualities of Satan.
Satchel (sach'el), *n.* a small sack or bag.
Sate (sāt), *v.* to satisfy.
Satellite (sat'el-līt), *n.* a small planet which revolves around a larger; an obsequious follower.
Satiate (sā'she-āt), *v.* to gratify fully; to glut.
Satiety (sa-tī'e-te), *n.* fulness; surfeit; repletion.
Satin (sat'in), *n.* a glossy silk.
Satinet (sat'in-et), *n.* a thin sort of satin; a woolen and cotton fabric.
Satire (sat'ir), *n.* a censorious discourse or poem; ridicule.
Satiric (sa-tir'ik), *a.* sarcastic; ironical.
Satirist (sat'ir-ist), *n.* one who satirizes.
Satisfaction (sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* content; that which satisfies; gratification.
Satisfactory (sat-is-fak'to-re), *a.* giving content; making amends or payment.
Satisfier (sat'is-fi-er), *n.* that which makes satisfaction.
Satisfy (sat'is-fi), *v.* to content; to recompense.
Satrap (sā'trap), *n.* a kind of viceroy.
Saturate (sat'u-rāt), *v.* to fill to excess.
Saturation (sat-u-rā'shun), *n.* state of being filled.
Saturday (sat'er-dā), *n.* the last day of the week.
Saturn (sat'urn), *n.* one of the planets.
Saturnalia (sat-ur-nā'le-a), *n. pl.* festival of Saturn; unrestrained enjoyment.
Saturnine (sat'ur-nin), *a.* grave; heavy; gloomy.
Satyr (sat'er, sā'ter), *n.* a sylvan deity — half man, half goat, and very wanton.
Sauce (saws), *n.* a liquid seasoning for food; a relish; impudence.
Saucer (saw'ser), *n.* a vessel for a tea-cup.
Saucy (saw'se), *a.* impudent.
Sauerkraut (sowr'krowt), *n.* a kind of pickled cabbage.
Saunter (sawn'ter), *v.* to wander idly; to loiter.
Saunterer (sawn'ter-er), *n.* one who wanders; an idler.
Sausage (saus'aj), *n.* a roll of minced meat in a skin.
Savable (sāv'a-bl), *a.* that can be saved.
Savage (sav'aj), *a.* wild; fierce; uncivilized; — *n.* a brutal person; a barbarian.
Savageness (sav'aj-nes), *n.* wildness; rudeness; cruelty.
Savannah (sa-van'na), *n.* a grassy plain.
Savant (sa-vang'), *n.* a man of learning.
Save (sāv), *v.* to preserve; to rescue; to except; to reserve; to be economical.
Saving (sāv'ing), *a.* frugal.
Saviour (sāv'yer), *n.* one who saves or preserves; Jesus Christ; the Redeemer.
Savor (sā'vur), *n.* taste; odor; smell; relish.
Savory (sā'vur-e), *a.* pleasant to the taste or smell.
Saw (saw), *n.* an instrument to cut wood; a saying; — *v.* to divide with a saw.
Saw-pit (saw'pit), *n.* a place for sawing timber.
Sawyer (saw'yer), *n.* one who saws wood, &c.
Saxon (saks'un), *a.* pertaining to the Saxons or their language.
Say (sā), *v.* to speak; to state; to utter; to affirm; to report.
Saying (sā'ing), *n.* a maxim; something said or declared.
Scab (skab), *n.* a crust over a sore; a disease of sheep.
Scabbard (skab'ard), *n.* sheath of a sword.
Scabbed (skab'bed), *a.* abounding with scabs; paltry.
Scaffold (skaf'fold), *n.* a temporary platform; a support for workmen.
Scagliola (skal-yō-la), *n.* a species of stucco resembling marble.
Scalable (skā'la-bl), *a.* that may be scaled.
Scalade (ska-lād'), *n.* storm of a fortress with ladders.
Scald (skawld), *v.* to burn with hot liquid; — *n.* a burn caused by hot liquor; scurf on the head.
Scale (skāl), *n.* dish of a balance; crusty covering of a fish; gradation; series; gamut; — *v.* to scrape off scales; to mount on ladders.
Scallop (skal'lup), *n.* a genus of shell-fish; a curved indentation on the edge.
Scalp (skalp), *n.* skin of the top of the head; — *v.* to cut the scalp from.
Scalpel (skal'pel), *n.* a small surgical knife.
Scaly (skā'le), *a.* full of scales; rough.
Scamp (skamp), *n.* a cheat; a rascal; a knavish fellow.
Scamper (skam'per), *v.* to run with speed; to hurry.
Scan (skan), *v.* to examine critically; to count the feet of poetry.
Scandal (skan'dal), *n.* disgrace; detraction; calumny.
Scandalize (skan'dal-īz), *v.* to shock; to offend; to defame.
Scandalous (skan'dal-us), *a.* openly vile; disgraceful.
Scant (skant), *v.* to limit; to straiten; to restrain; — *a.* not full; *ad.* not quite.
Scantily (skant'e-le), *ad.* sparingly; narrowly.
Scantiness (skant'e-nes), *n.* want of fulness; narrowness.
Scantling (skant'ling), *n.* a small piece of timber.
Scanty (skant'e), *a.* not copious or full; narrow; small.
Scape-goat (skāp'gōt), *n.* one who suffers for others.
Scapula (skap'u-la), *n.* the shoulder-bone.
Scar (skär). *n.* mark left by a wound; mark or blemish.
Scarce (skārs), *a.* uncommon; not plentiful; rare.
Scarcity (skār-se-te), *n.* deficiency; rareness; want.
Scare (skār), *v.* to strike with sudden terror; to frighten.

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Scarecrow (skâr'krō), *n.* a thing to frighten birds.
Scarf (skärf) *n.* a light piece of dress; — *v.* to join or piece; to unite.
Scarf-skin (skärf'skin), *n.* the surface skin; cuticle.
Scarify (skar'efi), *v.* to scratch or slightly cut the skin.
Scarlatina (skär-la-tē'na), *n.* the scarlet fever.
Scarlet (skär'let), *n.* a deeply red color; — *a.* deeply red.
Scarp (skärp), *n.* a ditch before a fortified place.
Scathless (skäth'les), *a.* without damage or injury.
Scatter (skat'er), *v.* to spread; to sprinkle; to disperse.
Scavenger (skav'en-jer), *n.* a street-sweeper.
Scene (sēn), *n.* a stage; spectacle; view; exhibition.
Scenery (sē'ne-re), *n.* painted representation of places.
Scenical (sēn'e-kal), *a.* dramatic.
Scenographic (sen-o-graf'ik), *a.* drawn in perspective.
Scent (sent), *n.* odor; perfume; smell; track; — *v.* to smell; to perfume.
Sceptic (skep'tik), *n.* one who doubts, especially divine truth; an infidel.
Sceptical (skep'te-kal), *a.* doubting; unbelieving.
Scepticism (skep'te-sizm), *n.* universal doubt.
Scepter (sep'ter), *n.* an emblem of sovereignty.
Schedule (sked'yūl), *n.* a list; inventory or total of property, debts, &c.
Scheme (skēm), *n.* a plan; project; contrivance; a diagram; — *v.* to contrive; to form a plan.
Schemer (skēm'er), *n.* a planner; a contriver.
Schism (sizm), *n.* a division or separation in a church.
Schismatic (siz-mat'ik), *n.* one guilty of schism.
Schismatical (siz-mat'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to schism.
Scholar (skol'ar), *n.* a learner; a student; a man of letters.
Scholarship (skol'ar-ship), *n.* learning; knowledge.
Scholastic (skō-las'tik), *a.* pertaining to a school.
Scholiast (skō'le-ast), *n.* a commentator or annotator.
Scholium (skō'le-um), *n.* an explanatory note or criticism.
School (skool), *n.* a place for instruction; a sect; — *v.* to instruct; to admonish.
School-house (skool'hous), *n.* a building for a school.
Schooling (skool'ing), *n.* instruction; reproof; reprimand.
Schoolmaster (skool'mas-ter), *n.* one who teaches a school.
Schooner (skoon'er), *n.* a vessel with two masts.
Sciagraph (sī'a-graf), *n.* section of a building.
Sciatica (sī-at'e-ka), *n.* rheumatic affection of the hip.
Science (sī'ens), *n.* knowledge; truth ascertained.
Scientific (sī-en-tif'ik), *a.* according to science.
Scientist (sī'en-tist), *n.* one versed in science.
Scintillate (sin'til-lāt), *v.* to emit sparks.
Scintillation (sin-til-lā'shun), *n.* act of sparkling.
Scion (sī'on), *n.* a young branch of a family.
Scirrhous (skir'us), *a.* hardened; knotty, as a gland.
Scirrhus (skir'us), *n.* a hard tumor.
Scissile (sis'el), *a.* that may be cut.
Scission (sizh'un), *n.* a dividing by a sharp knife.
Scissors (siz'urs), *n. pl.* small shears.
Scissure (sizh'ūr), *n.* an opening made by cutting lengthwise.
Scoff (skof), *v.* to treat with ridicule, contempt, or mockery; — *n.* derision; mockery.
Scold (skōld), *v.* to rebuke; to chide; — *n.* one who scolds.
Scolding (skōld'ing), *n.* act of rebuking or reproving.
Scoop (skoop), *n.* a hollow shovel or ladle; — *v.* to make hollow; to lade out.
Scope (skōp), *n.* room; outlook; space for action; view.
Scorbutic (skor-bū'tik), *a.* like or diseased with scurvy.
Scorch (skorch), *v.* to burn slightly; to be parched.
Score (skōr), *n.* a notch; twenty; a reckoning.
Scoria (skō're-a), *n.* dross.
Scorify (skō're-fī), *v.* to reduce to scoria or dross.
Scorn (skorn), *n.* extreme contempt; — *v.* to hold in contempt; to despise or disdain.
Scorner (skorn'er), *n.* one who scorns; a scoffer.
Scornful (skorn'ful), *a.* contemptuous; disdainful.
Scorpion (skor'pe-un), *n.* an insect; a sign of the Zodiac.
Scot (skot), *n.* a native of Scotland; a tax.
Scotch (skoch), *a.* relating to Scotland; — *v.* to stop a wheel; to cut slightly.
Scot-free (skot'frē), *a.* without payment.
Scoundrel (skown'drel), *n.* a mean rascal; a low villain.
Scour (skowr), *v.* to remove by rubbing; to cleanse.
Scourge (skurj), *n.* a whip; a lash; — *v.* to chastise.
Scout (skout), *n.* one sent to ascertain the movements of an enemy; — *v.* to sneer at.
Scow (skow), *n.* a flat boat.
Scowl (skowl), *v.* to look sour or angry; — *n.* a sullen look.
Scrag (skrag), *n.* anything lean and rough.
Scraggy (skrag'ge), *a.* broken; irregular; lean and bony.
Scramble (skram'bl), *v.* to catch eagerly; to climb.
Scrambling (skram'bling), *n.* act of climbing.
Scranch (skransh), *v.* to grind between the teeth.
Scrap (skrap), *n.* a piece; fragment; a short extract.
Scrape (skrāp), *v.* to rub with a rough instrument; — *n.* perplexity; distress.
Scraper (skrā'per), *n.* an instrument for scraping.
Scratch (skrach), *v.* to rub with the nails; to tear the surface; — *n.* a slight wound.
Scrawl (skrawl), *v.* to write or mark hastily or imperfectly.
Screak (skrēk), *v.* to shriek.
Scream (skrēm), *v.* to utter a shrill cry; to shriek.
Screech (skrēch), *v.* to shriek; — *n.* a harsh cry.
Screed (skrēd), *n.* a straight piece of wood by which the surface is leveled.

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Screen (skrēn), *v.* to shelter; to defend; to separate; — *n.* a slight partition; a kind of sieve.
Screw (skrū), *n.* a cylinder with a spiral groove or ridge, and used as a fastening and engine of pressure; *v.* to fasten with a screw.
Scribble (skrib'bl), *v.* to write carelessly; to scrawl.
Scribbler (skrib'ler), *n.* a petty writer or author.
Scribe (skrīb), *n.* a writer; notary; clerk; teacher.
Scrimp (skrimp), *v.* to shorten; — *n.* a miser; — *a.* scanty.
Scrip (skrip), *n.* a small bag; a certificate of stock.
Script (skript), *n.* type in the form of written letters.
Scriptural (skrip'tū-ral), *a.* according to the Scriptures.
Scripture (skript'ūr), *n.* the Bible; holy writ.
Scrivener (skriv'en-er), *n.* one who draws contracts.
Scrofula (skrof'ū-la), *n.* a disease affecting the glands.
Scroll (skrōl), *n.* a roll containing writing; a convoloid or spiral ornament.
Scrub (skrub), *n.* a worn brush or broom; a mean drudge; — *v.* to rub hard with something coarse.
Scrubby (skrub'be), *a.* small and mean; worthless; stunted.
Scruple (skrū'pl), *n.* a doubt; a weight of twenty grains; — *v.* to doubt.
Scrupulous (skrū'pu-lus), *a.* nicely cautious, doubtful.
Scrutinize (skrū'te-nīz), *v.* to examine closely.
Scrutiny (skrū'te-ne), *n.* close examination.
Scud (skud), *v.* to fly or flee with haste; — *n.* a cloud swiftly driven by the wind.
Scuffle (skuf'fl), *n.* a confused quarrel; a struggle; a fight.
Scull (skul), *n.* a small boat; a short oar; — *v.* to impel by one or two oars.
Scullery (skul'ler-e), *n.* a place to cleanse and keep kitchen utensils, &c.
Scullion (skul'yun), *n.* a low, mean drudge.
Sculptor (skulp'ter), *n.* an artist in sculpture.
Sculpture (skulp'tūr), *n.* the art of carving forms and objects in wood, stone, &c.; carved works; — *v.* to carve, cut, and hew.
Scum (skum), *n.* impurities on the surface of liquids; — *v.* to skim.
Scupper (skup'per), *n.* a hole to discharge water from the deck of a vessel.
Scurf (skurf), *n.* a dry scab.
Scurfy (skurf'e), *a.* covered with or resembling scurf.
Scurrile (skur'ril), *a.* low; mean; grossly opprobrious.
Scurrility (skur-ril'e-te), *n.* vulgar, abusive language.
Scurrilous (skur'ril-us), *a.* meanly opprobrious.
Scurvy (skur've), *n.* a distemper; — *a.* scabby; vile.
Scute (skūt), *n.* a small shield; a scale; an iron heel.
Scutiform (skū'te-form), *a.* shaped like a shield.
Scuttle (skūt'tl), *n.* a metal pail for coals; cover for an opening in a roof or deck; a quick pace or short run; — *v.* to sink by cutting a hole in the bottom.
Scythe (sith), *n.* an instrument to mow grass, &c.
Sea (sē), *n.* a large lake; the ocean.
Sea-born (sē-born), *a.* produced by or on the sea.
Sea-breach (sē'brēch), *n.* an eruption of the sea.
Sea-breeze (sē'brēz), *n.* a wind blowing from the sea.
Sea-chart (sē'chärt), *n.* a chart of the sea-coast.
Sea-coast (sē'kōst), *n.* the land adjacent to the sea.
Sea-faring (sē'fär-ing), *a.* the occupation of a seaman; usually on the sea.
Sea-fight (sē-fit), *a.* a battle or action at sea.
Sea-gage (sē'gāj) *n.* depth a vessel sinks in water.
Sea-girt (sē'gert), *a.* surrounded by the sea.
Sea-green (sē'grēn), *a.* having the color of sea-water.
Seal (sēl), *n.* a marine animal; a stamp; — *v.* to fasten with a seal; to ratify; to confirm.
Sealing (sēl'ing), *n.* the business of taking seal.
Sealing-wax (sēl'ing-waks), *n.* a substance for sealing.
Seam (sēm), *n.* the joining of two edges; the line of space between edges; a vein of mineral; — *v.* to unite; to mark; to scar.
Seaman (sē'man), *n.* a sailor.
Seamanship (sē'man-ship), *n.* skill of a seaman.
Seamless (sēm'les), *a.* having no seam.
Sea-mark (sē'märk), *n.* a beacon; lighthouse;
Seamstress (sēm'stres), *n.* a woman who sews.
Séance (sā'ängs), *n.* a sitting of any kind for inquiry.
Seaport (sē'pōrt), *n.* a harbor for vessels.
Sear (sēr), *v.* to scorch or burn the surface; to cauterize; to render callous; — *n.* withered; dry.
Search (serch), *v.* to examine; to probe; to seek for; to look; to inquire; — *n.* a seeking; quest; pursuit.
Searcher (serch'er), *n.* one who searches; an examiner.
Searedness (sērd'nes), *n.* state of being seared.
Searoom (sē'room), *n.* open sea; ample space.
Seashell (sē'shel), *n.* a shell from the sea.
Seashore (sē'shōr), *n.* the coast of the sea.
Seasick (sē'sik), *a.* affected with nausea at sea.
Season (sē'zn), *n.* a suitable time; a division of the year; — *v.* to temper; to render palatable.
Seasonable (sē'zn-a-bl), *a.* suited to the time; timely.
Seaweed (sē'wēd), *n.* a marine plant.
Seaworthy (sē'wur-thē), *a.* fit for navigating the sea.
Seat (sēt), *n.* a chair; bench; place of sitting; mansion.
Sebaceous (se-bā'shus), *a.* made of tallow; fatty.
Sebiferous (se-bif'er-us), *a.* producing vegetable wax.
Secant (sē'kant), *a.* cutting; dividing into parts.
Secede (se-sēd'), *v.* to withdraw from fellowship.
Secession (se-sesh'un), *n.* act of seceding.
Seclude (se-klūd'), *v.* to keep apart in retirement.
Seclusion (se-klū'zhun), *n.* retirement; privacy.

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Seclusive (se-klū'siv), *a.* that keeps in retirement.
Second (sek'und), *a.* next to the first; inferior; —*n.* the sixtieth part of a minute; director in a duel; —*v.* to support; to aid; to encourage; to promote.
Secondary (sek'un-da-re), *a.* subordinate; inferior.
Second-hand (sek'und-hand), *a.* not new.
Seconds (sek'undz), *n. pl.* a coarse kind of flour.
Secrecy (sē'kre-se), *n.* close privacy; silence; solitude.
Secret (sē'kret), *a.* concealed; unseen; —*n.* a thing unknown or hidden.
Secretary (sek're-ta-re), *n.* a writer; an officer; a piece of furniture.
Secrete (se-krēt'), *v.* to hide; to conceal; to separate.
Secretion (se-krē'shun), *n.* act of secreting; fluid secreted.
Secretive (se-krē'tiv), *a.* causing secretion; producing secrecy.
Sect (sekt), *n.* persons united in tenets.
Sectarian (sek-tā're-an), *n.* one of a sect; —*a.* relating to sects.
Sectarianism (sek-tā're-an-izm), *n.* devotion to a sect.
Section (sek'shun), *n.* the act of cutting; division; part.
Sectional (sek'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to a section.
Sector (sek'ter), *n.* a mathematical instrument.
Secular (sek'u-ler), *a.* worldly; not spiritual; —*n.* a church officer; layman.
Secularize (sek'u-lar-iz), *v.* to convert to secular use.
Secularity (sek-u-lar'e-te), *n.* worldliness.
Secure (se-kūr'), *a.* free from fear or danger; safe.
Security (se-kūr'e-te), *n.* protection; assurance; safety.
Sedan (se-dan'), *n.* a covered portable carriage.
Sedate (se-dāt'), *a.* calm; undisturbed.
Sedative (sed'a-tiv), *n.* that which relieves and composes.
Sedentary (sed'en-ta-re), *a.* sitting much; inactive.
Sedge (sej), *n.* the water-ivy or river-flag; a coarse grass.
Sediment (sed'e-ment), *n.* that which settles at the bottom; lees; dregs.
Sedition (se-dish'un), *n.* tumult; insurrection.
Seditious (se-dish'us), *a.* factious and turbulent.
Seduce (se-dūs'), *v.* to entice; to mislead; to corrupt.
Seducer (se-dū'ser), *n.* one who seduces; a corrupter.
Seduction (se-duk'shun), *n.* act of seducing; corruption.
Seductive (se-duk'tiv), *a.* tending to lead astray.
Sedulity (se-dū'le-te), *n.* diligent and constant application.
Sedulous (sed'u-lus), *a.* diligent; persevering; laborious.
See (sē), *n.* the seat or jurisdiction of a bishop; —*v.* to perceive by the eye; to observe; to behold; to discover; to visit.
Seed (sēd), *n.* the substance produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; original; race; offspring.
Seed-bud (sēd'bud), *n.* the bud or germ of the seed.
Seedling (sēd'ling), *n.* a plant growing from a seed.
Seed-time (sēd'tim), *n.* the season for sowing seed.
Seedy (sed'e), *a.* running to seed; poor; worn-out.
Seek (sēk), *v.* to look for; to endeavor to find or gain; to solicit.
Seem (sēm), *v.* to appear.
Seemliness (sēm'le-nes), *n.* comeliness; speciousness.
Seemly (sēm'le), *a.* becoming; fit; proper; decent.
Seen (sēn), *pp.* of *See*, perceived; beheld; observed.
Seer (sēr), *n.* a prophet.
Seesaw (sē'saw), *n.* a reciprocating motion.
Seethe (sēth), *v.* to boil; to decoct; to be hot.
Segment (seg'ment), *n.* a part cut off, or divided.
Segregation (seg-re-gā'shun), *n.* separation from others.
Seidlitz (sed'litz), *a.* applied to an aperient powder.
Seigniorage (sēn'yer-aj), *n.* a royal prerogative.
Seigniory (sēn'yer-e), *n.* a lordship; a manorial power.
Seine (sēn), *n.* a fishing net.
Seismography (sīs-mog'ra-fe), *n.* a description of earthquakes.
Seismology (sīs-mol'o-je), *n.* science of earthquakes.
Seizable (sēz'a-bl), *a.* liable to seizure.
Seize (sēz), *v.* to take suddenly; to snatch; to arrest.
Seizin (sēz'in), *n.* possession in deed or in law.
Seizure (sēz'ūr), *n.* act of seizing; capture; grasp.
Seldom (sel'dum), *ad.* rarely; not often; unfrequently.
Select (se-lekt'), *v.* to choose; to cull; to pick out; —*a.* well chosen; picked; chosen from a number.
Selection (se-lek'shun), *n.* act of selecting; things selected.
Selective (se-lek'tiv), *a.* exercising choice.
Selectman (se-lekt'man), *n.* a town officer.
Selenography (sel-e-nog'ra-fe), *n.* a description of the moon.
Self (self), *pron.* or *a.* one's own personality; the same.
Self-denial (self-de-nī'al), *n.* the denial of one's personal gratification.
Self-esteem (self-es-tēm'), *n.* high opinion of one's self.
Self-evident (self-ev'e-dent), *a.* evident without proof.
Self-interest (self-in'ter-est), *n.* regard for one's own interest.
Selfish (self'ish), *a.* regarding one's self only; void of due regard for others.
Selfishness (self'ish-nes), *n.* quality of being selfish.
Self-love (self-luv'), *n.* love of one's own person, &c.
Selfsame (self'sām), *a.* precisely the same; identical.
Selfwill (self-wil'), *n.* one's own will; obstinacy.
Sell (sel), *v.* to part with for a price; to have traffic for money.
Seller (sel'ler), *n.* one who sells: a vender.
Seltzer (seltz'er), *n.* a kind of mineral water.

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Selvage (sel'vaj), *n.* the edge of cloth.
Semaphore (sem'a-for), *n.* a kind of telegraph.
Semblance (sem'blans), *n.* likeness; show; figure.
Semen (sē'men), *n.* the seed of animals.
Semi (sem'e), used in compound words, signifies *half*.
Semi-annual (sem-e-an'nū-al), *a.* half-yearly.
Semibreve (sem'e-brēv), *n.* a note of two minims.
Semicircle (sem'e-ser-kl), *n.* half of a circle.
Semicolon (sem'e-kō'lon), *n.* a point marked thus [;].
Semi-diameter (sem-e-di-am'e-ter), *n.* half a diameter.
Seminal (sem'e-nal), *a.* relating to seed; original.
Seminary (sem'e-na-re), *n.* place of instruction; a college; academy.
Seminate (sem'e-nat), *v.* to show; to propagate.
Semiquaver (sem'e-kwā-ver), *n.* half a quaver.
Semitone (sem'e-tōn), *n.* half a tone.
Semivowel (sem'e-vow-el), *n.* a consonant which makes an imperfect sound, as f, l, m, n, r, s.
Sempiternal (sem-pe-ter'nal), *a.* everlasting.
Sempstress (semp'stres), *n.* a woman who works with a needle.
Senary (sen'ar-e), *a.* belonging to or containing six.
Senate (sen'āt), *n.* a legislative body; the upper house of the legislature.
Senator (sen'a-tur), *n.* a member of a senate.
Senatorial (sen-a-tō're-al), *a.* pertaining to a senate or senator.
Send (send), *v.* to direct to go; to dispatch; to thrust or cast.
Seneschal (sen'es-shal), *n.* a high steward.
Senile (sē'nil), *a.* pertaining to old age; old; aged.
Senility (se-nil'e-te), *n.* old age; dotage.
Senior (sēn'yur), *a.* older; elder; older in rank or office.
Seniority (sēn-yor'e-te), *n.* priority of birth or office.
Sennight (sen'nīt), *n.* a week.
Sensation (sen-sā'shun), *n.* feeling; excitement.
Sensational (sen-sā'shun-al), *a.* fitted to excite great interest.
Sense (sens), *n.* a faculty by which objects are perceived; perception; discernment.
Senseless (sens'les), *a.* wanting perception; foolish.
Sensibility (sen-se-bil'e-te), *n.* acuteness of perception; capacity of feeling; delicacy.
Sensible (sen'se-bl), *a.* capable of being perceived by the senses; intelligent; judicious.
Sensitive (sens'it-iv), *a.* having keen sense of feeling.
Sensorium (sen-sō're-um), *n.* the organ of sense, supposed to be in the brain.
Sensual (sen'su-al), *a.* pleasing to the senses; carnal.
Sensuality (sen-sū-al'e-te), *n.* sensual indulgence.
Sensualize (sen'su-al-īz), *v.* to make sensual.
Sensuous (sen'su-us), *a.* full of passion; pathetic.
Sentence (sen'tens), *n.* a judgment pronounced; a maxim; a period; — *v.* to doom.
Sentential (sen-ten'shal), *a.* comprising sentences.
Sententious (sen-ten'shus), *a.* pointed; pithy; bombastic.
Sentient (sen'she-nt), *a.* having the faculty of perception.
Sentiment (sen'te-ment), *n.* a thought prompted by feeling; sensibility; emotion.
Sentimental (sen-te-ment'al), *a.* abounding with sentiment.
Sentimentalist (sen-te-ment'al-ist), *n.* one who affects sentiment or fine feeling.
Sentinel (sen'te-nel), *n.* a soldier on guard; a sentry.
Sentry (sen'tre), *n.* one who watches or keeps guard.
Sentrybox (sen'tre-boks), *n.* a box to shelter a sentinel.
Separable (sep'a-ra-bl), *a.* that may be separated.
Separate (sep'a-rāt), *v.* to disunite; to withdraw; — *a.* divided; distinct; detached.
Separation (sep-a-rā'shun), *n.* a disjunction; divorce.
Separatist (sep'a-rā-tist), *n.* a seceder; a dissenter.
Sepawn (se-pawn'), *n.* porridge made from Indian meal.
Sepia (sep'e-a), *n.* a fine brown coloring matter.
Sepoy (sē'poy), *n.* a native of India in the military service of Great Britain.
Septangular (sept-ang'gū-lar), *a.* having seven angles.
September (sep-tem'ber), *n.* the ninth month.
Septenary (sep'ten-a-re), *a.* consisting of seven.
Septennial (sep-ten'ne-al), *a.* continuing seven years; happening each seventh year.
Septic (sep'tik), *a.* tending to promote putrefaction.
Septilateral (sep-te-lat'er-al), *a.* having seven sides.
Septuagenarian (sep-tu-a-jen-ā're-an), *n.* a person seventy years of age.
Septuagesimal (sep-tu-a-jes'e-mal), *a.* consisting of seventy.
Septuagint (sep'tu-a-jint), *n.* the (LXX.) Greek version of the Old Testament.
Septuple (sep'tu-pl), *a.* sevenfold; — *v.* to make sevenfold.
Sepulcher (sep'ul-ker), *n.* a place for interment; a tomb.
Sepulchral (se-pul'kral), *a.* pertaining to burial or tombs; deep; hollow, as tone.
Sequacious (se-kwā'shus), *a.* following; pliant.
Sequel (sē'kwel), *n.* that which follows; result.
Sequent (sē'kwent), *a.* following; succeeding.
Sequential (se-kwen'shal), *a.* being in succession.
Sequester (se-kwes'ter), *v.* to separate from others.
Sequestrate (se-kwes'trāt), *v.* to set apart; to appropriate.
Sequestration (se-kwes-trā'shun), *n.* a setting apart; seclusion.
Seraglio (se-ral'yo), *n.* a place for the wives of the sultan.
Seraph (ser'af), *n.* an angel of the highest order.
Seraphic (se-raf'ik), *a.* angelic; pure; sublime.
Seraphim (ser'a-fim), *n. pl.* of *Seraph*.
Sere (sēr), *a.* dry; withered.
Serenade (ser-e-nād'), *n.* music at night in the open air.

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Serene (se-rēn'), *a.* quiet; peaceful; a title of honor.
Serenity (se-ren'e-te), *n.* clearness; calmness; peace.
Serf (serf), *n.* one in servitude.
Serge (serj), *n.* woolen stuff.
Sergeant (sär'jent), *n.* a non-commissioned officer, next in rank above a corporal.
Serial (sē're-al), *a.* pertaining to a series; — *n.* a tale issued in form of numbers.
Series (rē'rēz), *n.* order; succession; course; sequence.
Serious (sē're-us), *a.* sober; grave; in earnest; weighty.
Seriousness (sē're-us-nes), *n.* earnest attention.
Serjeant (sär'jent), *n.* see *Sergeant.*
Sermon (ser'mun), *n.* a discourse on Scripture.
Sermonize (ser'mon-īz), *v.* to inculcate rigid rules.
Serosity (se-ros'e-te), *n.* the watery part of blood.
Serous (sē'rus), *a.* watery.
Serpentine (ser'pen-tīn), *a.* winding, or turning as a serpent; spiral; twisted; having the colors or property of a serpent.
Serpent (ser'pent), *n.* a snake; an animal that creeps; a fire-work.
Serration (ser-rā'shun), *n.* formation resembling a saw.
Serum (sē'rum), *n.* thin part of the blood or of milk.
Servant (ser'vant), *n.* one who labors for another.
Serve (serv), *v.* to work for; to obey; to worship; to be suitable.
Service (ser'vis), *n.* physical or mental labor; duty of a servant; worship; naval or military duty; favor.
Serviceable (ser'vis-a-bl), *a.* that does service; useful.
Servile (ser'vil), *a.* slavish; cringing; dependent.
Servility (ser-vil'e-te), *n.* slavish deference.
Servitor (ser've-ter), *n.* a servant; an attendant.
Servitude (ser've-tūd), *n.* condition of bondage or apprenticeship.
Sesquitone (ses'que-tōn), *n.* an interval of three semi-tones.
Sessile (ses'sil), *a.* having a sitting position.
Session (sesh'un), *n.* a stated meeting of a public body.
Sesspool (ses'pool), *n.* a hollow in the earth for sediment, or liquid filth; — also written *Cesspool.*
Set (set), *v.* to place; to regulate; to descend below the horizon; — *n.* a number of persons or things suited to each other.
Setaceous (se-tā'shus), *a.* bristly; bristle-shaped.
Set-off (set'of), *n.* a claim set against another.
Seton (sē'ton), *n.* issue kept open by inserting thread.
Setose (sē'tōs), *a.* covered or set with bristles.
Settee (set'tē'), *n.* a long seat with a back.
Setter (set'er), *n.* a dog for hunting birds.
Settle (set'l), *n.* a long bench with a back; — *v.* to establish; to determine; to subside.
Settlement (set'l-ment), *n.* act of settling; place settled; jointure; adjustment.
Settler (set'ler), *n.* one who inhabits a new country.
Settling (set'ling), *n.* a colonizing; an adjustment of differences.
Seven (sev'n), *n.* five and two.
Seventh (sev'enth), *a.* the ordinal of seven; — *n.* one part in seven; a musical interval.
Sever (sev'er), *v.* to part violently; to divide.
Several (sev'er-al), *a.* separate; many; distinct; sundry; — *n.* each; a separate place.
Severance (sev'er-ans), *n.* act of severing; separation.
Severe (se-vēr'), *a.* strict; harsh; austere; painful; extreme.
Severity (se-ver'e-te), *n* harshness; rigor; exactness.
Sewer (sū'er), *n.* under-ground channel for draining water.
Sewerage (sū'er-aj), *n.* the liquid refuse of a town.
Sex (seks), *n.* the distinction between male and female.
Sexagenarian (seks-a-je-nā're-an), *n.* a person aged sixty.
Sexagesima (seks-a-jes'e-ma), *n.* the second Sunday before Lent.
Sexennial (seks-en'ne-al), *a.* happening once in six years; lasting six years.
Sextant (seks'tant), *n.* an astronomical instrument; the sixth part of a circle.
Sextile (seks'tīl), *n.* aspect of two planets, sixty degrees apart.
Sexton (seks'tun), *n.* an officer who has charge of a church.
Sextuple (seks'tu-pl), *a.* six-fold.
Sexual (seks'ū-al), *a.* pertaining to sex.
Sexuality (seks'ū-al'e-te), *n.* the state or quality of being distinguished by sex.
Shabby (shab'e), *a.* worn; ragged; mean; contemptible.
Shackle (shak'l), *v.* to fetter.
Shackles (shak'lz), *n. pl.* fetters; handcuffs, &c.
Shad (shad), *n.* a fish.
Shade (shād), *n.* partial darkness; interception of light; obscurity; a ghost; a shelter or cover; — *v.* to cover from light.
Shades (shādz), *n. pl.* the lower regions; deep obscurity.
Shadow (shad'o), *n.* a shade caused by an object; a representation; — *v.* to cloud; to darken; to represent faintly.
Shadowy (shad'o-e), *a.* full of shade; dark; gloomy.
Shady (shā'de), *a.* sheltered from the heat of the sun.
Shaft (shaft), *n.* an arrow; straight part of a column; passage into a mine; pole of a carriage.
Shagginess (shag'e-nes), *n.* state of being shaggy.
Shaggy (shag'e), *a.* covered with long wool or hair.
Shagreen (sha-grēn'), *n.* a leather made from the skins of horses, mules, &c.
Shah (shä), *n.* a Persian king.
Shake (shāk), *v.* to agitate; to cause to doubt; to quake; — *n.* a tremulous motion.
Shaker (shā'ker), *n.* one that shakes; one of a religious sect.
Shakerism (shā'ker-izm), *n.* principles or tenets of the Shakers.
Shako (shak'o), *n.* a military cap.
Shale (shāl), *n.* a kind of clay.
Shall (shal, *v.* an auxiliary and defective verb used to express futurity.
Shalloon (shal-loon'), *n.* a woolen stuff.
Shallot (shal-lot'), *n.* a species of onion.
Shallow (shal'o), *a.* having little depth; silly; — *n.* a place where the water is not deep.

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Shallowness (shal'o-nes), *n.* want of depth; silliness.
Sham (sham), *n.* false pretense; — *a.* false; counterfeit; — *v.* to pretend; to deceive.
Shambles (sham'blz), *n. pl.* a place where meat is sold.
Shambling (sham'bling), *n.* moving awkwardly.
Shame (shām), *n.* reproach; dishonor; disgrace.
Shamefaced (shām'fāst), *a.* easily confused; bashful.
Shameful (shām'ful), *a.* disgraceful; unbecoming; indecent.
Shameless (shām'les), *a.* insensible to shame; immodest.
Shammy (sham'me), *n.* a kind of soft leather.
Shampoo (sham-poo'), *v.* to press and rub the body after warm bathing.
Shamrock (sham'rok), *n.* a kind of clover; the national emblem of Ireland.
Shank (shangk), *n.* the bone of the leg; long part of an instrument.
Shanty (shan'te), *n.* a rude temporary building.
Shape (shāp), *v.* to form; to mould; to give figure to; — *n.* form or figure of a thing; external appearance.
Shapeless (shāp'les), *a.* destitute of regular form.
Shard (shärd), *n.* a broken piece of tile or earthenware.
Share (shār), *n.* a part; dividend; a ploughiron; — *v.* to portion; to have a part.
Shareholder (shār'hōld-er), *n.* one who holds a share in a joint-stock company.
Sharer (shār'er), *n.* one who shares or participates.
Shark (shärk), *n.* a large voracious fish.
Sharp (shärp), *a.* having a thin edge; acid; acute.
Sharpen (shärp'n), *v.* to make sharp or keen.
Sharper (shärp'er), *n.* a cheat.
Sharpness (shärp'nes), *n.* keenness of edge; acuteness.
Sharpshooter (shärp'shoot-er), *n.* a skilled marksman.
Shasters (shas'terz), *n.* the sacred laws of the Hindoos.
Shatter (shat'ter), *v.* to break in pieces; to disorder.
Shave (shāv), *v.* to cut; to pare off; to defraud.
Shaver (shāv'er), *n.* a barber; a sharp dealer.
Shaving (shāv'ing), *n.* a thin slice pared off.
Shawl (shawl), *n.* a covering for the shoulders.
She (shē), *pron.* the female.
Sheaf (shēf), *n.* a bundle of stalks; any bundle or collection.
Shear (shēr), *v.* to clip from the surface; to reap.
Shearer (shēr'er), *n.* one that shears.
Shears (shērz), *n. pl.* an instrument for cutting; a machine for raising heavy weights.
Sheath (shēth), *n.* a scabbard.
Sheathe (shēth), *v.* to put in a case; to cover.
Sheathing (shēth'ing), *n.* the casing of a ship's bottom.
Sheave (shēv), *n.* the wheel of a block or pulley.
Shed (shed), *n.* a slight building; — *v.* to spill; to cast off.
Sheen (shēn), *n.* brightness.
Sheep (shēp), *n. sing.* and *pl.* a wool-bearing animal.
Sheep-fold (shēp'fōld), *n.* a place for confining sheep.
Sheepish (shēp'ish), *a.* very bashful; overmodest.
Sheer (shēr), *a.* clear; unmingled; perpendicular; — *v.* to deviate from a course.
Sheers (shērz), *n. pl.* engine to raise weights.
Sheet (shēt), *n.* a cloth for a bed; a piece of paper.
Sheet-anchor (shēt'ang-ker), *n.* the largest anchor; chief support; last refuge.
Sheeting (shēt'ing), *n.* cloth used for bedsheets.
Sheets (shēts), *n. pl.* a book or pamphlet unbound.
Shekel (shek'el), *n.* a Jewish weight and coin.
Shekinah (she-ki'na), *n.* the visible symbol of the divine presence, which rested over the mercy-seat in the form of a cloud.
Shelf (shelf), *n.* a board supported to lay things on; a shoal; a ledge of rocks.
Shell (shel), *n.* a hard covering; a rough coffin.
Shell-bark (shel'bark), *n.* a species of hickory.
Shellac (shel'lak), *n.* crude lac-resin in thin plates.
Shell-fish (shel'fish), *n.* a fish incased with a shell.
Shelter (shel'ter), *n.* a protection; a refuge; — *v.* to cover; to protect; to defend.
Shelterless (shel'ter-les), *a.* without cover.
Shelve (shelv), *v.* to slope; to furnish with shelves; to put aside.
Shepherd (shep'erd), *n.* one who tends sheep.
Shepherdess (shep'erd-es), *n.* a female shepherd.
Sherbet (sher'bet), *n.* a kind of beverage.
Sheriff (sher'if), *n.* an officer who executes the law in each county.
Sherry (sher're), *n.* a rich Spanish wine.
Shibboleth (shib'bo-leth), *n.* test or watchword of a party.
Shield (shēld), *n.* defensive armor; — *v.* to protect.
Shift (shift), *v.* to transfer; to find some expedient; — *n.* an evasion; a chemise.
Shiftless (shift'les), *a.* destitute of expedients.
Shillalah (shil-lā'la), } *n.* a cudgel; a stout
Shillaly (shil-lā'le), } stick.
Shilling (shil'ling), *n.* a silver coin; sum of 12 pence.
Shin (shin), *n.* the large bone of the leg or the fore part of it.
Shine (shin), *v.* to give light; to glitter; — *n.* brightness.
Shingle (shing'gl), *n.* a thin board; loose pebbles; — *v.* to cover with shingles.
Shingles (shing'glz), *n. pl.* an eruptive disease.
Shining (shīn'ing), *a.* bright; splendid; distinguished.
Shiny (shīn'e), *a.* bright; luminous; unclouded.
Ship (ship), *n.* a square-rigged vessel with three masts; — *v.* to put on board a ship.
Shipboard (ship'bōrd), *ad.* aboard or in a ship.
Shipment (ship'ment), *n.* act of putting on board ship.
Shipper (ship'per), *n.* one who puts goods on a ship.

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Shipping (ship'ping), *n.* ships and vessels collectively; tonnage.
Shipwreck (ship'rek), *n.* destruction of a ship by accident; —*v.* to destroy, as a ship.
Shipwright (ship'rīt), *n.* a ship-carpenter.
Shire (shīr), *n.* a county.
Shirk (sherk), *v.* to avoid, slink, or get off from duty.
Shirt (shert), *n.* an undergarment worn by men.
Shive (shīv), *n.* a slice or thin cut; a fragment.
Shiver (shiv'er), *n.* a little piece; —*v.* to break in pieces; to shake; to shatter.
Shivering (shiv'er-ing), *n.* a shaking; a trembling.
Shoad (shōd), *n.* broken ore with rubbish.
Shoal (shōl), *n.* a large number of fishes; a sand-bank.
Shoat (shōt), *n.* a young swine.
Shock (shok), *n.* a violent shake; offense; a pile of sheaves; —*v.* to strike with surprise or terror.
Shocking (shok'ing), *a.* causing surprise or offense.
Shoddy (shod'de), *n.* an inferior woolen cloth.
Shoe (shoo), *n.* a covering for the foot of man or beast; —*v.* to put on shoes.
Shoe-black (shoo'blak), *n.* one who cleans shoes.
Shoer (shoo'er), *n.* one who shoes horses.
Shoggle (shog'gl), *v.* to shake; to joggle.
Shone (shōn), *pret.* of *Shine.*
Shoot (shoot), *v.* to dart; to let fly with force; to spout; to discharge, as a gun; —*n.* a young branch.
Shop (shop), *n.* a building for manufacturing or selling; —*v.* to visit shops for buying goods.
Shopkeeper (shop'kēp-er), *n.* a merchant who sells in a shop.
Shoplifter (shop'lift-er), *n.* one who steals out of a shop.
Shopping (shop'ping), *n.* the act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods.
Shore (shōr), *n.* a prop; coast; —*v.* to support with a prop.
Shorn (shōrn), *pp.* of *Shear.*
Short (short), *a.* scanty; brief; crisp; deficient; brittle.
Shortcoming (short'kum-ing), *n.* a failure in duty.
Shorten (short'n), *v.* to make shorter; to lessen.
Shortening (short'n-ing) *n.* anything to make pastry crisp.
Short-hand (short'hand), *n.* short writing; stenography.
Shortness (short'nes), *n.* deficiency; brevity; conciseness.
Short-sighted (short'sīt-ed), *a.* not able to see far.
Shot (shot), *n.* act of shooting; small bullets; a reckoning.
Shotten (shot'n), *a.* having thrown out the spawn.
Should (shood), *pret.* of *Shall*, denoting obligation or duty.
Shoulder (shōl'der), *n.* the joint connecting the arm to the body; —*v.* to take on the shoulder; to push or thrust.
Shoulder-blade (shōl'der-blād), *n.* the flat bone of the shoulder.
Shout (shout), *v.* to cry aloud; —*n.* a violent and sudden outcry.
Shouting (shout'ing), *n.* act of crying aloud; exultation.
Shove (shuv), *v.* to push; to press against; —*n.* a push.
Shovel (shuv'el), *n.* a tool for throwing earth, &c.; —*v.* to throw or gather with a shovel.
Show (shō), *v.* to exhibit; to reveal; to prove; to direct; —*n.* exhibition; sight.
Showbread (shō'bred), *n.* bread presented in the Jewish sanctuary.
Shower (show'er), *n.* short fall of rain; —*v.* to water copiously; to scatter in abundance.
Showery (show'er-e), *a.* subject to showers; rainy.
Showman (shō'man), *n.* one who exhibits a show.
Showy (shō'e), *a.* gaudy.
Shrank (shrangk), *pret.* of *Shrink.*
Shred (shred), *v.* to cut into small pieces; —*n.* a small piece cut off; a fragment; a strip.
Shrew (shrū), *n.* an ill-tempered woman; a scold.
Shrewd (shrūd), *a.* sagacious; acute; artful; sly.
Shrewdness (shrūd'nes), *n.* sly cunning; sagacity.
Shrewish (shrū'ish), *a.* peevish; petulantly clamorous.
Shriek (shrēk), *v.* to utter a sharp, shrill cry; —*n.* a scream.
Shrievalty (shrēv'al-te), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
Shrill (shril), *a.* sharp; piercing; —applied to a sound.
Shrillness (shril'nes), *n.* sharpness of sound.
Shrimp (shrimp), *n.* a small shell-fish.
Shrine (shrin), *n.* a case or box, as for sacred relics.
Shrink (shringk), *v.* to contract; to become less; to recoil.
Shrinkage (shringk'aj), *n.* contraction into a less bulk.
Shrive (shrīv), *v.* to make confession to a priest.
Shrivel (shriv'l), *v.* to contract into wrinkles; to wither.
Shroud (shroud), *n.* a cover; the dress of the dead; —*pl.* a range of ropes in a ship; —*v.* to shelter; to dress for the grave.
Shrovetide (shrōv'tīd), *n.* Tuesday before Lent.
Shrub (shrub), *n.* a bush; a small woody plant; a drink.
Shrubbery (shrub'ber-e), *n.* a plantation of shrubs.
Shrug (shrug), *v.* to contract, as the shoulders; —*n.* a drawing up of the shoulders.
Shudder (shud'der), *n.* a shaking with fear or horror; —*v.* to quake; to quiver.
Shuffle (shuf'fl), *v.* to change the position; to quibble; to evade; —*n.* a change in cards; an artifice.
Shuffler (shuf'fler), *n.* one who shuffles or prevaricates.
Shuffling (shuf'fling), *n.* trick; artifice; irregular gait.
Shun (shun), *v.* to avoid; to try to escape; to neglect.
Shunt (shunt), *v.* to drive or back into a siding.
Shut (shut), *v.* to close.
Shutter (shut'ter), *n.* a cover for a window or opening.
Shuttle (shut'l), *n.* an instrument to shoot the threads in weaving.
Shuttlecock (shut'l-kok), *n.* a toy used with a battledore.
Shy (shī), *a.* shunning society; wary; cautious; reserved.

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Shyness (shī'nes), *n.* fear of near approach; reserve.
Sialogogic (si-al'a-goj-ik), *a.* promoting a flow of saliva.
Sibyl (sib'el), *n.* a fortune-teller; a gypsy.
Sick (sik), *a.* affected with disease; ill; weary of.
Sicken (sik'n), *v.* to make sick; to disgust; to decay.
Sickle (sik'l), *n.* a reaping-hook.
Sickness (sik'nes), *n.* bad health; illness; disease.
Side (sīd), *n.* the edge or border of anything; party; interest; — *a.* lateral; indirect; — *v.* to lean on one side.
Sideboard (sīd'bōrd), *n.* a side table to hold dishes, &c.
Sidelong (sīd'long), *a.* not straight; lateral; oblique.
Sidereal (si-dē're-al), *a.* relating to stars; starry.
Sidewise (sīd'wīz), *ad.* on one side; inclining laterally.
Siderography (sid-er-og'ra-fe), *n.* art of engraving on steel.
Sidle (sī'dl), *v.* to go or move side foremost.
Siege (sēj), *n.* a besetting or attacking a fortified place.
Sierra (se-er'ra), *n.* a ridge or range of mountains.
Siesta (sē-es'ta), *n.* a short sleep in the afternoon.
Sieve (siv), *n.* a small utensil for sifting; a bolter.
Sifter (sift'er), *n.* one who or that which sifts.
Sigh (si), *v.* to emit the breath violently or audibly; to lament; — *n.* a deep breathing.
Sight (sīt), *n.* act or faculty of seeing; view; a spectacle.
Sightless (sīt'les), *a.* destitute of sight; blind.
Sightly (sīt'le), *a.* pleasing to the sight or eye; comely.
Sign (sin), *n.* a token; gesture; symbol; proof; wonder; constellation; — *v.* to attach one's name to; to mark.
Signal (sig-nal), *n.* sign for giving notice; — *a.* eminent.
Signalize (sig'nal-īz), *v.* to make remarkable.
Signature (sig'na-tūr), *n.* a sign or mark; a person's name written by himself.
Signer (sīn'er), *n.* one who signs.
Signet (sig'net), *n.* a seal, or private seal.
Significance (sig-nif'e-kans), *n.* importance; import.
Significant (sig-nif'e-kant), *a.* expressive of something.
Signification (sig-ne-fe-kā'shun), *n.* meaning; sense.
Signify (sig'ne-fī), *v.* to make known; to mean; to import.
Silence (sī'lens), *n.* stillness; muteness; oblivion; — *v.* to still; to stop; to appease.
Silent (sī'lent), *a.* still; quiet.
Silex (sī'leks), *n.* flint and its metallic base.
Silicious (se-lish'us), *a.* relating to silex; flinty.
Silhouette (sil'oo-et), *n.* the outline of an object filled in with black.
Silk (silk), *n.* the fine, soft thread of the silkworm, and cloth made of it; — *a.* consisting of silk.
Silkworm (silk'wurm), *n.* a worm that produces silk.
Sill (sil), *n.* the timber or stone at the foot of a house or window or door.
Sillabub (sil'a-bub), *n.* a kind of beverage.
Silliness (sil'e-nes), *n.* folly.
Silly (sil'e), *a.* simple; foolish.
Silt (silt), *n.* sediment of mud.
Silurian (se-lū're-an), *a.* applied to a stratum below the old red sandstone.
Silvas (sil'vas), *n. pl.* the woodland region of South America.
Silver (sil'ver), *n.* a white metal; — *a.* made of or like silver; — *v.* to cover with silver.
Silvery (sil'ver-e), *a.* resembling silver; of mild luster; of soft, clear sound.
Similar (sim'e-lar), *a.* like in form or quality; resembling.
Similarity (sim-e-lar'e-te), *n.* likeness; resemblance.
Simile (sim'e-le), *n.* similitude; a comparison.
Similitude (se-mil'e-tūd), *n.* comparison; resemblance.
Simious (sim'e-us), *a.* pertaining to or like an ape.
Simmer (sim'mer), *v.* to boil slowly or gently.
Simony (sim'o-ne), *n.* the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical offices.
Simoom (se-moom') } *n.* a suffocating wind.
Simoon (se-moon') }
Simper (sim'per), *v.* to smile in a silly manner.
Simple (sim'pl), *a.* plain; artless; unmingled; silly; — *n.* something unmixed.
Simpleton (sim'pl-ton), *n.* one of weak intellect.
Simplicity (sim-plis'e-te), *n.* singleness; plainness; artlessness; folly.
Simplification (sim-ple-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of simplifying.
Simplify (sim'ple-fī), *v.* to make simple or plain.
Simply (sim'ple), *ad.* artlessly; only; merely.
Simulate (sim'ū-lāt), *v.* to counterfeit; to assume.
Simultaneous (sim-ul-tā'ne-us), *a.* existing or happening at the same time.
Sin (sin), *n.* a transgression of divine law, or omission of duty; — *v.* to violate divine law; to neglect duty.
Since (sins), *prep.* after; — *ad.* from the time that; — *conj.* because.
Sincere (sin-sēr'), *a.* true; pure; genuine; honest.
Sincerity (sin-ser'e-te), *n.* freedom from hypocrisy.
Sine (sin), *n.* a geometrical line drawn from one end of the arc of a circle.
Sinecure (sī'ne-kūr), *n.* office with pay, but no work.
Sinew (sin'ū), *n.* a tendon; nerve; muscle; — *v.* to bind as with a sinew.
Sinewy (sin'ū-e), *a.* strong; vigorous; muscular.
Sinful (sin'ful), *a.* guilty of sin; unholy; wicked; depraved.
Sinfulness (sin'ful-nes), *n.* the state of being sinful.
Sing (sing), *v.* to utter with musical sounds; to chant.
Singe (sinj), *v.* to burn slightly; to scorch.
Singer (sing'er), *n.* one skilled in singing.
Single (sing'gl), *a.* alone; one; unmarried; — *v.* to select.
Singleness (sing'gl-nes), *n.* the state of being one only; simplicity; sincerity.
Singular (sing'gu-lar), *a.* not plural; only one; rare; odd.
Singularity (sing'gu-lar-e-te), *n.* peculiarity; oddity.

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Sinister (sin'is-ter), *a.* left; evil; unfair; unlucky.
Sinistrous (sin'is-trus), *a.* being on the left side; wrong; absurd.
Sink (singk), *v.* to enter deeply; to settle; to fall; to subside; to decline; — *n.* a place of filth; a drain.
Sinking-fund (singk'ing-fund), *n.* a fund to reduce a public debt.
Sinless (sin'les), *a.* exempt from sin; innocent; pure.
Sinner (sin'ner), *n.* a transgressor; an offender.
Sinuate (sin'u-āt), *v.* to wind; to bend in and out.
Sinuous (sin'u-us), *a.* winding in and out; undulating.
Sinus (sī'nus), *n.* a bend in a coast; a grave or cavity; a series of bends and turns.
Sip (sip), *n.* a small draught, as of liquor; — *v.* to drink a little.
Siphon (sī'fun), *n.* a bent pipe or tube for drawing and transferring liquids.
Sir (ser), *n.* a word of address or respect; title of a knight or baronet.
Sire (sīr), *n.* father; word of respect to sovereigns; male parent of a beast.
Siren (siren), *n.* a mermaid; — *a.* enticing; alluring.
Sirloin (ser'loin), *n.* the loin of beef.
Sirocco (se-rok'o), *n.* a noxious south-east wind.
Sirup (sir'up), *n.* vegetable juice boiled with sugar; also written *Syrup*.
Sister (sis'ter), *n.* a female born of the same parents.
Sisterhood (sis'ter-hood), *n.* a society of females.
Sit (sit), *v.* to be placed; to perch; to rest; to settle; to brood.
Site (sit), *n.* a situation; local position; ground-plot.
Sitiology (sit-e-ol'o-je), *n.* dietetics.
Sitting (sit'ing), *n.* a seat or place; a session.
Situated (sit'u-ā-ted), *a.* placed; set or fixed.
Situation (sit-u-ā'shun), *n.* position; condition; state.
Sitz-bath (sitz'bath), *n.* a tub for bathing in sitting.
Six (siks), *a.* five and one.
Sixteenth (siks'tēnth), *a.* the ordinal of sixteen.
Sizable (sī'za-bl), *a.* of suitable size or bulk.
Size (sīz), *n.* bulk; quantity; a viscous substance; — *v.* to arrange according to size; to size; to cover with size.
Skate (skāt), *n.* a sandal-shaped, iron-shod sliding apparatus; a flat fish; — *v.* to slide with skates.
Skedaddle (ske-dad'l), *v.* to run away from a post of duty or danger; to flee.
Skein (skān), *n.* a knot or threads of cotton, silk, yarn.
Skeleton (skel'e-tun), *n.* the bones of an animal; the outline, or framework.
Sketch (sketsh), *n.* an outline; a rough draught; — *v.* to plan; to trace outlines.
Skewer (skū'er), *n.* a pin to fasten meat; — *v.* to fasten with skewers.
Skid (skid), *n.* a piece of timber; a slider; a wedge or chain to prevent wheels turning in descending a steep.
Skiff (skif), *n.* a light boat.
Skilful (skil'ful), *a.* dexterous; knowing.
Skill (skil), *n.* knowledge; dexterity; ability.
Skilled (skild), *a.* knowing; versed.
Skillet (skil'let), *n.* a small iron cooking vessel.
Skim (skim), *v.* to take off scum; to pass lightly; to glide smoothly.
Skimmer (skim'mer), *n.* one who or that which skims.
Skin (skin), *n.* covering of the flesh; hide; rind; — *v.* to flay; to acquire a skin.
Skinflint (skin'flint), *n.* a very niggardly person.
Skip (skip), *v.* to leap lightly; to omit; to pass over.
Skipper (skip'per), *n.* master of a ship.
Skirmish (sker'mish), *n.* a slight battle; — *v.* to fight in small parties.
Skirt (skert), *n.* a border; the loose lower part of a garment; — *v.* to run along the edge; to border.
Skittish (skit'tish), *a.* shy; easily frightened; unsteady.
Skittles (skit'tlz), *n. pl.* a kind of game.
Skiver (skī'ver), *n.* a split sheepskin.
Skulk (skulk), *v.* to lurk in fear or shame; to hide.
Skull (skul), *n.* spherical bony covering of the brain.
Skunk (skunk), *n.* an animal of the weasel kind.
Sky (skī), *n.* the aerial region.
Skylight (skī'līt), *n.* a window in a roof or deck.
Sky-sail (skī'sāl), *n.* a small sail set above the royal.
Slab (slab), *n.* a flat, thin piece of stone; outside of sawed timber.
Slabby (slab'be), *a.* thick; viscous; sloppy.
Slack (slak), *a.* slow; loose; relaxed; remiss; — *n.* the unstrained part of a rope; small, broken coal; — *v.* to loosen; to abate.
Slacken (slak'n), *v.* to relax; to repress; to flag.
Slackness (slak'nes), *n.* remissness; looseness.
Slag (slag), *n.* dross or refuse of metal; scoriæ of a volcano.
Slain (slān), *pp.* of *Slay*.
Slake (slāk), *v.* to quench, as thirst; to extinguish; to reduce to powder by mixing with water, as lime.
Slam (slam), *v.* to shut hard; to crush; — *n.* refuse from alum-works.
Slander (slan'der), *v.* to censure falsely; to defame; — *n.* false tale or report; calumny.
Slanderer (slan'der-er), *n.* one who slanders.
Slanderous (slan'der-us), *a.* calumnious; defamatory.
Slang (slang), *n.* contorted words and phrases.
Slant (slant), *v.* to slope; to incline; to lean.
Slanting (slant'ing), *a.* sloping; inclining obliquely.
Slap (slap), *v.* to strike with open hand; — *n.* a blow with something flat.
Slapjack (slap'jak), *n.* a kind of pancake.
Slash (slash), *v.* to cut long cuts; — *n.* a long incised wound.
Slat (slat), *n.* a narrow strip of wood; a sloat.
Slate (slāt), *n.* a thin plate of stone for covering buildings, and for writing on.
Slater (slā'ter), *n.* one whose business is to cover buildings with slate.
Slattern (slat'tern), *n.* a woman negligent of neatness.
Slaughter (slaw'ter), *n.* great destruction of life; — *v.* to massacre; to slay; to butcher.
Slaughter-house (slaw'ter-hous), *n.* a place where beasts are killed.

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Slave (slāv), *n.* any one in bondage; a drudge; a serf.
Slaver (slāv'er), *n.* a ship for carrying slaves.
Slaver (slāv'er), *n.* spittle; driveling; — *v.* to emit spittle; to drivel.
Slavery (slāv'er-e), *n.* bondage; servitude; drudgery.
Slavish (slāv'ish), *a.* servile; mean; base; meanly laborious.
Slay (slā), *v.* to kill; to murder.
Slayer (slā'er), *n.* one who kills; a murderer; a butcher.
Sleave (slēv), *n.* knotted or entangled part of silk.
Sleazy (slē'ze), *a.* flimsy.
Sled (sled), *n.* a carriage on runners; — *v.* to convey.
Sledge (slej), *n.* a large, heavy hammer; a sled.
Sleek (slēk), *a.* smooth and glossy; — *v.* to make even, smooth, and glossy.
Sleep (slēp), *n.* repose; rest; slumber; — *v.* to slumber; to rest.
Sleeper (slēp'er), *n.* one who sleeps; a support timber.
Sleepiness (slēp'e-nes), *n.* drowsiness; heaviness.
Sleepless (slēp'les), *a.* without sleep; unable to sleep.
Sleeplessness (slēp'les-nes), *n.* state of being unable to sleep.
Sleet (slēt), *n.* a rain mingled with snow and hail.
Sleeve (slēv), *n.* covering of the arm.
Sleigh (slā), *n.* a carriage on slides for traveling on the snow.
Sleight (slīt), *n.* an artful trick; dexterity.
Slender (slen'der), *a.* thin; slim; slight; limited.
Slenderness (slen'der-nes), *n.* smallness of diameter; slightness of build; weakness.
Slept (slept), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Sleep.*
Sley (slā), *v.* to part or twist into threads for a reed.
Slice (slis), *n.* a thin, broad piece cut off; — *v.* to cut off a thin piece; to divide.
Slick (slik), *n.* the ore of a metal; — *a.* smooth.
Slide (slid), *v.* to move along the surface; to glide; to slip.
Slight (slīt), *a.* thin; weak; trifling; — *v.* to neglect.
Slim (slim), *a.* slender; thin of shape; weak; unsubstantial.
Slime (slim), *n.* any glutinuous substance; mud.
Slimy (slī'me), *a.* consisting of soft, adhesive earth.
Sling (sling), *n.* an instrument for hurling stones; — *v.* to throw; to cast; to hurl.
Slink (slingk), *v.* to miscarry; to sneak away.
Slip (slip), *v.* to slide; to escape; — *n.* a sliding; a mistake; a twig; a narrow piece.
Slip-knot (slip'not), *n.* a knot that slips.
Slipper (slip'per), *n.* a loose shoe.
Slippery (slip'per-e), *a.* not standing firm; smooth.
Slit (slit), *n.* a long, narrow cut; a cleft; — *v.* to cut lengthwise; to make a long cut.
Sliver (slī'ver), *v.* to cut or divide into thin pieces; — *n.* a long piece rent or cut off.
Slobber (slob'ber), *v.* to spill upon; to slaver.
Sloop (sloop), *n.* a one-masted vessel.
Slop (slop), *v.* to make a puddle; — *n.* wetness by negligence; a mean liquor; a loose garment.
Slope (slōp), *a.* inclining; slanting; — *n.* a declivity; — *v.* to form obliquely; to incline.
Sloppy (slop'pe), *a.* muddy.
Slot (slot), *n.* a depression or mortise in a plate of metal; a mortise; — *v.* to slit or groove.
Sloth (slōth), *n.* habitual indolence; idleness; an animal.
Slothful (slōth'ful), *a.* idle; inactive; lazy; sluggish.
Slouch (slouch), *n.* a hanging down; an ungainly gait.
Slough (slou), *n.* a muddy place.
Sloven (sluv'en), *n.* one carelessly dressed.
Slovenliness (sluv'en-le-nes), *n.* neglect of cleanliness.
Slow (slō), *a.* not quick; not ready or prompt; dull.
Sludge (sluj), *n.* soft mud; mire; slush.
Slue (slū), *v.* to turn about its axis.
Slug (slug), *n.* a drone; a kind of snail.
Sluggard (slug'gard), *n.* one habitually idle or inactive.
Sluggish (slug'gish), *a.* idle; lazy; slow.
Sluice (slūs), *n.* a gate for regulating the passage of water; a flood-gate.
Slum (slum), *n.* a low neighborhood.
Slumber (slum'ber), *v.* to sleep slightly; — *n.* light sleep.
Slung (slung), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Sling.*
Slunk (slungk), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Slink.*
Slur (slur), *v.* to soil; to sully; — *n.* a mark in music; slight disgrace.
Slush (slush), *n.* mud; dirty liquid.
Slut (slut), *n.* a slovenly, dirty woman; a female dog.
Sly (slī), *a.* artful; cunning.
Smack (smak), *v.* to kiss; to crack, as a whip; to taste; — *n.* a kiss; a taste; a small sailing vessel.
Small (smawl), *a.* little; slender; weak; trifling; short; — *n.* the slender part.
Small-arms (smawl'ärmz), *n. pl.* rifles, pistols, &c.
Small-pox (smawl'poks), *n.* an eruptive disease.
Smart (smart), *a.* quick; active; pungent; keen; — *v.* to have a keen pain; to be punished.
Smartness (smart'nes), *n.* the quality of being smart.
Smash (smash), *v.* to dash; to break in pieces.
Smatter (smat'er), *v.* to talk superficially.
Smatterer (smat'er-er), *n.* one having only a slight or superficial knowledge.
Smear (smēr), *v.* to daub; to soil; to overspread.
Smell (smel), *v.* to perceive by the nose; — *n.* odor; scent.
Smelt (smelt), *v.* to melt or fuse ore; — *n.* a small fish.
Smicker (smik'er), *v.* to look amorously upon.
Smile (smīl), *v.* to look gay or pleased; — *n.* a look of pleasure or kindness.
Smiling (smīl'ing), *a.* looking joyous or gay.
Smirk (smerk), *n.* an affected smile or look; *v.* to smile pertly or affectedly.
Smite (smīt), *v.* to strike; to kill; to destroy; to blast.
Smith (smith), *n.* a worker in metals.
Smithery (smith'er-e), *n.* the workshop of a smith.
Smock (smok), *n.* a woman's undergarment; a chemise.

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Smoke (smōk), *n.* vapor from a burning substance; — *v.* to emit smoke; to hang in smoke; to use a pipe or cigar.
Smoker (smō'ker), *n.* one who smokes.
Smooth (smooth), *a.* even on the surface; sleek; bland; — *v.* to make even; to soften; to calm.
Smoothness (smooth'nes), *n.* freedom from roughness.
Smote (smōt), *pret.* of *Smite.*
Smother (smuth'er), *v.* to stifle or suffocate; to choke.
Smoulder (smōl'der), *v.* to burn or smoke slowly.
Smouldering (smōl'der-ing), *a.* burning and smoking without vent or flame.
Smudge (smuj), *v.* to stain; to blot; to blacken.
Smuggle (smug'gl), *v.* to import or export without paying duties; to convey clandestinely.
Smuggler (smug'gler), *n.* one who smuggles.
Smut (smut), *n.* soot; foul matter; a disease of grain.
Smutch (smuch), *v.* to blacken; — *n.* a foul stain or mark.
Smutty (smut'te), *a.* full of smut; dirty; soiled; obscene.
Snack (snak), *n.* a share; a slight, hasty meal.
Snaffle (snaf'fl), *n.* a bridle with a slender mouth-bit.
Snag (snag), *n.* a knot; a rough branch; a projecting tooth.
Snaggy (snag'ge), *a.* abounding with snags; knotty.
Snail (snāl), *n.* a slimy, slow-creeping animal.
Snake (snāk), *n.* a creeping reptile; a serpent.
Snap (snap), *v.* to break short; to bite at; — *n.* a breaking suddenly; an eager bite; a catch.
Snappish (snap'pish), *a.* eager to bite; petulant; peevish.
Snare (snar), *n.* a trap; a noose; a gin; — *v.* to entrap.
Snarl (snärl), *v.* to entangle; to growl; — *n.* entanglement.
Snatch (snach), *v.* to seize abruptly; — *n.* a hasty catch; a short turn.
Sneak (snēk), *v.* to creep slyly or meanly; to hide; to truckle; — *n.* a mean fellow.
Sneer (snēr), *v.* to show contempt by scornful words or looks.
Sneeze (snēz), *v.* to eject air suddenly through the nose.
Sneezing (snēz'ing), *n.* the act of ejecting air suddenly and audibly through the nose.
Snicker (snik'er), *v.* to laugh with broken catches of voice.
Sniff (snif), *v.* to draw air sharply or audibly up the nose.
Sniffle (snif'fl), *v.* to snuffle.
Sniggle (snig'gl), *v.* to catch; to snare; to fish for eels.
Snip (snip), *v.* to cut off.
Snipe (snip), *n.* a small bird.
Snivel (sniv'l), *n.* the running of the nose; — *v.* to run at the nose with mucus; to cry.
Snob (snob), *n.* a vulgar person who apes gentility.
Snobbish (snob'bish), *a.* pertaining to or befitting a snob.
Snooze (snooz), *v.* to slumber; to doze; — *n.* a comfortable sleep.
Snore (snōr), *v.* to breathe roughly and hoarsely in sleep; *n.* a noisy breathing.
Snort (snort), *v.* to force air through the nose with violence and noise, as a horse.
Snot (snot), *n.* the mucus from the nose.
Snow (snō), *n.* congealed vapor of the atmosphere; — *v.* to fall in snow.
Snow-drift (snō'drift), *n.* a bank of driven snow.
Snow-shoe (snō'shoo), *n.* a frame to enable a person to walk on snow.
Snowy (snō'e), *a.* abounding with snow; white; spotless.
Snub (snub), *v.* to check; to nip; to rebuke; — *n.* a sarcastic reprimand; a snag.
Snuff (snuf), *n.* charred end of a wick; powdered tobacco; — *v.* to crop a candle; to draw into the nose; to sniff.
Snuffers (snuf'ferz), *n. pl.* pinchers to snuff candles.
Snuffle (snuf'fl), *v.* to speak or breathe through the nose.
Snuffles (snuf'flz), *n. pl.* obstructions of the nose.
Snug (snug), *a.* lying close and warm; private; comfortable.
Snugly (snug'le), *ad.* closely; safely; compactly.
So (sō), *ad.* thus; in like manner; be it so; in case that.
Soak (sōk), *v.* to steep in a liquid; to drench; to wet.
Soakage (sōk'aj), *n.* state of being soaked.
Soap (sōp), *n.* a compound of oil and fat and alkali.
Soar (sōr), *v.* to fly aloft; — *n.* a lofty flight.
Sob (sob), *v.* to sigh convulsively; — *n.* a short, convulsive cry.
Sobbing (sob'bing), *n.* act of sighing; lamentation.
Soboliferous (sob-o-lif'er-us), *a.* producing young plants from the roots.
Sober (sō'ber), *a.* serious; not intoxicated; — *v.* to make sober or grave.
Soberly (sō'ber-le), *ad.* seriously; temperately.
Sobriety (sō-brī'e-te), *n.* temperance; calmness; gravity.
Sobriquet (so'bre-kā), *n.* a burlesque name; a nickname.
Sociality (sō-she-al'e-te), *n.* quality of being social.
Sociability (sō-she-a-bil'e-te), *n.* disposition to associate.
Sociable (sō'she-a-bl), *a.* conversable; familiar; friendly.
Social (sō'shal), *a.* pertaining to society; festive; convivial.
Socialism (sō'shal-izm), *n.* science of the reconstruction of society; communism.
Socialist (sō'shal-ist), *n.* an advocate of socialism.
Socialistic (sō-shal-is'tik), *a.* relating to or like socialism.
Society (so-sī'e-te), *n.* union of many in one interest; fellowship; a religious body.
Socinian (so-sin'e-an), *n.* one who denies the divinity and atonement of Christ.
Sociology (sō-she-ol'o-je), *n.* social science.
Sock (sok), *n.* a shoe for actors; a short stocking.
Socket (sok'et), *n.* a hollow to fit anything in.
Sod (sod), *n.* surface earth with grass sward.
Soda (sō'da), *n.* fixed mineral alkali, the basis or common salt.
Sodden (sod'n), *pp.* of *Seethe.*
Sofa (sō'fa), *n.* an ornamental long seat, stuffed.

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Sofi (sō'fe), *n.* a Persian monk or priest.
Soft (soft), *a.* impressible; gentle.
Soften (sof'n), *v.* to make or grow soft.
Softly (soft'le), *ad.* mildly; silently; without hardness.
Soggy (sog'e), *a.* soaked with water.
Soil (soyl), *v.* to daub; to stain; to pollute; — *n.* tarnish; compost; earth; mould, &c.
Sojourn (sō'jurn), *v.* to tarry for a time; — *n.* temporary residence.
Sojourner (sō'jurn-er), *n.* a temporary dweller.
Sol (sōl), *n.* a note in music.
Solace (sol'as), *v.* to cheer; to comfort; — *n.* comfort in grief; alleviation.
Solar (sō'lar), *a.* relating to the sun.
Solder (sod'er), *v.* to unite by fusion with a metallic cement; — *n.* metallic cement; also written *Soder*.
Soldier (sōl'jer), *n.* a man in military service; a warrior.
Soldierly (sōl'jer-le), *a.* like a soldier; martial; brave.
Soldiery (sōl'jer-e), *n.* a body of soldiers.
Sole (sōl), *n.* bottom of the foot, or of a boot or shoe; a fish; — *a.* single; alone; — *v.* to fit with a sole.
Solecistic (sol-e-sis'tik), *a.* incorrect or incongruous in language.
Solemn (sol'em), *a.* religiously grave; awful; devout.
Solemnity (so-lem'ne-te), *n.* seriousness; ceremony.
Solemnize (sol'em-nīz), *v.* to celebrate; to make serious.
Solemnly (sol'em-le), *ad.* with reverence; gravely.
Solicit (so-lis'it), *v.* to ask earnestly; to entreat; to petition.
Solicitant (so-lis'it-ant), *n.* one who solicits.
Solicitation (so-lis-e-tā'shun), *n.* entreaty; invitation.
Solicitor (so-lis'e-tor), *n.* an attorney; a lawyer.
Solicitous (so-lis'e-tus), *a.* very desirous; anxious; careful.
Solicitude (so-lis'e-tūd), *n.* anxiety; carefulness; trouble.
Solid (sol'id), *a.* firm; compact; sound; — *n.* a solid substance.
Solifidian (sol-e-fid'e-an), *n.* one who holds that faith alone is necessary to justification.
Solidify (so-lid'e-fī), *v.* to make or grow solid; to harden.
Solidity (so-lid'e-te), *n.* density; strength or firmness.
Soliloquize (so-lil'o-kwīz), *v.* to speak to one's self.
Soliloquy (so-lil'o-kwe), *n.* a talking to one's self alone.
Solipedous (so-lip'e-dus), *a.* having single, uncloven hoofs.
Solitaire (sol-e-tār'), *n.* a hermit; an ornament; a game.
Solitary (sol'e-ter-e), *a.* lonely; retired; gloomy; — *n.* a hermit.
Solitude (sol'e-tūd), *n.* loneliness; a lonely place or desert.
Solo (sō'lo), *n.* a tune by one person or one instrument.
Solstice (sol'stis), *n.* the point where the sun ceases to recede from the equator.
Solubility (sol-ū-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of being soluble.
Soluble (sol'ū-bl), *a.* capable of being solved or dissolved.
Solution (so-lū'shun), *n.* matter dissolved; that which contains anything dissolved; removal of a doubt or difficulty; explanation.
Solutive (sol'u-tiv), *a.* tending to dissolve; laxative.
Solvable (solv'a-bl), *a.* that may be solved or explained.
Solve (solv), *v.* to explain; to clear up; to remove.
Solvency (sol'ven-se), *n.* ability to pay all just debts.
Solvent (sol'vent), *a.* able to pay all debts; dissolving; — *n.* a fluid which dissolves.
Somatic (so-mat'ik), *a.* belonging to the body.
Somatology (sō-ma-tol'o-je), *n.* doctrine of material substances.
Somber (som'ber), *a.* dusky; dark; gloomy; melancholy.
Some (sum), *a.* noting a number of persons or things.
Somebody (sum'bod-e), *n.* a person unknown or uncertain.
Somehow (sum'how), *ad.* in some way or another.
Somersault (sum'er-sawlt), } *n.* a spring or
Somerset (sum'er-set), } leap with heels overhead.
Something (sum'thing), *n.* a thing unknown or not specified; a part.
Sometime (sum'tim), *ad.* once; at one time or other.
Sometimes (sum'timz), *ad.* at intervals; now and then.
Somnambulation (som-nam-bu-lā'shun), *n.* act of walking in sleep.
Somnambulist (som-nam'bu-list), *n.* a sleepwalker.
Somniferous (som-nif'er-us), *a.* causing or inducing sleep.
Somnific (som-nif'ik), *a.* causing sleep.
Somniloquist (som-nil'o-kwist), *n.* a talker in sleep.
Somniloquous (som-nil'o-kwus), *a.* apt to talk in sleep.
Somnipathy (som-nip'a-the), *n.* sleep from external influence.
Son (sun), *n.* a male child.
Sonata (sō-nā'tā), *n.* tune for one instrument only.
Song (song), *n.* a ballad.
Songster (song'ster), *n.* one who sings.
Songstress (song'stres), *n.* a female singer.
Soniferous (so-nif'er-us), *a.* that gives or conveys sound.
Sonnet (son'net), *n.* a poem of fourteen lines.
Sonorific (so-no-rif'ik), *a.* producing sounds.
Sonorous (so-nō'rus), *a.* sounding when struck.
Soon (soon), *ad.* in a little time; without delay; early.
Soot (soot), *n.* condensed smoke; — *v.* to black with soot.
Sooth (sooth), *n.* reality; truth.
Soothe (sooth), *v.* to calm.
Soothsayer (sooth-sā'er), *n.* one who foretells; a predicter.
Sop (sop), *n.* something dipped in liquor for food.
Sophist (sof'ist), *n.* an insidious or fallacious reasoner.
Sophistical (so-fis'te-kal), *a.* fallaciously subtle.
Sophisticate (so-fis'te-kat), *v.* to adulterate; to debase.
Sophistry (sof'is-tre), *n.* specious, but fallacious reasoning.

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Soporiferous (sō-po-rif'er-us), *a.* causing sleep; narcotic.
Soprano (sō-prä'no), *n.* the highest female voice; the treble.
Sorcerer (sor'ser-er), *n.* a wizzard; an enchanter; a magician.
Sorceress (sor'ser-es), *n.* an enchantress; a witch.
Sorcery (sor'ser-e), *n.* magic; enchantment; witchcraft.
Sordid (sor'did), *a.* covetous; mean; vile; base; filthy.
Sore (sōr), *n.* tender or painful flesh; a wound; — *a.* tender to the touch; painful.
Soreness (sōr'nes), *n.* tenderness; painfulness.
Sororicide (so-rōr'e-sīd), *n.* murder or murderer of a sister.
Sorrow (sor'rō), *n.* mental pain or anxiety; grief; regret; — *v.* to mourn; to grieve.
Sorrowful (sor'ro-ful), *a.* mournful; depressed; dejected.
Sorry (sor're), *a.* grieved for something past; poor.
Sort (sort), *n.* a species; kind; order or rank; manner; — *v.* to separate into classes; to select.
Sortable (sort'a-bl), *a.* that may be sorted; suitable.
Sortie (sor'tē), *n.* a sudden attack made by troops.
Sot (sot), *n.* a drunkard.
Sottish (sot'ish), *a.* given to liquor; stupid; drunken.
Sou (soo), *n.* a French coin; the 20th of a franc.
Sought (sawt), *pret.* of *Seek.*
Soul (sōl), *n.* the thinking, or spiritual and immortal part of man; life.
Soulless (sōl'les), *a.* without a soul or spirit; mean.
Sound (sound), *n.* a noise; report; a narrow sea; a strait; air-bladder of a fish; — *a.* entire; perfect; unhurt; — *v.* to cause to make a noise; to try the depth; to test.
Soundings (sound'ingz), *n. pl.* a part of the sea in which a line will reach the bottom.
Soundly (sound'le), *ad.* stoutly; justly; heartily.
Soundness (sound'nes), *n.* state of being sound or firm.
Soup (soop), *n.* a kind of broth.
Sour (sour), *a.* acid; bitter; crabbed; — *v.* to become acid.
Source (sōrs), *n.* a spring; fountain; first cause; origin.
Sourness (sour'nes), *n.* acidity; harshness of temper.
Souse (sous), *n.* a kind of pickle; — *v.* to steep in pickle; to plunge.
South (south), *n.* a point towards the sun at noon; — *a.* in a southern direction; — *ad.* towards the south.
South-east (south-ēst'), *n.* between south and east.
Southerly (suth'er-le), *a.* from or towards the south.
Southron (suth'run), *n.* an inhabitant of the south.
Southward (south'werd), *ad.* towards the south.
South-west (south-west'), *n.* between south and west.
Souvenir (soov'nēr), *n.* a gift of affection; a keepsake.
Sovereign (sov'er-in), *a.* supreme in power; — *n.* a supreme ruler; an English gold coin.
Sovereignty (sov'er-en-te), *n.* supreme power; dominion.
Sow (sō), *v.* to scatter seed for growth; to spread; to propagate.
Sower (sō'er), *n.* one who sows.
Spa (spä), *n.* a name for springs of mineral water.
Space (spās), *n.* extension; room; distance; interval.
Spacious (spā'shus), *a.* vast in extent; roomy; ample.
Spade (spād), *n.* a tool for digging; a suit of cards.
Span (span), *n.* nine inches; short duration; a pair of horses.
Spangle (spang'gl), *n.* a small boss of shining metal.
Spank (spangk), *v.* to strike with the open hand.
Spanker (spang'ker), *n.* a sail.
Spanner (span'ner), *n.* a tool for tightening nuts and bolts.
Spar (spär), *n.* a mineral; a round piece of timber; a boom; — *v.* to fight as a pugilist.
Spare (spär), *a.* scanty; lean; thin; — *v.* to live frugally; to do without; to forbear.
Spark (spärk), *n.* a particle of fire; a brisk, showy man; a lover; — *v.* to court, as a lover.
Sparkle (spärk'l), *n.* a particle of fire; — *v.* to fly off in sparks.
Sparse (spärs), *a.* thin; scattered; not dense; distant.
Spartan (spär'tan), *a.* pertaining to Sparta; hardy; fearless.
Spasm (spazm), *n.* involuntary contraction of muscles; a convulsive fit; cramp.
Spasmodic (spaz-mod'ik), *a.* relating to spasms; convulsive.
Spatter (spat'ter), *v.* to spit or throw out upon; to sprinkle.
Spatula (spat'u-la), *n.* an apothecary's flat knife.
Spavin (spav'in), *n.* a tumor on a horse's leg.
Spawn (spawn), *n.* the eggs of fish or frogs.
Spay (spā), *v.* to castrate.
Speak (spēk), *v.* to utter words; to talk; to pronounce; to address.
Speakable (spēk'a-bl), *a.* that can be spoken.
Speaker (spēk'er), *n.* one who speaks; the presiding officer in an assembly.
Spear (spēr), *n.* a long, sharp weapon; a lance.
Special (spesh'al), *a.* particular; more than ordinary.
Speciality (spesh-e-al'e-te), *n.* a particular case; an obligation.
Specialty (spesh'al-te), *n.* the particular mark of a person or thing; a particular pursuit.
Specie (spē'she), *n.* coin.
Species (spē'shēz), *n.* a sort; a kind; a class; a race.
Specific (spē'sif'ik), *a.* that specifies; definite and particular; — *n.* a certain remedy.
Specification (spes-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of specifying; statement of particulars.
Specify (spes'e-fi), *v.* to mention particularly; to designate.
Specimen (spes'e-men), *n.* a sample; an example.
Specious (spe'shus), *a.* showy; plausible; appearing well at first sight.
Speck (spek), *n.* a stain; a blemish; a spot; — *v.* to spot.

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Speckle (spek'l), *n.* a little speck; — *v.* to mark with spots.
Spectacle (spek'ta-kl), *n.* a show; sight; exhibition.
Spectacles (spek'ta-klz), *n. pl.* glasses to assist sight.
Spectacular (spek-tak'u-lar), *a.* of or relating to shows.
Spectator (spek-tā'ter), *n.* one who looks on; a beholder.
Specter (spek'ter), *n.* an apparition; a ghost.
Spectral (spek'tral), *a.* relating to or like a specter.
Specular (spek'u-lar), *a.* having a reflecting surface.
Speculate (spek'u-lāt), *v.* to theorize; to meditate; to traffic for great profit.
Speculation (spek-u-lā'shun), *n.* the buying goods to sell at an advance; mental view; theory.
Speculative (spek'u-lā-tiv), *a.* given to speculation; ideal.
Speculator (spek'u-lā-ter), *n.* one who speculates.
Speech (spēch), *n.* articulate utterance; language; talk.
Speechify (spēch'e-fī), *v.* to harangue.
Speechless (spēch'les), *a.* without power of speech; silent.
Speed (spēd), *n.* quickness; celerity; — *v.* to hasten.
Spell (spel), *n.* a charm; a turn; a job; — *v.* to labor a short time for another; to tell or name letters.
Speller (spel'er), *n.* one that spells; a spelling-book.
Spend (spend), *v.* to expend; to consume; to waste.
Spendthrift (spend'thrift), *n.* an improvident or reckless person.
Sperm (sperm), *n.* animal seed; spawn of fishes.
Spermaceti (sper-ma-sē'te), *n.* a waxy matter from the head of whales.
Spermatic (sper-mat'ik), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of seed; seminal.
Spew (spū), *v.* to vomit.
Sphacelate (sfas'e-lāt), *v.* to affect with gangrene.
Sphere (sfēr), *n.* a globe; orb; circuit; province or duty.
Spherical (sfer'e-kal), *a.* globular; round.
Spheroid (sfē'roid), *n.* a body nearly spherical, but not exactly round.
Sphinx (sfingks), *n.* a monster with the face of a woman and body of a lion.
Sphygmic (sfig'mik), *a.* of or pertaining to the pulse.
Spice (spīs), *n.* an aromatic substance; — *v.* to season; to tincture.
Spicular (spik'u-lar), *a.* having sharp points.
Spicy (spīs'e), *a.* like spice; pungent; fragrant; aromatic.
Spider (spī'der), *n.* a well-known spinning insect.
Spigot (spig'ot), *n.* a peg to stop a cask or pipe.
Spike (spīk), *n.* an ear of corn; a large nail; — *v.* to fasten with spikes.
Spikenard (spīk'nārd), *n.* a highly aromatic plant and its oil.
Spiky (spīk'e), *a.* sharp-pointed.
Spile (spil), *n.* a cask-pin.
Spill (spil), *v.* to shed.
Spin (spin), *v.* to draw out and twist into threads; to whirl.
Spinach } (spin'āj), *n.* a garden plant.
Spinage }
Spindle (spin'dl), *n.* a pin used in spinning; an axis.
Spine (spīn), *n.* the backbone; a spike or thorn.
Spinous (spin'us), *a.* full of spines; thorny.
Spinster (spin'ster), *n.* a maiden; one who spins.
Spiracle (spī'ra-kl), *n.* a breathing pore; a vent.
Spiral (spī'ral), *a.* winding like the thread of a screw.
Spire (spīr), *n.* a curve line; wreath; steeple; — *v.* to rise up pyramidically.
Spirit (spir'it), *n.* breath; vital force; the soul; a ghost; excitement of mind; distilled liquor; — *v.* to animate; to excite.
Spirited (spir'it-ed), *a.* full of life; vivacious; animated.
Spiritless (spir'it-les), *a.* without spirit; dejected; dead.
Spiritous (spir'it-us), *a.* like spirit; refined; pure; volatile.
Spiritual (spir'it-u-al), *a.* incorporeal; intellectual; pertaining to divine things.
Spiritualism (spir'it-u-al-izm), *n.* the doctrine opposed to materialism; the belief in the frequent communications from the world of spirits.
Spirituality (spir-it-ū-al'e-te), *n.* immateriality; spiritual nature; holiness.
Spirituous (spir'it-ū-us), *a.* consisting of spirit; ardent.
Spirt (spert), *v.* to throw out in a jet or stream.
Spit (spit), *n.* an iron prong; a point of land running into the sea; saliva; spittle; — *v.* to put on a spit; to eject spittle.
Spite (spit), *n.* hatred; lasting ill will; — *v.* to be angry; to thwart; to vex.
Spiteful (spit'ful), *a.* malicious; desirous to vex or injure.
Spittle (spit'tl), *n.* saliva.
Spittoon (spit'toon), *n.* a vessel for receiving spittle.
Splash (splash), *v.* to bespatter with water or mud.
Splay-footed (splā'foot-ed), *a.* with the foot turning outward.
Spleen (splēn), *n.* the milt; spite; anger; melancholy.
Splendid (splen'did), *a.* showy; magnificent; famous.
Splendor (splen'dor), *n.* brilliancy; magnificence; eminence.
Splice (splīs), *v.* to unite the strands of two ends of a rope; — *n.* act of splicing.
Splinter (splin'ter), *n.* a thin piece of wood; — *v.* to split; to secure by splints.
Split (split), *v.* to divide; to separate; to cleave.
Splutter (splut'ter), *v.* to scatter drops about.
Spoil (spoil), *v.* to rob; to mar; to strip; to decay; — *n.* plunder; robbery.
Spoiler (spoil'er), *n.* one who spoils or plunders; a robber.
Spoke (spōk), *n.* the ray or bar of a wheel; the spar or round of a ladder.
Spoken (spōk'n), *pp.* of *Speak.*
Spokesman (spōks'man), *n.* one who speaks for others.
Spoliate (spō'le-āt), *v.* to pillage; to plunder; to rob.
Spoliation (spō-le-ā'shun), *n.* the act of plundering.

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Sponge (spunj), *n.* a porous marine substance; a tool for cleaning cannon bores; soft dough; — *v.* to wet or wipe with a sponge; to live by mean tricks.
Sponger (spun'jer), *n.* one who sponges; a mean parasite.
Sponginess (spun'je-nes), *n.* state of being soft and porous.
Sponsal (spon'sal), *a.* of or relating to marriage.
Sponsion (spon'shun), *n.* act of becoming security.
Sponsor (spon'ser), *n.* surety; baptismal godfather or godmother.
Spontaneity (spon-ta-nē'e-te), *n.* voluntariness.
Spontaneous (spon-tā'ne-us), *a.* voluntary; unforced.
Spool (spool), *n.* a hollow cylinder to reel thread on or from; — *v.* to wind on spools.
Spoon (spoon), *n.* an instrument for supping liquids.
Spoonful (spoon'ful), *n.* as much as a spoon will hold.
Sporadic (spō-rad'ik), *a.* applied to diseases which occur in single and scattered cases.
Spore (spōr), *n.* reproductive substance of a flowerless plant.
Sport (spōrt), *n.* play; mirth; — *v.* to play; to make merry.
Sportive (spōrt'iv), *a.* playful.
Sportsman (spōrts'man), *n.* one fond of hunting, &c.
Spot (spot), *n.* a stain; a blemish; a place — *v.* to maculate; to disgrace.
Spotless (spot'les), *a.* free from spots; pure; blameless.
Spousal (spow'zal), *a.* matrimonial; — *n. pl.* marriage.
Spouse (spowz), *n.* a married person; a husband or wife.
Spouseless (spowz'les), *a.* having no husband or wife.
Spout (spowt), *n.* a projecting mouth or pipe; — *v.* to throw or issue forcibly; to speak bombastically.
Sprain (sprān), *n.* unusual strain of the ligaments of the joints; — *v.* to overstrain the ligaments.
Sprawl (sprawl), *v.* to stretch out or struggle with the limbs; to fall or recline at length.
Spray (sprā), *n.* small drops of water scattered by the wind; a shoot or branch of a plant.
Spread (sprēd), *n.* extent; compass; expansion; — *v.* to propagate; to extend; to publish.
Spree (sprē), *n.* drinking carousal; a merry frolic.
Sprig (sprig), *n.* a small branch or spray; offspring.
Sprightliness (sprīt'le-nes), *n.* briskness; gayety.
Sprightly (sprīt'le), *a.* gay; lively; active; vigorous.
Spring (spring), *v.* to rise out of the ground; to arise; to start; to bound; — *v.* to fire, as a mine; to open a leak, as a ship; — *n.* a season of the year; a leap; a fountain; a source; elastic force.
Spring-halt (spring'hawlt), *n.* a lameness in horses.
Springing (spring'ing), *n.* act of leaping or issuing.
Spring-tide (spring'tīd), *n.* tide at new and full moon.
Spring-time (spring'tīm), *n.* the vernal season; time when plants spring up.
Springy (spring'e), *a.* containing springs; elastic.
Sprinkle (spring'kl), *v.* to scatter drops; to disperse.
Sprinkling (springk'ling), *n.* act of scattering.
Sprite (sprīt), *n.* a spirit; a shade.
Sprout (sprout), *v.* to germinate and shoot out; to bud; — *n.* shoot of a plant.
Spruce (sprūs), *a.* neat; trim; — *n.* an evergreen fir tree.
Spry (sprī), *a.* nimble; active; alert.
Spume (spūm), *n.* scum; froth; foam.
Spumiferous (spu-mif'er-us), *a.* producing foam.
Spun (spun), *a.* twisted.
Spunk (spungk), *n.* touch-wood; spirit; mettle.
Spunky (spungk'e), *a.* quick-spirited.
Spur (spur), *n.* an instrument to hasten the speed of horses; a projecting mountain; an incitement.
Spurious (spū're-us), *a.* not genuine; false; impure.
Spurn (spurn), *v.* to kick; to reject with contempt.
Spurt (spurt), *v.* to rush or issue out with force; to jet at intervals or suddenly; — *n.* a sudden, hurried effort.
Sputter (sput'ter), *v.* to speak hastily; to throw liquid in scattered drops.
Spy (spī), *n.* one who watches another's actions; a secret emissary; — *v.* to discover; to search.
Spy-glass (spī'glas), *n.* small telescope.
Squab (skwob), *n.* anything thick and soft; — *a.* fat; plump.
Squabble (skwob'l), *v.* to debate peevishly; — *n.* a wrangle.
Squad (skwod), *n.* a company; a small party for drill.
Squadron (skwod'run), *n.* part of a fleet; a body of troops in regular form.
Squalid (skwol'id), *a.* poverty-stricken; foul; dirty; filthy.
Squall (skwawl), *n.* a sudden gust of wind; a loud scream; — *v.* to scream harshly.
Squally (skwawl'e), *a.* windy; stormy; gusty.
Squaloid (skwā'loyd), *a.* resembling or pertaining to the shark family.
Squalor (skwol'er), *n.* filthiness; coarseness; foulness.
Squamose (skwā'mōs), *a.* scaly; covered with scales.
Squander (skwon'der), *v.* to dissipate; to spend lavishly.
Squanderer (skwon'der-er), *n.* a spendthrift.
Square (skwār), *a.* having four equal sides and right-angles; honest; fair; — *n.* a regular figure; an instrument; — *v.* to make square or equal; to multiply a number by itself; to take an attitude of defiance.
Squash (skwosh), *n.* something soft and crushed; a plant and its fruit; — *v.* to make into pulp.
Squashy (skwosh'e), *a.* like a squash; muddy.
Squat (skwot), *v.* to sit close to the ground; to settle on land without a title; — *n.* the posture of sitting on the hams; — *a.* cowering; short and thick.
Squatter (skwot'ter), *n.* one who settles on new land without title; one who squats.
Squaw (skwaw), *n.* an Indian word for wife.

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Squeak (skwēk), *v.* to utter a short, sharp, shrill sound.
Squeamish (skwēm'ish), *a.* nice; fastidious; scrupulous.
Squeamishness (skwēm'ish-nes), *n.* excessive niceness; fastidiousness.
Squeeze (skwēz), *v.* to embrace closely; to press; to oppress.
Squelch (skwelsh), *v.* to crush; — *n.* a heavy fall.
Squib (skwib), *n.* a firework; a witty expression; — *v.* to speak sarcastically.
Squint (skwint), *v.* to look obliquely or awry.
Squire (skwīr), *n.* same as esquire; — *v.* to escort; to attend on
Squirm (skwerm), *v.* to wind, twist, and struggle.
Squirt (skwert), *v.* to eject from a pipe; — *n.* a pipe to eject liquids.
Stab (stab), *v.* to pierce; to wound; — *n.* a wound.
Stability (sta-bil'e-te), *n.* firmness; immovability.
Stable (stā'bl), *a.* fixed; constant; durable; — *n.* a house for horses; — *v.* to keep in a stable.
Stack (stak), *n.* a pile of hay, grain, wood, &c.; a number of chimneys; — *v.* to pile in a heap.
Staddle (stad'dl), *n.* a staff; a support; a small tree.
Staff (staf), *n.* a stick for support or defense; 5 lines and 4 spaces, in music; certain officers attached to an army.
Stag (stag), *n.* a male red deer.
Stage (stāj), *n.* a platform; theater; a degree of advance.
Stage-coach (stāj'kōch), *n.* a traveling carriage.
Stage-player (stāj'plā-er), *n.* an actor on the stage.
Stagger (stag'ger), *v.* to reel.
Stagnancy (stag'nan-se), } *n.* state of be-
Stagnation (stag-nā'shun), } ing without motion; cessation of action; dulness.
Stagnant (stag'nant), *a.* not flowing; motionless; dull.
Stagnate (stag'nāt), *v.* to cease to flow; to grow dull.
Staid (stād), *a.* steady; grave.
Staidness (stād'nes), *n.* steadiness; regularity; gravity.
Stain (stān), *v.* to disgrace; to discolor; to spot; — *n.* a blot; disgrace; shame.
Stainless (stān'les), *a.* free from stains or reproach.
Stair (stār), *n.* a step.
Stair-case (stār'kās), *n.* a case or flight of stairs.
Stake (stāk), *n.* a sharpened stick of wood; wager; martyrdom; — *v.* to wager.
Stalactic (sta-lak'tik), *a.* of or resembling an icicle.
Stalactite (sta-lak'tīt), *n.* spar in form of an icicle.
Stalagmite (sta-lag'mīt), *n.* incrustation on the floor of caverns.
Stale (stāl), *a.* not fresh; worn out by age; — *n.* a long handle; — *v.* to pass urine.
Stalk (stawk), *n.* the stem of a plant; — *v.* to strut.
Stall (stawl), *n.* a place for a beast; a reserved seat; — *v.* to put or keep in a stall.
Stallion (stal'yun), *n.* a horse not castrated.
Stalwart (stawl'wert), *a.* large, tall, and strong; brave.
Stamen (stā'men), *n.* solids of the human body; fine threads that grow up within the flowers of plants.
Stamina (stam'e-na), *n.* the principal strength of anything.
Staminal (stam'e-nal), *a.* pertaining to stamens or stamina.
Stammer (stam'mer), *v.* to hesitate in speaking; to stutter.
Stamp (stamp), *v.* to strike with the foot; to mark; to coin money; — *n.* an instrument for making an impression; an official mark.
Stampede (stam-pēd'), *n.* a sudden fright and running of horses, cattle, &c.; any sudden panic.
Stanch (stänsh), *v.* to stop the flowing of blood; — *a.* firm; sound; constant; strong; steady.
Stanchion (stan'shun), *n.* a prop, post, or support.
Stand (stand), *v.* to be stationary; to stop; to erect; to persist; — *n.* a stop; difficulty; station; arms.
Standard (stand'ard), *n.* a staff with a flag; a test; a criterion; — *a.* legal; usual.
Standish (stand'ish), *n.* a case for pens, ink, &c.
Stannery (stan'ner-e), *a.* pertaining to tin mines or works; — *n.* a tin mine.
Stanza (stan'za), *n.* a staff or number of verses.
Staple (stā'pl), *n.* a bent piece of iron; principal production of a country; the thread of wool, cotton, and silk; raw material; main element.
Star (stär), *n.* luminous heavenly body; the mark [*].
Starboard (stär'bōrd), *n.* right side of a ship.
Starch (stärch), *n.* a substance to stiffen cloth.
Stare (stär), *v.* to look with eyes wide open; to gaze.
Star-gazer (stär'gāz-er), *n.* one who observes the stars.
Stark (stärk), *a.* stiff; gross; strong; — *ad.* wholly.
Starry (stär're), *a.* adorned with or resembling stars.
Start (stärt), *v.* to disturb suddenly; to commence; — *n.* a sudden motion; a quick spring; the outset.
Startle (stärt'l), *v.* to alarm suddenly; to frighten.
Startling (stärt'ling), *a.* dreadfully surprising.
Starvation (stär-vā'shun), *n.* extreme hunger or want.
Starve (stärv), *v.* to die of hunger or cold.
Starveling (stärv'ling), *n.* a lean, meager person.
State (stāt), *n.* condition; pomp; the community; civil power; — *v.* to express; to set forth.
Stated (stāt'ed), *a.* settled; established; occurring regularly.
Stateliness (stāt'le-nes), *n.* grandeur; loftiness.
Stately (stāt'le), *a.* august; lofty; — *ad.* majestically.
Statement (stāt'ment), *n.* recital or account of particulars.
State-room (stāt'room), *n.* an apartment in a ship, &c.
Statesman (stāts'man), *n.* one skilled in government.

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Statesmanship (stāts'man-ship), *n.* qualifications or skill of statesmen.
Statics (stat'iks), *n. pl.* the science of bodies at rest.
Station (stā'shun), *n.* situation; office; rank; stopping-place on a railroad; — *v.* to fix in a certain place.
Stational (stā'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to a station.
Stationary (stā'shun-er-e), *a.* fixed; not moving; settled.
Stationer (stā'shun-er), *n.* one who sells papers, pens, &c.
Stationery (stā'shun-er-e), *n.* articles sold by stationers.
Statistical (sta-tis'te-kal), *a.* pertaining to statistics.
Statistician (stat-is-tish'an), *n.* one skilled in statistics.
Statistics (sta-tis'tiks), *n. pl.* a collection of facts regarding the condition of a people or society.
Statuary (stat'ū-ar-e), *n.* art of carving figures from stone.
Statue (stat'ū), *n.* an image.
Statuesque (stat-ū-esk'), *a.* like a statue.
Stature (stat'ūr), *n.* the height or size of any one standing.
Status (stā'tus), *n.* standing or place; condition; rank.
Statute (stat'ūt), *n.* an act of the legislature; a law.
Statutory (stat'ū-to-re), *a.* enacted by statute.
Staunch (stawnsh), *a.* firm in principles; trusty; sound.
Stave (stāv), *n.* a thin piece of timber for casks; a verse; — *v.* to break a hole into; to push off; to delay; to support; to prop up.
Stay (stā), *v.* to remain in a place; to stop; — *n.* continuance; a prop; a fixed state.
Stays (stāz), *n. pl.* a bodice for females; support.
Stead (sted), *n.* place; room of another; turn.
Steadfast (sted'fast), *a.* firm; constant; resolute.
Steadfastness (sted'fast-nes), *n.* firmness of mind; resolution.
Steadiness (sted'e-nes), *n.* firmness of purpose; constancy.
Steady (sted'e), *a.* firm; uniform; — *v.* to support.
Steak (stāk), *n.* a slice of meat to fry or broil.
Steal (stēl), *v.* to take goods unlawfully; to slip away.
Stealth (stelth), *n.* act of stealing; theft; secret act.
Steam (stēm), *n.* the vapor of water; — *v.* to give off vapor; to expose to steam.
Steamboat (stēm'bōt), *n.* a ship propelled by steam.
Steam-engine (stēm'en-jin), *n.* an engine moved by steam.
Stearine (stē'a-rin), *n.* one of the principles of animal fat.
Steed (stēd), *n.* a horse of high mettle.
Steel (stēl), *n.* iron combined with carbon; — *v.* to edge with steel; to harden.
Steelyard (stēl'yārd), *n.* a balance for weighing.
Steep (stēp), *a.* difficult of ascent; precipitous; — *n.* a hill; — *v.* to soak; to imbue.
Steeple (stē'pl), *n.* a spire.
Steer (stēr), *n.* a young ox; — *v.* to direct; to guide.
Steerage (stēr'aj), *n.* the act of steering; the fore part of the ship.
Steersman (stērz'man), *n.* one who steers a ship.
Steganography (steg-a-nog'ra-fe), *n.* the art of writing in cipher.
Stegnotic (steg-not'ik), *a.* binding; constipating.
Stellar (stel'lar), *a.* relating to stars; full of stars.
Stelliferous (stel-lif'er-us), *a.* having or abounding with stars.
Stellular (stel'ū-lar), *a.* shaped like little stars.
Stem (stem), *n.* the stalk of a plant; stock of a family; race; the prow of a ship; — *v.* to put a stop to; to oppose.
Stench (stensh), *n.* stink; offensive odor.
Stencil (sten'sil), *n.* a cut-out pattern over which a color brush is passed.
Stenographer (sten-og'ra-fer), *n.* a shorthand writer.
Stenography (sten-og'ra-fe), *n.* art of writing short-hand.
Stentorian (sten-tō're-an), *a.* very loud sound of voice.
Step (step), *v.* to walk; to advance and retire; to erect a mast; — *n.* a pace; ascent; foot-print.
Step-child (step'child), *n.* a child by a former marriage.
Step-father (step'fä-ther), *n.* a father by marriage of one's mother.
Steppe (step), *n.* a vast plain in Europe or Asia.
Stercoraceous (ster-ko-rā'shus), *a.* pertaining to dung.
Stereography (stē-re-og'ra-fe), *n.* art of showing solids on a plane.
Stereometry (stē-re-om'e-tre), *n.* the art of measuring solid bodies.
Stereoscope (stē're-o-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for exhibiting pictures.
Stereotype (stē're-o-tip), *n.* a solid metallic plate for printing; — *a.* done on fixed types; — *v.* to form fixed types.
Sterile (ster'il), *a.* barren; unfruitful; unproductive.
Sterling (ster'ling), *a.* designating English money; genuine.
Stern (stern), *n.* the after part of a ship; — *a.* severe in look or manner; harsh.
Sternly (stern'le), *ad.* harshly; in a severe manner.
Sternmost (stern'mōst), *a.* farthest astern.
Sternness (stern'nes), *n.* rigor; severity; harshness.
Stethoscope (steth'o-skōp), *n.* an instrument used to distinguish sounds in the thorax.
Stevedore (stē've-dōr), *n.* one whose occupation is to load and unload vessels.
Stew (stū), *v.* to boil slowly; — *n.* meat stewed; confusion.
Steward (stū'ard), *n.* one who manages the affairs of another; a manager or attendant.
Stewardship (stū'ard-ship), *n.* office of a steward.
Sthenic (sthen'ik), *a.* attended with increase of vital action.
Stibial (stib'e-al), *a.* antimonial.
Stich (stik), *n.* a verse.
Stick (stik), *n.* a piece of wood; — *v.* to fix; to adhere; to stop; to stab; to thrust in.
Stickiness (stik'e-nes), *n.* quality of being sticky; tenacity.
Stickle (stik'l), *v.* to contend; to altercate; to mangle.

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Stickler (stik'ler), *n.* one who obstinately contends.
Sticky (stik'e), *a.* viscous; glutinous; tenacious.
Stiff (stif), *a.* unbending; stubborn; obstinate; rigid.
Stiffness (stif'nes), *n.* want of flexibility; formality.
Stifle (stī'fl), *v.* to smother; to suppress; to choke; — *n.* joint of a horse.
Stigma (stig'ma), *n.* a brand; mark of infamy; in botany, the top of a pistil.
Stigmatize (stig'ma-tiz), *v.* to set a mark of disgrace on.
Stile (stil), *n.* a step into a field; a pin on the face of a watch.
Stiletto (ste-let'o), *n.* a small dagger; an instrument for making holes.
Still (stil), *v.* to stop; to lull; to quiet; — *a.* silent; motionless; — *ad.* to this time; always; continually; after that; — *n.* an apparatus for distilling.
Still-born (stil'born), *a.* dead at birth; abortive.
Stilt (stilt), *n.* a piece of wood with a rest for the foot, used in walking.
Stimulant (stim'u-lant), *a.* increasing vital action; — *n.* a stimulating medicine.
Stimulate (stim'u-lāt), *v.* to excite; to rouse; to urge.
Stimulus (stim'u-lus), *n.* anything that rouses the mind or excites to action.
Sting (sting), *v.* to pain acutely; — *n.* acute pain.
Stingless (sting'les), *a.* having no sting; harmless.
Stingy (stin'je), *a.* niggardly; sordid; penurious.
Stink (stingk), *n.* a disagreeable smell.
Stint (stint), *n.* a limit; bound; task; — *v.* to restrain; to limit; to bound.
Stipend (stī'pend), *n.* settling wages; allowance; salary.
Stipendiary (stī-pen'de-a-re), *a.* receiving stipend.
Stipple (stip'pl), *v.* to engrave by means of dots.
Stipulate (stip'u-lāt), *v.* to bargain; to covenant.
Stipulation (stip-u-lā'shun), *n.* an agreement; a contract.
Stir (ster), *v.* to move; to rouse; to incite; — *n.* a tumult.
Stirrup (stir'up), *n.* an iron fastened to the saddle for the foot.
Stitch (stich), *v.* to sew; to join; — *n.* single pass of a needle; a sharp pain.
Stiver (stī'ver), *n.* a Dutch coin made of copper.
Stock (stok), *n.* body of a plant; lineage; a cravat; a log; a fund; capital; cattle; store.
Stockade (stok-ād'), *n.* a breastwork formed of stakes.
Stock-broker (stok'brōk-er), *n.* a dealer in stocks or shares.
Stockholder (stok'hōl-der), *n.* a proprietor of stocks or shares.
Stocking (stok'ing), *n.* a covering for the foot and leg.
Stocks (stoks), *n. pl.* public funds; a frame to confine the legs; rests for a ship.
Stock-still (stok'stil), *a.* perfectly still; motionless.
Stoic (stō'ik), *n.* one indifferent to pleasure or to pain.
Stoical (stō'e-kal), *a.* unfeeling; cold; indifferent.
Stoicism (stō'e-sizm), *n.* insensibility to pain, &c.
Stoker (stō'ker), *n.* one who attends the fire of a steam-engine.
Stole (stōl), *n.* a vestment.
Stolid (stol'id), *a.* dull; heavy; stupid; foolish.
Stolidity (stō-lid'e-te), *n.* stupidity; dulness of intellect.
Stomach (stum'ak), *n.* the organ of digestion; appetite.
Stomacher (stum'a-ker), *n.* ornament for the breast.
Stone (stōn), *n.* a concretion of earth or mineral matter; gem; testicle; morbid secretion in the bladder; a weight of 14 pounds; — *a.* made of or like stone; — *v.* to pelt or kill with stones.
Stone-fruit (stōn-frūt), *n.* fruit with a hard kernel.
Stone-ware (stōn'wār), *n.* potter's ware.
Stony (stōn'e), *a.* made of, or full of stones: hard.
Stood (stood), *pret.* of *Stand.*
Stool (stool), *n.* a seat without a back; evacuation.
Stoop (stoop), *v.* to bend; to yield; to submit; — *n.* a porch.
Stop (stop), *v.* to hinder; to impede; to close up; to suppress; to cease to go forward; — *n.* cessation of motion; pause; a point in writing.
Stoppage (stop'paj), *n.* a hinderance; obstruction.
Stopple (stop'pl), *n.* a plug.
Storage (stōr'aj), *n.* price of storing for safe keeping.
Store (stōr), *n.* a large quantity; abundance; a warehouse; — *v.* to furnish; to preserve.
Storehouse (stōr'hows), *n.* a warehouse or repository.
Storm (storm), *n.* a violent commotion of the air; assault; tempest; — *v.* to attack by force.
Stormy (storm'e), *a.* agitated with violent wind.
Story (stō're), *n.* history; a fib; a tale; part of a building; — *v.* to tell; to relate.
Stout (stowt), *a.* strong; lusty; corpulent; brave.
Stoutness (stowt'nes), *n.* strength; bulkiness.
Stove (stōv), *n.* a place for a fire; an iron case for heating.
Stow (stō), *v.* to lay up.
Stowage (stō'aj), *n.* act of stowing; room.
Straddle (strad'l), *v.* to walk widely; to stand or sit astride of.
Straggle (strag'gl), *v.* to ramble; to rove; to separate.
Straggler (strag'gler), *n.* one who straggles; a wanderer.
Straight (strāt), *a.* not crooked; upward; direct.
Straighten (strāt'n), *v.* to make straight.
Straightly (strāt'le), *ad.* not crookedly; strictly; closely.
Straightness (strāt'nes), *n.* directness; rectitude.
Straightway (strāt'wā), *ad.* immediately; at once.
Strain (strān), *v.* to stretch; to [illegible] filter; — *n.* a violent effort; [illegible]
Strainer (strān'er), *n.* [illegible] colander.

Strait (strāt), *a.* narrow; not crooked; strict; —*n.* a narrow pass; difficulty.
Straiten (strāt'n), *v.* to confine; to contract; to distress.
Strait-jacket (strāt'jak-et), *n.* a contrivance to restrain violent maniacs.
Straitness (strāt'nes), *n.* narrowness; poverty.
Strake (strāk), *n.* the tire of a wheel.
Stramineous (stra-min'e-us), *a.* straw-colored; strawy.
Strand (strand), *n.* shore or beach; one of the twists of a rope; —*v.* to drive or run aground, as a ship.
Strange (stranj), *a.* wonderful; foreign; unusual.
Strangeness (strāng'nes), *n.* oddness; singularity.
Stranger (stranj'er), *n.* a foreigner; a guest; a visitor.
Strangle (strang'gl), *v.* to suffocate; to choke.
Strangulation (strang-gu-lā'shun), *n.* suffocation.
Strangury (strang'gu-re), *n.* painful urination.
Strap (strap), *n.* a narrow strip of leather; a thong.
Strapping (strap'ping), *a.* large; lusty; well grown.
Strata (strā'ta), *n. pl.* beds; layers, as of stones.
Stratagem (strat'a-jem), *n.* artifice; trick; deceit.
Strategic (stra-tej'ik), *a.* pertaining to or done by strategy.
Strategist (strat'e-jist), *n.* one skilled in strategy.
Strategy (strat'e-je), *n.* the science of conducting complicated military movements.
Stratification (strat-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* forming into strata.
Stratify (strat'e-fi), *v.* to form or lay into beds or layers.
Stratocracy (stra-tok'ra-se), *n.* military government.
Stratography (stra-tog'ra-fe), *n.* description of what belongs to an army.
Straw (straw), *n.* a stalk of grain, &c.; —*v.* to spread.
Strawberry (straw'ber-re), *n.* a creeping plant and fruit.
Stray (strā), *v.* to wander.
Streak (strēk), *n.* a mark of color; a stripe; —*v.* to stripe.
Streaky (strēk'e), *a.* striped.
Stream (strēm), *n.* a running water; a river; —*v.* to move; to flow; to pour.
Streamer (strēm'er), *n.* a flag.
Streamlet (strēm'let), *n.* a little stream.
Street (strēt), *n.* a road; a way.
Strength (strength), *n.* power to act; force; vigor.
Strengthen (strength'en), *v.* to make strong; to invigorate.
Strenuous (stren'u-us), *a.* energetic; vigorous; active.
Stress (stres), *n.* force; importance; compulsion; ascent.
Stretch (strech), *v.* to spread; to expand; —*n.* extent; effort; reach; direction.
Stretcher (strech'er), *n.* one who or that which stretches; a piece of timber; a litter.
Strew (strū), *v.* to scatter.
Striated (strī'āt-ed), *a.* marked with small lines; streaked.
Stricken (strik'n), *pp.* *Struck.*
Strict (strikt), *a.* severe; close; rigid; not loose or lax.
Strictness (strikt'nes), *n.* severity; rigor; exactness.
Stricture (strikt'ūr), *n.* contraction; criticism; censure.
Stride (strīd), *n.* a long step.
Stridulous (strid'u-lus), *a.* hissing; creaking.
Strife (strīf), *n.* contention; discord; quarrel; rivalship.
Strike (strīk), *v.* to give a blow; to hit with force; to lower; to surrender; —*n.* a leaving of work for higher wages.
Striking (strīk'ing), *a.* affecting; impressive; forcible.
String (string), *n.* a slender line; a series; things filed.
Stringent (strinj'ent), *a.* binding strongly; urgent.
Stringy (string'e), *a.* ropy; fibrous; viscid.
Strip (strip), *v.* to make naked or bare; to deprive; to peel; —*n.* a narrow space.
Stripe (strip), *n.* a variegated line; a lash.
Stripling (strip'ling), *n.* a young man; a youth.
Strive (strīv), *v.* to endeavor earnestly; to struggle.
Stroke (strōk), *n.* a blow; a touch; masterly effort.
Stroll (strōl), *v.* to rove; to ramble; to wander on foot; —*n.* a walk taken leisurely.
Stroller (strōl'er), *n.* one who strolls; a vagabond.
Strong (strong), *a.* having great power; robust.
Stronghold (strong'hōld), *n.* a fortress; a fastness.
Strop (strop), *n.* a strip or substance to sharpen razors on.
Strophe (strō'fe), *n.* a kind of ancient song or dance; a stanza.
Stroud (strowd), *n.* a kind of coarse blanket.
Structural (struk'tūr-al), *a.* pertaining to structure.
Structure (struk'tūr), *n.* form; frame; an edifice.
Struggle (strug'gl), *v.* to strive; to endeavor; —*n.* vigorous effort; agony.
Strum (strum), *v.* to play a musical instrument badly.
Strumpet (strum'pet), *n.* a prostitute.
Strut (strut), *n.* to walk affectedly; —*n.* a pompous or affected stride.
Strychnine (strik'nīn), *n.* a poisonous vegetable alkaloid.
Stub (stub), *n.* the stump of a tree; anything short and thick.
Stubble (stub'bl), *n.* stumps and roots of rye, wheat, &c., left after reaping.
Stubborn (stub'born), *a.* inflexible; obstinate; rigid.
Stucco (stuk'kō), *n.* a kind of plaster; —*v.* to plaster with stucco.
Stuck (stuk), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Stick.*
Stud (stud), *n.* piece of timber; an ornamental knob; a set of horses; a button; a nail.
Student (stū'dent), *n.* one who studies; a learner.
Studied (stud'id), *a.* premeditated; well considered.
Studio (stū'de-o), *n.* an artist's workshop or study.
Studious (stū'de-us), *a.* given to study; diligent; thoughtful; busy.

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Study (stud'e), *n.* mental application to books, &c.; subject of attention; a room for study; — *v.* to apply the mind; to consider attentively.
Stuff (stuf), *n.* woven fabrics; mass of matter; furniture; — *v.* to fill; to crowd; to cram.
Stuffing (stuf'fing), *n.* that which is used for filling; seasoning for baked meats.
Stultify (stul'te-fī), *v.* to render or prove foolish.
Stumble (stum'bl), *v.* to trip in walking; to err; to light on by chance; — *n.* a false step; a blunder.
Stumbling-block (stum'bling-blok), *n.* anything that causes one to stumble.
Stump (stump), *n.* the stub of a tree or limb; — *v.* to lop; to curtail; to walk clumsily; to deliver electioneering speeches.
Stun (stun), *v.* to make senseless; to surprise completely.
Stunt (stunt), *v.* to hinder from growth or increase.
Stupe (stūp), *v.* to foment.
Stupefaction (stū-pe-fak'shun), *n.* insensibility; stupidity.
Stupefy (stū'pe-fī), *v.* to make stupid or senseless; to blunt.
Stupendous (stu-pen'dus), *a.* astonishing; wonderful.
Stupid (stū'pid), *a.* deficient in understanding; dull.
Stupidity (stu-pid'e-te), *n.* dulness; stupidness.
Stupor (stū'por), *n.* torpor; insensibility; dulness.
Sturdy (stur'de), *a.* stout; hardy; strong; obstinate.
Sturgeon (ster'jun), *n.* a kind of fish.
Stutter (stut'ter), *v.* to speak imperfectly; to stammer.
Sty (stī), *n.* an inclosure for swine; a small tumor on the edge of the eye-lid.
Stygian (stij'e-an), *a.* pertaining to Styx; infernal; dark.
Style (stīl), *n.* manner; title; pin of a dial; filament of a pistil; — *v.* to call; to name; to designate.
Stylish (stīl'ish), *a.* showy; fashionable.
Stylate (stī'lāt), *a.* pointed.
Stylography (stī-log'ra-fe), *n.* art of tracing lines on cards, &c.
Styptic (stip'tik), *a.* that which stops bleeding.
Suasible (swa'ze-bl), *a.* that may be persuaded.
Suasion (swā'zhun), *n.* act of persuading.
Suasive (swā'siv), *a.* tending to persuade or advise.
Suavity (swav'e-te), *n.* sweetness; pleasantness.
Subacid (sub-as'id), *a.* moderately acid or sour.
Subacrid (sub-ak'rid), *a.* moderately pungent or acrid.
Subaerial (sub-a-ē're-al), *a.* beneath the sky.
Subagent (sub-ā'jent), *n.* an under-agent.
Subaltern (sub-al'tern), *n.* an inferior officer.
Subalternate (sub-awl-ter'nāt), *a.* succeeding by turns.
Subangular (sub ang'gu-ler), *a.* slightly angular.
Subaqueous (sub-ā'kwē-us), *a.* being or lying under water.
Subcaudal (sub-kaw'dal), *a.* beneath the tail.
Subclass (sub-klas'), *n.* a subordinate class.
Subcommittee (sub-kom-mit'tē), *n.* an under committee.
Subcontract (sub-kon'trakt), *n.* an under contract.
Subdivision (sub-de-vizh'un), *n.* division of a part.
Subduable (sub-dū'a-bl), *a.* that may be subdued.
Subduce (sub-dūs'), *v.* to withdraw; to subtract.
Subdue (sub-dū'), *v.* to overcome; to conquer; to tame.
Subeditor (sub-ed'e-ter), *n.* an assistant editor.
Suberous (sū'ber-us), *a.* having a corky texture.
Subgranular (sub-gran'u-ler), *a.* somewhat granular.
Subjacent (sub-jā'sent), *a.* being under or lower.
Subject (sub'jekt), *a.* being under authority; exposed; liable; — *n.* one who is under the power of another; a matter in discussion.
Subject (sub-jekt'), *v.* to bring under; to subdue.
Subjection (sub-jek'shun), *n.* act of subjecting; state of being under control.
Subjective (sub-jek'tiv), *a.* relating to the subject.
Subjectivity (sub-jek-tiv'e-te), *n.* state of having existence in the mind.
Subjoin (sub-join'), *v.* to add at the end; to affix.
Subjugate (sub'ju-gāt), *v.* to conquer; to subdue.
Subjunction (sub-junk'shun), *n.* act of subjoining.
Subjunctive (sub-junk'tiv), *a.* added to something before said or written.
Sublet (sub-let'), *v.* to let, as one tenant to another.
Sublimate (sub'le-māt), *v.* to refine by heat; to elevate.
Sublimation (sub-le-mā'shun), *n.* the act of bringing solids to a state of vapor and condensing it.
Sublime (sub-līm'), *a.* high; lofty; majestic.
Sublimity (sub-lim'e-te), *n.* loftiness of style or sentiment.
Sublunary (sub'lu-na-re), *a.* terrestrial; earthly.
Submarine (sub-ma-rēn'), *a.* under the sea; submerged.
Submerge (sub-merj'), *v.* to plunge under water; to drown.
Submergence (sub-mer'jens), *n.* act of putting, or state of being, under water.
Submersion (sub-mer'shun), *n.* act of putting under water.
Submission (sub-mish'un), *n.* a yielding to; resignation; obedience.
Submissive (sub-mis'siv), *a.* yielding; compliant.
Submit (sub-mit'), *v.* to yield; to refer; to surrender.
Subnarcotic (sub-nar-kot'ik), *a.* slightly narcotic.
Subnascent (sub-nas'sent), *a.* growing underneath.
Suboctave (sub-ok'tāv), *a.* containing one part of eight.
Subordinacy (sub-or'de-na-se), *n.* state of being inferior.
Subordinate (sub-or'de-nāt), *a.* inferior; subject.

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Subordination (sub-or-de-nā'shun), *n.* subjection; inferiority.
Suborn (sub-orn'), *v.* to procure by false means.
Subornation (sub-or-nā'shun), *n.* act of causing a person to take a false oath.
Subovate (sub-ō'vāt), *a.* nearly egg-shaped.
Subpœna (sub-pē'na), *n.* a summons for witnesses.
Subquadrate (sub-kwod'rāt), *a.* nearly square.
Subscribe (sub-skrīb'), *v.* to attest; to assent.
Subscriber (sub-skrīb'er), *n.* one who subscribes.
Subscription (sub-skrip'shun), *n.* the signing of a name; sum subscribed; attestation.
Subsequence (sub'se-kwens), *n.* the state of following.
Subsequently (sub'se-kwent-le), *ad.* in time following.
Subserve (sub-serv'), *v.* to serve instrumentally.
Subservient (sub-serv'e-ent), *a.* useful to promote.
Subside (sub-sīd'), *v.* to sink; to tend downward.
Subsidence (sub'si-dens), *n.* act of sinking or settling.
Subsidiary (sub-sid'e-ar-e), *a.* assistant; —*n.* an auxiliary.
Subsidize (sub'se-dīz), *v.* to furnish with a subsidy.
Subsidy (sub'se-de), *n.* aid in money; supply granted.
Subsist (sub-sist'), *v.* to continue; to live; to maintain with food, &c.
Subsistence (sub-sist'ens), *n.* real being; the means of support.
Subsoil (sub'soil), *n.* soil between the surface and base.
Substance (sub'stans), *n.* a being; essential part; matter; body; goods; property.
Substantial (sub-stan'shal), *a.* real; solid; strong.
Substantiality (sub-stan-she-al'e-te), *n.* materiality.
Substantiate (sub-stan'she-āt), *v.* to confirm by proof.
Substantive (sub'stan-tiv), *a.* noting existence; real; —*n.* the name of anything.
Substitute (sub'ste-tūt), *n.* a person or thing put in place of another.
Substitution (sub-ste-tū'shun), *n.* act of putting in place of another.
Substratum (sub-strā'tum). *a.* a layer under something; that which is laid under.
Substruction (sub-struk'shun), *n.* an underbuilding.
Subtenant (sub-ten'ant), *n.* an under-tenant.
Subtend (sub-tend'), *v.* to extend underneath.
Subterfluent (sub-ter'flū-ent), *a.* flowing beneath.
Subterfuge (sub'ter-fūj), *n.* an evasion; a trick; a shift.
Subterranean (sub-ter-rā'ne-an), *a.* lying under the surface of the earth; underground.
Subtile (sub'til), *a.* fine drawn; piercing; acute.
Subtilize (sub'til-īz), *v.* to make thin; to refine.
Subtilty (sub'til-te), *n.* artfulness; cunning.
Subtle (sut'l), *a.* sly; artful.
Subtract (sub-trakt'), *v.* to withdraw; to deduct.
Subtraction (sub-trak'shun), *n.* the act of taking a sum or part from the rest; a withdrawing.
Subtrahend (sub'tra-hend), *n.* the number to be subtracted.
Subulate (sū'bu-lāt), *a.* shaped like an awl.
Suburban (sub-ur'ban), *a.* relating to or being in the suburbs.
Suburbs (sub'erbz), *n. pl.* the outposts or confines of a city.
Subvention (sub-ven'shun), *n.* act of coming under; a subsidy.
Subversion (sub-ver'shun), *n.* entire overthrow; ruin.
Subvert (sub-vert'), *v.* to overturn; to overthrow; to ruin; to pervert.
Subway (sub'wā), *n.* an underground way.
Succeed (suk-sēd'), *v.* to follow or come after; to prosper.
Success (suk-ses'), *n.* prosperity; favorable result.
Successful (suk-ses'ful), *a.* prosperous; fortunate.
Succession (suk-sesh'un), *n.* a lineage; a series; order of events.
Successive (suk-ses'siv), *a.* following in regular order.
Successor (suk-ses'or), *n.* one who follows another.
Succinct (suk-singkt'), *a.* shortened; concise; brief.
Succor (suk'kur), *v.* to relieve; to assist; to aid; — *n.* aid; relief.
Succotash (suk'ko-tash), *n.* food made of green corn and beans.
Succulent (suk'ku-lent), *a.* juicy; moist; full of juice.
Succumb (suk-kumb'), *v.* to sink under difficulty; to yield.
Succussion (suk'kush'un), *n.* act of shaking.
Such (such), *a.* of like kind.
Suck (suk), *v.* to imbibe; to draw from, with the mouth.
Sucker (suk'er), *n.* one who or that which sucks.
Suckle (suk'l), *v.* to give suck to; to nurse at the breast.
Suckling (suk'ling), *n.* an unweaned animal; an infant.
Suction (suk'shun), *n.* act of sucking in.
Sudatory (sū-da-to-re), *a.* sweating.
Sudden (sud'en), *a.* happening without notice; hasty.
Suddenly (sud'en-le), *ad.* unexpectedly; rashly.
Suddenness (sud'en-nes), *n.* a coming unexpectedly.
Sudorific (sū-dor-if'ik), *a.* promoting sweat.
Suds (sudz), *n.* soapy water.
Sue (sū), *v.* to seek for, in law; to request; to petition.
Suet (sū'et), *n.* fat of a beast.
Suffer (suf'fer), *v.* to feel or bear what is painful; to allow; to tolerate; to bear patiently.
Sufferable (suf'fer-a-bl), *a.* that may be endured.
Sufferance (suf'fer-ans), *n.* permission; patience.
Sufferer (suf'fer-er), *n.* one who endures pain or loss.
Suffering (suf'fer-ing), *n.* act of bearing pain or loss.
Suffice (suf'fis'), *v.* to be equal to; to satisfy; to be enough.
Sufficient (suf-fish'ent), *a.* enough; ample; adequate.
Sufficiency (suf-fish'en-se), *n.* necessary qualification.

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Suffix (suf'fiks), *n.* a letter or syllable annexed.
Suffocate (suf'fo-kāt), *v.* to choke; to stifle; to smother.
Suffocation (suf'fō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of choking or stifling.
Suffrage (suf'frāj), *n.* a vote or voice in voting; aid; support.
Suffuse (suf-fūz'), *v.* to overspread or cover.
Sugar (shūg'ar), *n.* a sweet substance made from the sugar-cane, &c.
Suggest (sug-jest'), *v.* to intimate; to hint.
Suggestion (sug-jest'yun), *n.* hint; proposal.
Suggestive (sug-jest'iv), *a.* containing a hint.
Suicide (sū'e-sid), *n.* self-murder; a self-murderer.
Suit (sūt), *n.* a set; petition; courtship; action at law; — *v.* to fit or be fitted; to please.
Suitable (sūt'a-bl), *a.* fit; proper; agreeable; becoming.
Suite (swēt), *n.* a retinue.
Suitor (sūt'er), *n.* one who sues; a petitioner; a lover.
Sulcate (sul'kāt), *a.* furrowed or grooved.
Sulky (sul'ke), *a.* sullen; morose; a light carriage.
Sullen (sul'len), *a.* morose; obstinate; gloomy; dismal.
Sully (sul'le), *v.* to soil; to tarnish; to spot; to dishonor.
Sulphate (sul'fāt), *n.* a compound of sulphuric acid and a base.
Sulphur (sul'fur), *n.* a yellow mineral substance; brimstone.
Sulphuret (sul'fu-ret), *n.* a mixture of sulphur with an earth, metal, or alkali.
Sulphuric (sul-fū'rik), *a.* pertaining to sulphur.
Sultan (sul'tan), *n.* title of the Turkish emperor.
Sultana (sul-tā'na), *n.* title of the Turkish empress.
Sultriness (sul'tre-nes), *n.* state of being hot or close.
Sultry (sul'tre), *n.* very hot and close.
Sum (sum), *n.* the whole of anything; total; substance; exercise in arithmetic.
Summary (sum'ma-re), *a.* short; concise; — *n.* an abstract; abridgment.
Summer (sum'mer), *n.* the hot season; — *v.* to pass the summer.
Summit (sum'mit), *n.* the top; the highest point or degree.
Summon (sum'mun), *v.* to call or cite by authority.
Sumptuary (sump'tū-er-e), *a.* regulating expenses.
Sumptuous (sump'tū-us), *a.* costly; expensive; splendid.
Sun (sun), *n.* the luminary which gives light and heat.
Sunbeam (sun'bēm), *n.* a ray of light from the sun.
Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath.
Sunder (sun'der), *v.* to divide; to part; to separate.
Sun-dial (sun'dī-al), *n.* a marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.
Sundry (sun'dre), *a.* more than one or two.
Sunrise (sun'rīz), *n.* first appearance of the sun.
Sunset (sun'set), *n.* the disappearance of the sun; evening.
Sun-stroke (sun'strōk), *n.* a nervous disease from exposure to the sun's heat.
Sup (sup), *v.* to eat the evening meal; — *n.* a draught; a sip.
Superable (sū'per-a-bl), *a.* that may be overcome.
Superabundant (sū-per-a-bun'dant), *a.* being more than is enough; copious.
Superadd (sū-per-ad'), *v.* to add over and above.
Superannuated (sū-per-an'u-āt-ed), *a.* disqualified by age.
Superb (su-perb'), *a.* grand; magnificent; stately; showy.
Supercargo (sū-per-kär'go), *n.* one who has the care or sale of a cargo.
Supercharge (sū-per-chärj'), *v.* to place one bearing on another.
Supercilious (sū-per-sil'e-us), *a.* dictatorial; arrogant.
Supereminent (sū-per-em'e-nent), *a.* eminent in a very high degree.
Superessential (sū-per-es-sen'shal), *a.* essential; above others.
Superexalt (sū-per-eg-zawlt'), *v.* to exalt greatly.
Superexcellent (sū-per-ek'sel-lent), *a.* very excellent.
Superexcrescence (sū-per-eks-kres'ens), *n.* a superfluous growth.
Superficial (sū-per-fish'al), *a.* being on the surface; shallow; not profound.
Superficies (sū-per-fish'ēz), *n.* surface; exterior part.
Superfine (sū-per-fin'), *a.* surpassing in fineness.
Superfluity (sū-per-flū'e-te), *n.* over-abundance.
Superfluous (sū-per'flu-us), *a.* more than sufficient.
Superheat (sū-per-hēt'), *v.* to heat to excess.
Superhuman (sū-per-hū'man), *a.* more than human.
Superimpose (sū-per-im-pōz'), *v.* to lay on something else.
Superincumbent (sū-per-in-kum'bent), *a.* resting or pressing on something else.
Superinduce (sū-per-in-dūs'), *v.* to bring in as an addition.
Superintend (sū-per-in-tend'), *v.* to oversee; to manage.
Superintendent (sū-per-in-tend'ent), *n.* a director; a manager.
Superior (su-pē're-or), *a.* preferable; more exalted; — *n.* one higher or more advanced.
Superiority (su-pe-re-or'e-te), *n.* ascendency; preference.
Superlative (sū-per'la-tiv), *a.* being of the highest degree.
Superlunar (sū-per-lū'ner), *a.* above the moon.
Supermundane (sū-per-mun'dān), *a.* above the world.
Supernal (su-per'nal), *a.* placed above; celestial.
Supernatural (sū-per-nat'ū-ral), *a.* beyond nature.
Supernumerary (sū-per-nū'mer-er-e), *a.* above the number necessary; — *n.* a person or thing extra.
Superpose (sū-per-pōz'), *v.* to lay or be placed upon.
Superscribe (sū-per-skrīb'), *v.* to write on the outside of.
Superscription (sū-per-skrip'shun), *n.* a writing on the outside.
Supersede (sū-per-sēd'), *v.* to set aside; to make void.

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Superstition (sū-per-stish'un), *n.* false devotion or worship; excessive credulity; faith in omens.
Superstitious (sū-per-stish'us), *a.* addicted to superstition; fanciful.
Superstructure (sū-per-struk'tūr), *n.* anything built or erected on something else.
Supervene (sū-per-vēn'), *v.* to come upon; to happen to.
Supervise (sū-per-vīz'), *v.* to superintend; to overlook.
Supervisor (sū-per-vīz'or), *n.* an overseer; an inspector.
Supine (sū'pīn'), *a.* having the face upward; heedless; negligent; indolent.
Supplant (sup-plant'), *v.* to displace by stratagem.
Supple (sup'pl), *a.* pliable; flexible; fawning.
Supplement (sup'ple-ment), *n.* an addition.
Supplementary (sup-ple-ment'ar-e), *a.* additional.
Suppletive (sup'ple-tiv), *a.* supplying deficiencies.
Suppliant (sup'ple-ant), *a.* entreating; beseeching.
Supplicant (sup'ple-kant), *n.* one who supplicates.
Supplicate (sup'ple-kāt), *v.* to entreat by earnest prayer; to offer supplication.
Supplication (sup-ple-kā'shun), *n.* humble petition.
Supplier (sup-plī'er), *n.* one who supplies.
Supply (sup-plī'), *v.* to fill or furnish what is wanted; — *n.* sufficiency; relief of want.
Support (sup-pōrt'), *n.* the act of upholding; a prop; maintenance; aid; help.
Supporter (sup-pōrt'er), *n.* one who or that which supports.
Supposable (sup-pō'za-bl), *a.* that may be supposed.
Suppose (sup-pōz'), *v.* to assume without proof; to imagine, or believe.
Supposition (sup-po-zish'un), *n.* something supposed; conjecture.
Suppositional (sup-po-zish'un-al), *a.* conjectural.
Suppositive (sup-poz'e-tiv), *a.* including or implying supposition.
Suppress (sup-pres'), *v.* to overpower; to crush; to restrain; to conceal; to stifle.
Suppression (sup-presh'un), *n.* act of suppressing; stoppage.
Suppressive (sup-pres'iv), *a.* tending to suppress.
Suppressor (sup-pres'er), *n.* one who suppresses.
Suppurate (sup'pū-rāt), *v.* to generate pus or matter.
Suppuration (sup-pū-rā'shun), *n.* the process of producing matter, as in a sore.
Supramundane (su-pra-mun'dān), *a.* situated above the world.
Supremacy (sū-prem'a-se), *n.* highest authority or power.
Supreme (sū-prēm'), *a.* highest; greatest; most excellent; — *n.* the highest and greatest Being; God.
Supremely (sū-prēm'le), *ad.* in the highest degree.
Sural (sū'ral), *a.* pertaining to the calf of the leg.
Surcharge (sur-chärj'), *v.* to overcharge; to overload.
Surcingle (sur'sing-gl), *n.* a band to fasten a saddle.
Surcoat (sur'kōt), *n.* a short overcoat.
Surd (surd), *a.* incommensurable.
Sure (shūr), *a.* not liable to fail; certain; confident.
Surety (shūr'te), *n.* security against loss; a bondsman.
Surf (surf), *n.* a swell and foam of the waves of the sea.
Surface (sur'fas), *n.* the upper side or face of a thing; the outside.
Surfeit (sur'fit), *n.* excess in eating and drinking.
Surge (surj), *n.* a large wave or rising billow; — *v.* to swell and roll, as waves.
Surgeon (sur'jun), *n.* one who professes surgery.
Surgery (sur'jer-e), *n.* the art of healing external injuries and diseases by manual operations.
Surly (sur'le), *a.* morose.
Surmise (sur-mīz'), *v.* to imagine; — *n.* suspicion.
Surmount (sur-mownt'), *v.* to rise above; to conquer.
Surmountable (sur-mownt'a-bl), *a.* that may be overcome.
Surname (sur'nām), *n.* a family name added to the baptismal name.
Surpass (sur-pas'), *v.* to excel; to go beyond; to exceed.
Surpassing (sur-pas'ing), *a.* excelling others.
Surplice (sur'plis), *n.* a clergyman's long, white robe.
Surplus (sur'plus), *n.* excess beyond what is wanted.
Surprise (sur-prīz'), *n.* wonder suddenly excited; — to take unawares; to astonish.
Surrender (sur-ren'der), *v.* to yield; to deliver up.
Surreptitious (sur-rep-tish'us), *a.* done by stealth.
Surrogate (sur'rō-gāt), *n.* an officer who has the probate of wills.
Surround (sur-rownd'), *v.* to encompass; to inclose.
Surtout (sur-tōōt'), *n.* an overcoat.
Surveillance (sur-vāl'yans), *n.* oversight; watch.
Survey (sur-vā'), *v.* to oversee; to measure and estimate.
Survey (sur'vā), *n.* a prospect; a view; measure.
Surveyor (sur-vā'er), *n.* one who measures land; an inspector.
Survival (sur-vīv'al), *n.* living after another.
Survive (sur-vīv), *v.* to live after the death of another.
Survivor (sur-vīv'-er), *n.* one who outlives another.
Susceptibility (sus-sep-te-bil'-e-te), *n.* the quality of admitting impressions.
Susceptible (sus-sep'te-bl), *a.* capable of admitting.
Susceptive (sus-sep'tiv), *a.* readily admitting.
Suspect (sus-pekt'), *v.* to imagine; to mistrust.
Suspend (sus-pend'), *v.* to hang; to delay.
Suspenders (sus-pend'ers), *n. pl.* straps for holding up trousers; braces.
Suspense (sus-pens'), *n.* state of uncertainty; doubt.
Suspension (sus-pen'shun), *n.* act of hanging up; cessation for a time.
Suspensory (sus-pen'so-re), *a.* that suspends; doubtful.
Suspicion (sus-pish'un), *n.* the act of suspecting.

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Suspicious (sus-pish'us), *a.* apt to suspect; liable to suspicion.
Suspiral (sus-pīr'al), *n.* a breathing hole or vent.
Suspiration (sus-pe-rā'shun), *n.* a long breath; a sigh.
Sustain (sus-tān'), *v.* to bear; to maintain; to uphold.
Sustainment (sus-tān'ment), *n.* act of sustaining.
Sustenance (sus'te-nans), *n.* support of life.
Sutler (sut'ler), *n.* one who sells provisions in a camp.
Suttee (sut-tē'), *n.* a widow in India who is burnt on the funeral pile of her husband.
Swab (swob), *n.* a mop for cleaning floors.
Swaddle (swod'dl), *v.* to bind; to swathe.
Swag (swag), *v.* to sink down by its own weight.
Swagger (swag'ger), *v.* to boast; to brag noisily; to bully.
Swaggy (swag'ge), *a.* hanging or leaning down.
Swain (swān), *n.* a rustic youth; a peasant.
Swale (swāl), *n.* a valley or low place; shade.
Swallow (swol'lō), *n.* a migratory bird; — *v.* take down the throat; to absorb.
Swamp (swomp), *n.* wet, soft, spongy ground; a bog.
Swampy (swomp'e), *a.* consisting of, or like swamp.
Swan (swon), *n.* a large water-fowl.
Swap (swop), *v.* to exchange; to barter; — *n.* a blow.
Sward (swawrd), *n.* grassy surface of land; green turf.
Swarm (swawrm), *n.* a multitude; a cluster of bees.
Swarthy (swawrth'e), *a.* of a dark or dusky hue; tawny.
Swash (swosh), *n.* an oval figure; — *v.* to bluster.
Swath (swawth), *n.* a line or row of grass cut down.
Swathe (swāth), *v.* to bind with a cloth; — *n.* a bandage.
Sway (swā), *v.* to move; to govern; to influence; — *n.* rule; command; power.
Sweal (swēl), *v.* to melt wastefully away; to singe.
Swear (swār), *v.* to appeal solemnly to God for the truth of what is stated; to take an oath; to use profane language.
Swearer (swār'er), *n.* one who uses profane language.
Sweat (swet), *n.* wet or moisture from the skin; — *v.* to perspire; to toil.
Sweep (swēp), *v.* to clean with a brush; to pass along; to fetch a long stroke; — *n.* act of sweeping; range of any turning body; a large oar.
Sweepings (swēp'ingz), *n. pl.* what is swept together.
Sweepstakes (swēp'stāks), *n. pl.* money won at a race.
Sweet (swēt), *a.* grateful to the palate; fresh; pure.
Sweet-brier (swēt'brī-er), *n.* a shrub of the rose kind.
Sweeten (swēt'n), *v.* to make or grow sweet.
Sweetheart (swēt'hart), *n.* a lover; one beloved.
Sweetly (swēt'le), *ad.* with sweetness; delightfully.
Sweetmeats (swēt'mēts), *n.* confections made of sugar.
Swell (swel), *v.* to grow larger; to expand or increase; — *n.* extension of bulk.
Swelling (swel'ling), *n.* protuberance; a tumor.
Swelter (swel'ter), *v.* to be pained with heat.
Swerve (swerv), *v.* to deviate; to rove; to wander.
Swift (swift), *a.* quick; ready.
Swiftness (swift'nes), *n.* rapid motion; celerity.
Swig (swig), *v.* to drink greedily; — *n.* a large draught.
Swill (swil), *v.* to drink greedily; — *n.* drink for pigs.
Swim (swim), *v.* to float; to move in water; to be dizzy.
Swimmer (swim'mer), *n.* one who or that which swims.
Swimming (swim'ming), *n.* act of moving in water.
Swindle (swin'dl), *v.* to defraud with artifice; to cheat.
Swindler (swin'dler), *n.* a cheat; an impostor.
Swing (swing), *v.* to vibrate; to sway when suspended; — *n.* the act of swinging; an apparatus to swing on.
Swingle (swing'gl), *v.* to clean or dress by beating.
Swine (swīn), *n. sing.* and *pl.* a pig; hogs collectively.
Swinge (swinj), *v.* to beat soundly; to whip.
Switch (swich), *n.* a flexible rod or twig; a movable rail; — *v.* to strike with a flexible rod.
Swivel (swiv'l), *n.* a ring or link that turns on a pin or neck.
Swollen (swōln), *pp.* of *Swell.*
Swoon (swoon), *v.* to faint.
Swop (swop), *v.* see *Swap.*
Swoop (swoop), *v.* to catch on the wing; to catch up.
Sword (sōrd), *n.* an offensive weapon with a long blade.
Swung (swung), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Swing.*
Sycamore (sik'a-mōr), *n.* the plane-tree; a button-wood.
Sycophancy (sik'o-fan-se), *n.* servile flattery; servility.
Sycophant (sik'o-fant), *n.* a mean flatterer; a parasite.
Syllabication (sil-lab-e-kā'shun), *n.* act of forming or dividing into syllables.
Syllable (sil'la-bl), *n.* as much of a word as can be uttered by one effort.
Syllabus (sil'la-bus), *n.* an abstract of a discourse.
Syllogism (sil'lo-jizm), *n.* argument of three propositions.
Syllogize (sil'lo-jiz), *v.* to reason by syllogisms.
Sylph (silf), *n.* a kind of fairy; an imaginary being.
Sylvan (sil'van), *a.* woody; pertaining to the woods.
Symbol (sim'bol), *n.* a type; emblem; memorial rites.
Symbolical (sim-bol'e-kal), *a.* typical; representative.
Symbolize (sim'bol-iz), *v.* to express by symbols.
Symmetrical (sim-met're-kal), *a.* having due proportion.
Symmetry (sim'me-tre), *n.* adaptation of parts to each other; harmony.

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Sympathetic (sim-pa-thet'ik), *a.* susceptible of sympathy.
Sympathize (sim'pa-thīz), *v.* to feel with another.
Sympathy (sim'pa-the), *n.* fellow-feeling; compassion.
Symphony (sim'fo-ne), *n.* unison or harmony of sounds; a musical composition.
Symphonious (sim-fō'ne-us), *a.* agreeing in sound.
Symposium (sim-pō'ze-um), *n.* a merry feast.
Symptom (simp'tum), *n.* a sign; a token; indication.
Symptomatic (simp-tum-at'ik), *a.* indicating the existence of something else.
Synæresis } (sin-er'e-sis), *n.* the taking and
Syneresis } pronouncing two vowels together.
Synagog (sin'a-gog), *n.* a Jewish place of worship.
Synchronal (sin'kro-nal), *a.* happening or being at the same time; of the same date.
Synchronism (sin'kro-nizm), *n.* a happening at the same time.
Synchronize (sin'kro-nīz), *v.* to agree in time.
Syncopate (sin'ko-pāt), *v.* to contract, as a word; to prolong, as a note in music.
Syncope (sin'ko-pē), *n.* the omitting of a letter; a swoon.
Syncretic (sin-kret'ik), *a.* blending parties and tenets.
Syndic (sin'dik), *n.* a magistrate; a representative.
Syndicate (sin'de-kāt), *n.* office of a syndic; — *v.* to judge or censure.
Synod (sin'od), *n.* a convention; an ecclesiastical council.
Synonym (sin'o-nim), *n.* a word which has the same signification as another.
Synonymous (sin-on'e-mus), *a.* having the same meaning.
Synonymy (sin-on'e-me), *n.* quality of being synonymous.
Synopsis (sin-op'sis), *n.* a general view of things.
Synoptical (sin-op'te-kal), *a.* presenting a general view.
Syntactic (sin-tak'tik), *a.* pertaining to syntax.
Syntax (sin'taks), *n.* the correct arrangement of words in sentences.
Synteretic (sin-te-ret'ik), *a.* tending to preserve health.
Syntetic (sin-tet'ik), *a.* wasting with consumption.
Synthermal (sin-ther'mal), *a.* having the same heat.
Synthesis (sin'the-sis), *n.* the act of joining; composition.
Syphilis (sif'e-lis), *n.* a contagious venereal disease.
Syringe (sir'inj), *n.* a tube for ejecting liquids; — *v.* to eject or cleanse with a syringe.
Syrup (sir'up), *n.* see *Sirup*.
System (sis'tem), *n.* anything formed of parts placed together; orderly arrangement; regular method or order; the universe.
Systematic (sis-tem-at'ik), *a.* formed or done according to system; methodical.
Systematize (sis'tem-a-tīz), *v.* to reduce to method.
Systole (sis'to-le), *n.* the shortening of a long syllable; contraction of the heart.
Syzygy (siz'e-je), *n.* point at which a planet in its orbit is in conjunction or opposition to the sun.

T.

Tab (tab), *n.* a tag.
Tabard (tab'ard), *n.* a short garment; a herald's coat.
Tabby (tab'be), *n.* a waved silk; a kind of stone; — *a.* brindled.
Tabernacle (tab'er-na-kl), *n.* a temporary habitation; a tent; — *v.* to abide for a time; to lodge.
Tabes (tā'bez), *n.* a wasting disease.
Tablature (tab'la-tūr), *n.* painting on walls or ceilings.
Table (tā'bl), *n.* an article of furniture; any flat face; an index; a synopsis; — *v.* to set down in order; to postpone.
Tableau (tab'lō), *n.* a striking and vivid representation.
Table-land (tā'bl-land), *n.* flat, elevated land; a plateau.
Tablet (tab'let), *n.* a little table; a level surface.
Taboo (ta-boo'), *n.* a prohibition; — *v.* to forbid approach or use; to render inviolable.
Tabor (tā'bor), *n.* a small drum beaten with a stick.
Tabular (tab'u-lar), *a.* having a flat or square surface.
Tabulate (tab'u-lāt), *v.* to reduce to tables or synopsis.
Tacit (tas'it), *a.* silent; implied, but not expressed.
Tacitly (tas'it-le), *ad.* with silence; by implication.
Taciturn (tas'e-turn), *a.* not apt to speak; reserved in speech.
Taciturnity (tas-e-turn'e-te), *n.* habitual silence or reserve.
Tack (tak), *n.* a small nail; a rope; course of a ship; — *v.* to fasten slightly; to sail in tacks; to change the course of a ship.
Tackle (tak'l), *n.* ropes and machines to raise weights; a pulley; — *v.* to harness; to seize.
Tackling (tak'ling), *n.* rigging, &c., for ships; harness.
Tact (takt), *n.* peculiar faculty or skill; knack.
Tactician (tak-tish'an), *n.* one skilled in tactics.
Tactics (tak'tiks), *n. pl.* the science of manœuvring of military and naval forces.
Tactile (tak'til), *a.* that may be touched or felt; tangible.
Taction (tak'shun), *n.* touch.
Tadpole (tad'pōl), *n.* a frog in its first state from spawn.
Taffeta (taf'fe-ta), *n.* a thin, fine, glossy silk fabric.
Taffrail (taf'rāl), *n.* uppermost rail of a ship's stern.
Taffy (taf'fe), *n.* a kind of candy.
Tag (tag), *n.* a metal point at the end of a lace; — *v.* to fit a point to; to tack to.
Taglia (tal'ya), *n.* system of pulleys.
Tail (tāl), *n.* the hinder part of anything; the end.

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Tailor (tā'ler), *n.* one who makes men's garments.
Tailoress (tā'ler-es), *n.* a female tailor.
Taint (tānt), *v.* to corrupt; — *n.* a blemish; infection.
Taintless (tānt'les), *a.* free from taint or infection.
Take (tāk), *v.* to receive; to seize; to surprise; to assume; to convey; to please.
Taking (tāk'ing), *a.* having attractive qualities.
Talc (talk), *n.* a translucent foliated mineral.
Tale (tāl), *n.* a story, narrative of incidents; reckoning.
Tale-bearer (tāl'bār-er), *n.* a malicious informer.
Talent (tal'ent), *n.* a natural gift; weight; coin.
Talented (tal'ent-ed), *a.* possessing skill or abilities.
Talesman (tālz'man), *n.* a juror summoned from the bystanders in court.
Talisman (tal'is-man), *n.* something ascribed to magical skill; a charm.
Talismanic (tal-is-man'ik), *a.* magical; powerful.
Talk (tawk), *n.* conversation; rumor; — *v.* to converse.
Talkative (tawk'a-tiv), *a.* fond of talking; loquacious.
Tall (tawl), *a.* high in stature; long and erect.
Tallow (tal'lo), *n.* fat of animals melted; — *v.* to grease.
Tallow-chandler (tal'lo-chand-ler), *n.* a candle-maker.
Tally (tal'le), *n.* a notched stick; anything made to suit another; — *v.* to agree; to suit.
Talmud (tal'mud), *n.* the book of Jewish laws or traditions.
Talon (tal'on), *n.* the claw of a bird or beast of prey.
Tamable (tām'a-bl), *a.* that may be tamed or subdued.
Tamarind (tam'a-rind), *n.* the Indian date-tree.
Tambour (tam'boor), *n.* a small drum; a frame; a kind of embroidery.
Tambourine (tam-boo-rēn'), *n.* a kind of shallow drum.
Tame (tām), *a.* not wild; — *v.* to reclaim; to subdue.
Tameness (tām'nes), *n.* want of spirit; gentleness.
Tamper (tam'per), *v.* to meddle; to practice secretly.
Tan (tan), *n.* bark prepared for tanning; a yellowish-brown color; — *v.* to convert into leather; to make brown.
Tandem (tan'dem), *a.* one before the other, as horses; — *n.* a light two-wheeled vehicle.
Tang (tang), *n.* kind of seaweed; a rank taste; a relish.
Tangent (tan'jent), *n.* a right line touching a curve.
Tangibility (tan-je-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of being tangible.
Tangible (tan'je-bl), *a.* that may be touched or realized.
Tangle (tang'gl), *v.* to interweave; to ensnare; — *n.* a knot.
Tangled (tang'gld), *a.* united confusedly.
Tank (tangk), *n.* a reservoir; a large cistern of water.
Tankard (tang'kard), *n.* a drinking-cup with a lid.
Tanner (tan'ner), *n.* one who tans hides.
Tannery (tan'ner-e), *n.* the house for tanning leather.
Tannin (tan'in), *n.* the astringent substance of bark.
Tansy (tan'ze), *n.* a bitter herb with yellow flowers.
Tantalize (tan'ta-liz), *v.* to torment with false hope.
Tantalizing (tan'ta-liz-ing), *a.* tormenting; grieving.
Tantamount (tan'ta-mount), *a.* equivalent; equal.
Tap (tap), *v.* to touch lightly; to broach a barrel; — *n.* a gentle touch; a pipe for drawing liquor; a bar.
Tape (tāp), *n.* a fillet or band.
Taper (tā'per), *n.* a small wax candle; — *a.* sloping gradually to a point; — *v.* to narrow to a point.
Tapestry (tap'es-tre), *n.* cloth woven with figures.
Tapioca (tap-e-ō'ka), *n.* a kind of farinaceous food.
Tar (tär), *n.* the juice of pines or firs; a sailor.
Tarantula (ta-ran'tu-la), *n.* a species of spider.
Tardiness (tar'de-nes), *n.* slowness of motion or pace.
Tardy (tär'de), *a.* slow; dilatory; late; sluggish; reluctant.
Tare (tär), *n.* a weed; an allowance in weight.
Target (tär'get), *n.* a shield at which guns are fired.
Tariff (tar'if), *n.* a list or table of duties.
Tarn (tarn), *n.* a small mountain lake.
Tarnish (tär'nish), *v.* to sully; to lose luster.
Tarpaulin (tar-paw'lin), *n.* a piece of canvas tarred.
Tarry (tar're), *v.* to stay; to remain; to delay; to loiter.
Tart (tärt), *a.* acid; sharp; keen; — *n.* a kind of pastry.
Tartan (tär'tan), *n.* cloth with colored stripes.
Tartar (tär'tar), *n.* acid salt.
Tartarean (tär-tā're-an), *a.* of the infernal regions.
Tartaric (tär-tar'ik), *a.* of or from tartar.
Task (task), *n.* labor imposed; work; drudgery.
Task-master (task'mas-ter), *n.* one who imposes a task.
Task-work (task'work), *n.* piece-work.
Tassel (tas'sl), *n.* a pendent ornament.
Tastable (tāst'a-bl), *a.* that may be tasted; savory.
Taste (tāst), *v.* to perceive by the tongue; to eat a little; to experience; to relish; — *n.* the sense of tasting; relish; discernment; choice; style.
Tasteful (tāst'ful), *a.* having a high relish; of good taste.
Tasteless (tāst'les), *a.* without taste; insipid.
Tastily (tāst'e-le), *ad.* with good manner or style.
Tasty (tās'te), *a.* palatable; nice taste; elegant; fine.
Tatter (tat'ter), *v.* to tear in pieces; — *n.* a torn rag.
Tatterdemalion (tat-ter-de-mal'yun), *n.* a ragamuffin.
Tattle (tat'l), *v.* to prate.
Tattler (tat'ler), *n.* a gossiper; a tell-tale.
Tattoo (tat-too'), *n.* the beat of a drum; marks or figures stained on the skin.
Taught (tawt), *v. pret.* of *Teach.*

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Taunt (tawnt), *v.* to reproach with insult; — *n.* bitter censure; a gibe; ridicule.
Taurine (tau'rin), *a.* of or relating to a bull.
Taurus (taw'rus), *n.* the bull; a sign of the zodiac.
Taut (tawt), *a.* stretched; not slack; tight.
Tautological (taw-to-loj'e-kal), *a.* repeating the same thing in different words.
Tautology (taw-tol'o-je), *n.* needless repetition.
Tautophony (taw-tof'o-ne), *n.* repetition of the same sound.
Tavern (tav'ern), *n.* a public house; an inn.
Taw (taw), *n.* a selected marble; — *v.* to dress into white leather.
Tawdriness (taw'dre-nes), *n.* excessive finery; tinsel.
Tawdry (taw'dre), *a.* gaudy and showy in dress.
Tawny (taw'ne), *a.* of a yellowish dark color.
Tax (taks), *n.* a rate assessed for public use; — *v.* to assess; to censure; to accuse.
Taxable (taks'a-bl), *a.* that may be taxed.
Taxation (taks-ā'shun), *n.* act of levying taxes; impost.
Taxidermy (taks'e-der-me), *n.* art of preparing and stuffing the skins of animals.
Taxonomy (taks-on'o-me), *n.* a department of natural history.
Tea (tē), *n.* a Chinese shrub; a liquor made of it.
Teach (tēch), *v.* to instruct; to communicate knowledge; to inform; to direct.
Teachable (tēch'a-bl), *a.* willing to be taught.
Teacher (tēch'er), *n.* one who teaches; an instructor.
Team (tēm), *n.* horses or oxen harnessed together.
Teamster (tēm'ster), *n.* one who drives a team.
Tear (tēr), *n.* a drop of the fluid from the eyes.
Tear (tār), *n.* a fissure; a rent; — *v.* to burst asunder.
Tearful (tēr'ful), *a.* shedding tears.
Tease (tēz), *v.* to comb wool; to annoy; to vex.
Teasel (tē'zel), *n.* a burr used in dressing cloth.
Teat (tēt), *n.* the nipple; a pap.
Technical (tek'ne-kal), *a.* belonging to the arts.
Technicality (tek-ne-kal'e-te), *n.* the being technical.
Technics (tek'niks), *n. pl.* doctrine of the arts in general.
Technological (tek-no-loj'e-kal), *a.* relating to the arts.
Technology (tek-nol'o-je), *n.* a treatise on the arts.
Techy (tech'e), *a.* peevish.
Tectonic (tek-ton'ik), *a.* pertaining to building.
Te Deum (te-dē'um), *n.* a hymn of rejoicing.
Tedious (tē'de-us), *a.* tiresome; irksome; dilatory.
Tedium (te'de-um), *n.* wearisomeness; irksomeness.
Teem (tēm), *v.* to be prolific; to bring forth plenteously.
Teeming (tēm'ing), *a.* producing in abundance.
Teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* years between twelve and twenty.
Teeth (tēth), *n. pl.* of *Tooth*; — *v.* to breed or form teeth.
Teetotaler (te-tō'tal-ler), *n.* one pledged to abstain from intoxicating liquors.
Teetotum (te-tō'tum), *n.* a child's toy like a top.
Tegmen (teg'men), *n.* second covering of seed.
Tegular (teg'u-ler), *a.* like or pertaining to tiles.
Tegument (teg'u-ment), *n.* outward part; a covering.
Telegram (tel'e-gram), *n.* a telegraphic message.
Telegraph (tel'e-graf), *n.* a machine for communicating information by signals; — *v.* to convey or announce by telegraph.
Teleology (tel-e-ol'o-je), *n.* doctrine of final causes.
Telephone (tel'e-fōn), *n.* an instrument for conveying information by sound.
Telephonic (tel-e-fon'ik), *a.* conveying or sending sound to a great distance.
Telescope (tel'e-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance.
Telescopic (tel-e-skop'ik), *a.* belonging to a telescope.
Telestich (tel'e-stik), *n.* a kind of poem.
Tell (tel), *v.* to relate; to inform; to compute.
Teller (tel'ler) *n.* one who tells, counts, or pays; a bank officer.
Tellic (tel'lik), *a.* denoting the final end or purpose.
Tell-tale (tel'tāl), *n.* an officious informer.
Temerity (te-mer'e-te), *n.* rashness; contempt of danger.
Temper (tem'per), *n.* frame of mind; due mixture of various qualities; — *v.* to mingle; to qualify.
Temperament (tem'per-a-ment), *n.* constitution; medium.
Temperance (tem'per-ans), *n.* moderation; sobriety.
Temperate (tem'per-at), *a.* abstemious; calm; sober.
Temperature (tem'per-a-tūr), *n.* degree of heat or cold.
Tempest (tem'pest), *n.* violent wind; a storm; commotion.
Tempestuous (tem-pest'u-us), *a.* stormy; turbulent.
Templar (tem'plar), *n.* student of law; a knight.
Temple (tem'pl), *n.* an edifice for worship; flat side of the head above the cheek-bone.
Templet (tem'plet), *n.* a piece of timber in building.
Temporal (tem'po-ral), *a.* relating to this life; having limited existence; relating to the temples.
Temporarily (tem'po-ra-re-le), *ad.* for a time only.
Temporary (tem'po-ra-re), *a.* existing for a time; fleeting; transitory.
Tempt (temt), *v.* to entice to evil; to allure; to provoke.
Temptation (tem-tā'shun), *n.* act of tempting; state of being tempted; trial; enticement.
Tempter (tem'ter), *n.* one who entices to evil.
Tenable (ten'a-bl), *a.* that can be held or maintained.
Tenacious (te-nā'shus), *a.* holding fast; grasping.
Tenacity (te-nas'e-te), *n.* quality of being tenacious.
Tenancy (ten'an-se), *n.* a temporary possession.

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Tenant (ten'ant), *n.* one who holds and rents property of another; — *v.* to hold on conditions.
Tenantable (ten'ant-a-bl), *a.* fit to be tenanted.
Tenantry (ten'an-tre), *n.* tenants in general.
Tend (tend), *v.* to watch; to aim; to conduce; to contribute.
Tendency (ten'den-se), *n.* inclination; scope; aim; course.
Tender (ten'der), *n.* a dispatch or store vessel; a carriage on railways; an offer; — *a.* easily moved to pity; not hardy; soft; — *v.* to offer payment; to present for acceptance.
Tenderly (ten'der-le), *ad.* gently; kindly.
Tenderness (ten'der-nes), *n.* softness; kindness; soreness.
Tendon (ten'don), *n.* a ligature of joints; a sinew.
Tendril (ten'dril), *n.* the clasper of a vine, &c.
Tenebrous (ten'e-brus), *a.* dark; gloomy; obscure.
Tenement (ten'e-ment), *n.* a house; anything held or occupied by a tenant.
Tenesmus (te-nes'mus), *n.* constant desire to stool.
Tenet (ten'et), *n.* a position; opinion; principle.
Tenfold (ten'fold), *a.* ten times more.
Tenon (ten'un), *n.* that part of timber which is cut to enter a mortise.
Tenor (ten'or), *n.* course; purport; a part in music.
Tense (tens), *n.* form of a verb to express time; — *a.* rigid; stretched; not lax.
Tension (ten'shun), *n.* act of stretching; stiffness.
Tensive (ten'siv), *a.* giving the sensation of stiffness or contraction.
Tent (tent), *n.* a movable canvas lodge; — *v.* to lodge in a tent; to probe.
Tentacle (ten'ta-kl), *n.* a filiform organ of certain insects for feeling or motion.
Tentative (ten'ta-tiv), *a.* trying; experimental.
Tenter (ten'ter), *n.* hook for stretching cloth on a frame.
Tenuity (te-nū'e-te), *n.* smallness; thinness.
Tenuous (ten'u-us), *a.* thin; slender; small; minute.
Tenure (ten'ūr), *n.* a holding of lands or buildings.
Tepefaction (tep-e-fak'shun), *n.* act of making tepid.
Tepefy (tep'e-fi), *v.* to make moderately warm.
Tepid (tep'id), *a.* lukewarm.
Tepidity (te-pid'e-te), *n.* moderate warmth.
Terebinthine (ter-e-bin'thin), *a.* pertaining to turpentine.
Tergeminous (ter-jem'ĕ-nus), *a.* threefold; three-paired.
Term (term), *n.* a limited period; a boundary; time of session; — *v.* to denominate.
Termagancy (ter'ma-gan-se), *n.* turbulence; furiousness.
Termagant (ter'ma-gant), *n.* a virago; — *a.* scolding.
Terminable (ter'me-na-bl), *a.* that may be bounded.
Terminal (ter'me-nal), *a.* being at or forming an end.
Terminate (ter'me-nāt), *v.* to complete; to limit; to put an end to; to conclude.
Termination (ter-me-nā'shun), *n.* result; conclusion.
Terminology (ter-me-nol'o-je), *n.* explanation of terms.
Terminus (ter'me-nus), *n.* a boundary line; first or last station of a railroad.
Tern (tern), *a.* threefold.
Ternary (ter'na-re), *a.* preceded by or consisting of three.
Terrace (ter'rās), *n.* a raised level bank; a gallery.
Terra cotta (ter'ra kot'a), *n.* a composition of clay and sand.
Terrapin (ter'ra-pin), *n.* a large kind of turtle.
Terraqueous (ter-rā'kwe-us), *a.* consisting of land and water.
Terrene (ter-rēn'), *a.* pertaining to the earth or land.
Terrestrial (ter-res'tre-al), *a.* belonging to the earth.
Terrible (ter're-bl), *a.* that which may excite terror.
Terribly (ter're-ble), *ad.* violently; frightfully.
Terrier (ter're-er), *n.* a species of hunting-dog.
Terrific (ter-rif'ik), *a.* adapted to excite alarm; dreadful.
Terrify (ter're-fi), *v.* to alarm; to frighten greatly.
Terrigenous (ter-rij'e-nus), *a.* produced by the earth.
Territorial (ter-re-tō're-al), *a.* belonging to a territory.
Territory (ter're-to-re), *n.* a district of country under temporary government.
Terror (ter'rer), *n.* great fear.
Terse (ters), *a.* elegant; neat.
Terseness (ters'nes), *n.* neatness of style; conciseness.
Tertian (ter'shan), *a.* returning every third day.
Tertiary (ter'she-er-e), *a.* of the third formation.
Tesselate (tes'se-lāt), *v.* to form in squares or checkers.
Tesselation (tes-se-lā'shun), *n.* mosaic work, or operation of making it.
Tessular (tes'su-ler), *a.* cubical; having equal axis.
Test (test), *n.* a critical trial; a vessel to try metals; — *v.* to put to proof.
Testaceous (tes-tā'shus), *a.* having a hard shell; shelly.
Testament (tes'ta-ment), *n.* a will; either of the two divisions of the Scriptures.
Testamentary (tes-ta-men'ta-re), *a.* relating to a will.
Testate (tes'tāt), *a.* having made a will; disposed of by will.
Testator (tes-tā'ter), *n.* a man who makes and leaves a will.
Testatrix (tes-tā'triks), *n.* a female who leaves a will.
Tester (tes'ter), *n.* the canopy covering a bed.
Testicle (tes'te-kl), *n.* a seminal organ in animals.
Testify (tes'te-fi), *v.* to give testimony; to bear witness.
Testily (tes'te-le), *ad.* fretfully; peevishly.
Testimonial (tes-te-mō'ne-al), *n.* a certificate; attestation.
Testimony (tes'te-mo-ne), *n.* evidence; proof; declaration.
Testudinal (tes-tū'de-nal), *a.* of or resembling a tortoise.
Testy (tes'te), *a.* peevish.
Tetanus (tet'a-nus), *n.* lockjaw.

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Tête-à-tête (tāt-à-tāt), *n.* head to head; in private.
Tether (teth'er), *v.* to confine by a rope; to restrain.
Tetragon (tet'ra-gon), *n.* a figure of four angles.
Tetrahedron (tet-ra-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure of four equal triangles.
Tetrarch (tet'rark), *n.* a petty prince or sovereign.
Tetrastich (te-tras'tik), *n.* a stanza of four verses.
Tetrastyle (tet'ra-stil), *n.* a building with four columns.
Tetrasyllable (tet-ra-sil'la-bl), *n.* a word of four syllables.
Tetter (tet'ter), *n.* a cutaneous disease or eruption.
Teutonic (tu-ton'ik), *a.* relating to the ancient Germans.
Tewel (tū'el), *n.* an iron pipe in forges to receive the nozzle of the bellows.
Text (tekst), *n.* a passage of Scripture; that on which a comment is written.
Text-book (tekst'book), *n.* a book of instruction or principles.
Textile (teks'til), *a.* woven, or that may be woven.
Textual (teks'tū-al), *a.* relating to or contained in the text.
Texture (teks'tūr), *n.* manner of weaving; the web that is woven; tissue.
Than (than), *conj.* a participle denoting comparison.
Thane (thān), *n.* an Anglo-Saxon person of dignity.
Thank (thangk), *v.* to express gratitude for favor.
Thankful (thangk'ful), *a.* full of thanks; grateful.
Thankfulness (thangk'ful-nes), *n.* gratitude.
Thanks (thangks), *n. pl.* expression of gratitude.
Thankless (thangk'les), *a.* unthankful; ungrateful.
Thanksgiving (thangks'giv-ing), *n.* act of giving thanks; a day for expressing gratitude to God.
That (that), *pron.* or *conj. pl.* those, when used as a pronoun; — *a.* designates a particular person or thing; — *conj.* denotes cause or consequence.
Thatch (thach), *n.* straw for covering a roof or stack.
Thaumatrope (thaw'ma-trōp), *n.* an optical toy.
Thaumaturgus (thaw-ma-tur'gus), *n.* a wonder-worker.
Thaumaturgy (thaw-ma-tur'je), *n.* art of performing wonders.
Thaw (thaw), *v.* to melt; to grow liquid.
The (the), *def. art.* denoting a particular person or thing.
Theater (thē'a-ter), *n.* a playhouse; any place of action.
Theatrical (the-at're-kal), *a.* pertaining to a theater.
Thee (thē), *pron.* objective case of *Thou.*
Theft (theft), *n.* act of stealing, or thieving.
Their (thār), *pron.* or *a.* belonging to them.
Theism (thē'izm), *n.* belief in the existence of a God.
Them (them), *pron.* objective case of *They.*
Theme (thēm), *n.* subject; short topic or essay.
Themselves (them-selvz'), *pron. pl.* these very persons.
Then (then), *ad.* or *conj.* at that time; in that case; therefore.
Thence (thens), *ad.* from that place; from that time.
Thenceforth (thens'forth), *ad.* from that time.
Theocracy (thē-ok'ra-se), *n.* divine government.
Theocrasy (thē-ok'ra-se), *n.* a mixture of the worship of different gods.
Theodolite (thē-od'o-līt), *n.* an instrument for measuring distances by surveyors.
Theogony (thē-og'o-ne), *n.* the geneaology of heathen gods.
Theologian (thē-o-lō'je-an), *n.* one versed in divinity.
Theological (thē-o-loj'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to theology.
Theologist (thē-ol'o-jist), *n.* one versed in theology.
Theology (thē-ol'o-je), *n.* the science which treats of God and divine things.
Theopathy (thē-op'a-the), *n.* sympathy with the divine nature.
Theopneusty (thē-op-nūs'te), *n.* divine inspiration.
Theorem (thē'o-rem), *n.* proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning.
Theoretical (thē-o-ret'e-kal), *a.* relating to theory; speculative; not practical.
Theorist (thē-o-rist), *n.* one who forms theories.
Theory (thē'o-re), *n.* speculation; an exposition; a scheme; science, as distinguished from practice.
Theosophy (thē-os'o-fe), *n.* divine illumination.
Theosophical (thē-o-sof'e-kal), *a.* relating to theosophy.
Therapeutic (ther-a-pū'tik), *a.* relating to the healing art.
There (thār), *ad.* in that place, as opposed to *here.*
Thereabout (thār-a-bout'), *ad.* near that place or number.
Thereafter (thār-af'ter), *ad.* after that.
Thereat (thār-at'), *ad.* at that place; on that account.
Thereby (thār-bī'), *ad.* by that; by means of that.
Therefore (thār'for), *ad.* for this or that reason.
Therein (thār-in'), *ad.* in that or this.
Thereof (thār-of'), *ad.* of that or this.
Thereon (thār-on'), *ad.* on that or this.
Thereupon (thār-up-on'), *ad.* upon that or this.
Therewith (thār-with'), *ad.* with that or this.
Therewithal (thār-with-al'), *ad.* over and above.
Thermal (ther'mal), *a.* relating to heat; warm; tepid.
Thermometer (ther-mom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument to measure the degree of heat or temperature.
Thermostatic (ther-mo-stat'ik), *a.* regulating the heat.
Thermotics (ther-mot'iks), *n. pl.* the science of heat.
Thermotical (ther-mot'e-kal), *a.* produced by heat.
Thesaurus (the-saw'rus), *n.* a treasury; a dictionary.
These (thēz), *pron. pl.* of *This.*

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Thesis (thē'sis), *n.* a theme; a proposition; an essay.
Thespian (thes'pe-an), *a.* of or relating to tragic acting.
Theurgist (thē'er-jist), *n.* one who pretends to the supernatural.
Theurgy (thē'er-je), *n.* a miracle; a species of magic.
Thews (thūz), *n. pl.* muscles; brawn; strength.
They (thā), *pron. pl.* of *he, she* or *it.*
Thick (thik), *a.* dense; close; not thin; — *n.* the thickest or most crowded part.
Thicken (thik'en), *v.* to become or make thick.
Thicket (thik'et), *n.* a copse of trees or shrubs.
Thickly (thik'le), *ad.* closely.
Thickness (thik'nes), *n.* the state of being thick.
Thief (thēf), *n.* one who steals.
Thieve (thēv), *v.* to steal.
Thigh (thī), *n.* part of the leg above the knee.
Thills (thilz), *n. pl.* shafts of a wagon, &c.
Thimble (thim'bl), *n.* a metal cap for the needle-finger.
Thin (thin), *a.* lean; slim; not thick; — *v.* to make thin; to dilute; to attenuate.
Thine (thin), *a.* relating to or belonging to thee.
Thing (thing), *n.* event or action; any substance.
Think (thingk), *v.* to imagine; to judge; to have ideas.
Thinkable (thingk'a-bl), *a.* capable of being thought.
Thinly (thin'le), *ad.* in a scattered manner; not thickly.
Thinness (thin'nes), *n.* state of being thin; slimness.
Third (therd), *a.* next to the second; — *n.* one part of three; 1-60th of a second.
Thirds (therdz), *n. pl.* third part of an estate to which a widow is entitled by law.
Thirst (therst), *n.* pain from want of drink; vehement eagerness; — *v.* to feel the want of drink; to desire.
Thirstiness (therst'e-nes), *n.* state of being thirsty.
Thirsty (therst'e), *a.* suffering from thirst; dry; parched.
This (this), *a.* or *pron.* that which is present.
Thistle (this'l), *n.* a prickly plant; the national emblem of Scotland.
Thither (thith'er), *ad.* to that place or end.
Thitherward (thith'er-werd), *ad.* toward that place.
Thole (thōl), *n.* a pin in the gunwhale of a boat for the oar to work in.
Thong (thong), *n.* a strip of leather.
Thorax (thō'raks), *n.* the bones or cavity of the chest.
Thorn (thorn), *n.* a prickly tree or shrub; a spine; a difficulty.
Thorny (thorn'e), *a.* full of thorns; prickly; perplexing.
Thorough (thur'o), *a.* complete; full; going through.
Thoroughfare (thur'o-fār), *n.* a street; a passage through.
Thoroughly (thur'o-le), *ad.* completely.
Those (thōz), *pron. pl.* of *That.*
Thou (thou), *pron.* denoting the person spoken to.
Tho (thō), *conj.* in that case; however.
Thought (thawt), *n.* act of thinking; inward reasoning of the mind; meditation.
Thoughtful (thawt'ful), *a.* given to thought; meditative; careful.
Thoughtfulness (thawt'ful-nes), *n.* meditation; carefulness.
Thoughtless (thawt'les), *a.* heedless; careless; unthinking.
Thousand (thou'zand), *a.* or *n.* ten hundred.
Thrall (thrawl), *v.* to enslave.
Thraldom (thrawl'dum), *n.* servitude; slavery; bondage.
Thrash (thrash), *v.* to beat out grain; to beat soundly.
Thrashing (thrash'ing), *n.* act of beating out grain; a sound beating or drubbing.
Thread (thred), *n.* a small twist of silk, cotton, &c.; a spiral part of a screw.
Threadbare (thred'bār), *a.* worn to the threads; common; trite.
Threat (thret), *n.* a denunciation of ill; a menace.
Threaten (thret'n), *v.* to menace; to denounce evil upon.
Threatening (thret'n-ing), *a.* indicating danger; impending.
Threefold (thrē'fōld), *a.* thrice repeated; consisting of three.
Thresh (thresh), *v.* to thrash.
Threshold (thresh'ōld), *n.* the door-sill; entrance.
Threw (thrū), *pret.* of *Throw.*
Thrice (thris), *ad.* three times; very highly.
Thrift (thrift), *n.* frugality; prudence; profit.
Thriftless (thrift'les), *a.* extravagant; not frugal.
Thrifty (thrift'e), *a.* careful; sparing; frugal.
Thrill (thril), *v.* to pierce; to penetrate; to feel a quivering sensation; — *n.* a warbling.
Thrive (thrīv), *v.* to prosper; to grow rich; to succeed.
Thriving (thrīv'ing), *a.* prosperous; flourishing.
Throat (thrōt), *n.* fore part of the neck, in which are the windpipe and gullet.
Throb (throb), *v.* to palpitate forcibly; — *n.* strong pulsation.
Throe (thrō), *n.* extreme pain; agony; a pang.
Throne (thrōn), *n.* a royal seat; — *v.* to enthrone.
Throng (throng), *n.* a crowd of people; — *v.* to crowd together.
Throttle (throt'tl), *n.* the windpipe; — *v.* to choke; to suffocate.
Throve (thrōv), *pret.* of *Thrive.*
Throw (thrō), *v.* to fling by the hand; to toss; to turn; to twist; — *n.* a cast; a hit; a fall.
Throwster (thrō'ster), *n.* one who twists silk, &c.
Thru (throo), *prep.* from end to end; by means of.
Thrum (thrum), *n.* coarse yarn; the ends of weavers' threads — *v.* to play; to grate.
Thruout (throo-out'), *prep.* quite thru.
Thrush (thrush), *n.* a bird; ulcers in the mouth; aphthæ.
Thrust (thrust), *v.* to impel; to push with force; to intrude; — *n.* a hostile attack.
Thrustings (thrust'ingz), *n. pl.* the whey pressed out of the curd of cheese.
Thud (thud), *n.* a stroke; a blow.
Thumb (thum), *n.* the first and short thick finger of the hand; — *v.* to handle awkwardly; to finger.
Thump (thump), *v.* to strike; to beat; — *n.* a hard blow.

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Thunder (thun'der), *n.* the sound which follows after lightning; — *v.* to discharge electricity with noise; to emit with noise and terror.
Thunder-bolt (thun'der-bōlt), *n.* a fulmination of lightning.
Thunder-clap (thun'der-klap), *n.* a burst of thunder.
Thunder-shower (thun'der-show-er), *n.* a shower accompanied with thunder.
Thunder-struck (thun'der-struk), *a.* amazed.
Thus (thus), *ad.* so; in this manner; to this degree.
Thwack (thwak), *v.* to bang; — *n.* a hard blow.
Thwart (thwawrt), *v.* to oppose; to lie across; to traverse.
Thy (thī), *a.* belonging to thee.
Thyme (tīm), *n.* an herb.
Thyself (thī-self') *pron.* thou or thee only.
Tiara (ti-ā'ra), *n.* ornamental head-dress; a diadem; the triple crown.
Tibial (tib'e-al), *a.* relating to a flute, or the shin-bone, or tibia.
Tick (tik), *n.* credit; an insect; the beat of a watch; case of a bed; — *v.* to run upon credit; to beat, as a watch.
Ticket (tik'et), *n.* card or token of right to benefit; a label.
Tickle (tik'l), *v.* to excite a thrilling sensation by the touch; to please by slight gratification; to laugh.
Ticklish (tik'lish), *a.* easily tickled; tottering; critical.
Tidal (tī'dal), *a.* pertaining to the tides.
Tid-bit (tid'bit), *n.* a delicate or tender piece.
Tide (tid), *n.* the flow and ebb, or rise and fall of the waters of the sea, &c.; — *v.* to drive with the stream.
Tide-waiter (tīd'wāt-er), *n.* a custom-house officer who waits the arrival of vessels.
Tidily (tī'de-le), *ad.* with neatness; with taste.
Tidiness (tī'de-nes), *n.* cleanliness and simplicity.
Tidings (tī'dingz), *n. pl.* intelligence; news.
Tidology (ti-dol'o-je), *n.* theory or doctrine of the tides.
Tidy (tī'de), *a.* neat; ready; — *n.* a fancy knitted cover for the back of chairs, &c.; a pinafore.
Tie (tī), *v.* to bind; to fasten; — *n.* a bond; equality; a knot.
Tier (tēr), *n.* a row or rank.
Tierce (tērs), *n.* a cask.
Tiff (tif), } *n.* a fit of ill-humor.
Tift (tift), }
Tiger (tī'ger), *n.* a fierce beast of prey; — *fem.* tigress.
Tigrine (tī-grin), *a.* resembling a tiger; feline.
Tight (tit), *a.* tense; compact; close; not loose; not leaky.
Tighten (tīt'n), *v.* to make tight or close; to straighten.
Tike (tik), *n.* a cur; a clown.
Tile (til), *n.* a plate of burned clay for roofing, &c.
Till (til), *n.* a money-box; — *prep.* or *ad.* until; — *v.* to cultivate.
Tillage (til'aj), *n.* culture and preparing of land.
Tiller (til'ler), *n.* handle of a rudder; a husbandman.
Tilt (tilt), *n.* a thrust; a canvas covering; military exercise; a large trip-hammer; — *v.* to forge; to incline; to rush; to cover.
Tilt-hammer (tilt'ham-mer), *n.* a heavy hammer.
Timber (tim'ber), *n.* wood fit for building; a beam.
Timbrel (tim'brel), *n.* a kind of drum or tambourine.
Time (tīm), *n.* a part of duration; season; age; the present life; measure of sounds; — — *v.* to adapt to the time; to measure; to regulate.
Time-keeper (tīm'kēp-er), *n.* a clock or watch; one who registers time.
Timely (tīm'le), *a.* in good time; seasonable.
Timid (tim'id), *a.* faint-hearted; fearful; wanting courage.
Timidity (tim-id'e-te), *n.* want of boldness or courage.
Timorous (tim'er-us), *a.* full of fear or scruples.
Tin (tin), *n.* a white, soft, and very malleable metal.
Tincture (tingk'tūr), *n.* extract of a substance; — *v.* to color; to imbue.
Tinder (tin'der), *n.* an inflammable substance.
Tinder-box (tin'der-boks), *n.* box for tinder.
Tine (tīn), *n.* a tooth or prong.
Tin-foil (tin'foil), *n.* tin reduced to a thin leaf.
Tinge (tinj), *n.* color; dye.
Tingle (ting'gl), *v.* to feel a thrilling sound, or a sharp, pricking sensation.
Tinker (ting'ker), *n.* a mender of vessels of metal.
Tinkle (ting'kl), *v.* to make sharp sounds; to jingle.
Tinkling (ting'kling), *n.* a small, quick, sharp sound.
Tinsel (tin'sel), *n.* a kind of lace; something of slight value, with false luster; — *a.* gaudy; superficial.
Tint (tint), *n.* a slight hue of coloring; — *v.* to tinge.
Tiny (tī'ne), *a.* small; puny.
Tip (tip), *n.* the extremity; point; end; hint.
Tintinnabulation (tin-tin-nab-u-lā'shun), *n.* a tinkling sound.
Tippet (tip'pet), *n.* a covering worn on the neck.
Tipple (tip'pl), *v.* to drink to excess; — *n.* liquor.
Tippler (tip'pler), *n.* a drunkard; a sot; a toper.
Tipstaff (tip'staf), *n.* a constable.
Tipsy (tip'se), *a.* intoxicated.
Tiptoe (tip'tō), *n.* the end of the toes.
Tiptop (tip'top), *n.* the highest or utmost degree.
Tirade (te-rād'), *n.* a violent and reproving declamation.
Tire (tīr), *n.* a band of iron for a wheel; — *v.* to become weary; to harass; to vex.
Tired (tīrd), *a.* weary; jaded.
Tiresome (tīr'sum), *a.* tedious; fatiguing; exhausting.
Tissue (tish'ū), *n.* cloth interwoven with gold, &c.
Tit (tit), *n.* any small thing.
Tit-bit (tit'bit), *n.* a delicate morsel; a choice, tender bit.
Titanic (ti-tan'ik), *a.* enormous.
Tithe (tīth), *n.* tenth of anything; — *v.* to pay tithes.
Tithonic (ti-thon'ik), *a.* pertaining to those rays of light which produce chemical effects.
Titillate (tit'il-lāt), *v.* to tickle.

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Titillation (tit-il-lā'shun), *n.* act or state of being tickled.
Title (tī'tl), *n.* an inscription; right; appellation of dignity; — *v.* to name; to call.
Titmouse (tit'mous), *n.* a small bird.
Titter (tit'ter), *v.* to laugh.
Tittle-tattle (tit'l-tat'l), *n.* idle talk; empty gabble.
Titular (tit'u-lar), *a.* existing in name or title only.
To (too), *prep.* toward.
Toad (tōd), *n.* a reptile.
Toad-eater (tōd'ē-ter), *n.* a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean flatterer.
Toadstool (tōd'stool), *n.* a poisonous fungous plant.
Toast (tōst), *v.* to dry at the fire; to drink to the health of; — *n.* bread toasted.
Tobacco (to-bak'ko), *n.* a plant used for smoking.
Tocsin (tok'sin), *n.* bell for giving alarm.
Tod (tod), *n.* twenty-eight pounds of wool.
To-day (too-dā'), *n.* the present day.
Toddle (tod'dl), *v.* to walk unsteadily, as a child.
Toddy (tod'de), *n.* spirits and water sweetened.
Toe (tō), *n.* one of the five branches which terminate a foot.
Toga (tō'ga), *n.* mantle or gown of a Roman citizen.
Together (too-geth'er), *ad.* in company; in concert.
Toggery (tog'ger-e), *n.* clothes; garments; articles.
Toggle (tog'gl), *n.* a kind of wooden pin.
Toil (toil), *v.* to work hard; to labor; — *n.* a web; a snare.
Toilet (toil'et), *n.* a dressing-table; mode of dressing.
Toilsome (toil'sum), *a.* laborious; wearisome.
Token (tō'kn), *n.* a mark; symptom; sign; a memorial.
Told (tōld), *pret. pp.* of *Tell.*
Tole (tōl), *v.* to allure.
Tolerable (tol'er-a-bl), *a.* that may be endured.
Tolerance (tol'er-ans), *n.* power or act of enduring.
Tolerate (tol'er-āt), *v.* to suffer to be; to permit.
Toleration (tol-er-ā'shun), *n.* act of allowing; sufferance.
Toll (tōl), *n.* a tax for passing; sound of a bell; a miller's compensation; — *v.* to impose or exact a toll; to sound, as a bell.
Tollage (tōl'aj), *n.* payment of toll; amount paid.
Toll-gatherer (tōl'gath-er-er), *n.* a man who takes toll.
Tomahawk (tom'a-hawk), *n.* an Indian hatchet.
Tomato (to-mā'to), *n.* a plant and its fruit.
Tomb (toom), *n.* the grave.
Tomboy (tom'boy), *n.* a romping boy or girl.
Tombstone (toom'stōn), *n.* a stone or monument over a grave.
Tome (tōm), *n.* a book.
To-morrow (too-mor'o), *n.* the day after the present.
Ton (ton), *n.* the fashion.
Ton (tun), *n.* weight of 2240 pounds avoirdupois.
Tone (tōn), *n.* a modified sound or tune; strength.
Toned (tōnd), *a.* having a tone; sweet-toned.
Tongs (tongz), *n. pl.* plyers to handle fire or metal.
Tongue (tung), *n.* the organ of taste and speech; a language; a projection.
Tongue-tied (tung'tīd), *a.* defect in speech.
Tonic (ton'ik), *a.* increasing strength; pertaining to notes or sounds; — *n.* a bitter medicine.
Tonnage (tun'aj), *n.* weight of goods in a ship; cubical contents of a ship.
Tonsil (ton'sil), *n.* a gland at the base of the tongue.
Tonsorial (ton-sō're-al), *a.* pertaining to a barber.
Too (too), *ad.* over; noting excess; also; likewise.
Tool (tool), *n.* an instrument to work with; a hireling.
Toot (toot), *v.* to make a peculiar noise with the mouth.
Tooth (tooth), *n.* a bony substance in the jaw for mastication; a tine or prong.
Toothache (tooth'āk), *n.* a pain in the teeth.
Toothsome (tooth'sum), *a.* grateful to the taste.
Top (top), *n.* the highest part; a toy; — *v.* to rise above.
Topaz (tō'paz), *n.* a kind of precious stone.
Tope (tōp), *v.* to drink to excess; to tipple.
Toper (tō'per), *n.* a tippler.
Tophet (tō'fet), *n.* hell.
Topiary (top'e-a-re), *a.* shaped or done by cutting, as trees.
Topic (top'ik), *n.* subject of discourse or argument.
Topmast (top'mast), *n.* next above the lower mast.
Topmost (top'mōst), *a.* highest; uppermost.
Topographer (to-pog'ra-fer), *n.* a describer of places, &c.
Topographical (to-po-graf'e-kal), *a.* descriptive.
Topography (to-pog'ra-fe), *n.* art of describing places.
Topple (top'pl), *v.* to fall over; to tumble down.
Topsy-turvy (top-se-ter've), *ad.* bottom upward.
Torch (torch), *n.* a light, of combustible matter.
Toreumatography (to-rū-ma-tog'ra-fe), *n.* description of sculptures, &c.
Torment (tor'ment), *n.* extreme pain; anguish; misery.
Torment (tor-ment'), *v.* to torture; to harass; to vex.
Tormenter (tor-men'ter), *n.* one who torments.
Torn (tōrn), *pp.* of *Tear.*
Tornado (tor-nā'dō), *n.* a sudden violent wind.
Torose (to-rōs'), *a.* uneven; swelling in knobs.
Torpedo (tor-pē'dō), *n.* the cramp-fish; a machine for blowing up ships.
Torpescent (tor-pes'cent), *n.* torpidness; stupidity.
Torpid (tor'pid), *a.* numbed; not active; sluggish; dull.
Torpidity (tor-pid'e-te), *n.* numbness; inactivity.
Torpor (tor'por), *n.* numbness; dulness; inactivity.
Torrefaction (tor-re-fak'shun), *n.* operation of drying or scorching by heat.
Torrefy (tor'e-fī), *v.* to dry by fire; to roast; to scorch.

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Torrent (tor'rent), *n.* a rapid and violent current or stream.
Torrid (tor'rid), *a.* burning; parched; dried with heat.
Torsion (tor'shun), *n.* act of turning or twisting.
Torso (tor'sō), *n.* the trunk of a statue.
Tort (tort), *n.* injury done.
Tortoise (tor'tis), *n.* an animal covered with a hard shell.
Tortuous (tor'tu-us), *a.* twisted; winding; deceitful.
Torture (tor'tūr), *n.* violent pain; anguish; — *v.* to torment.
Tory (tō're), *n.* an upholder of royal and ecclesiastical power; one who supported the British government during the American Revolution.
Toryism (tō're-izm), *n.* the principles of a tory.
Toss (tos), *v.* to throw; to fling; to agitate; to roll and tumble; — *n.* a throwing upward.
Total (tō'tal), *a.* whole; complete; — *n.* the whole sum.
Totter (tot'ter), *v.* to reel.
Touch (tuch), *n.* sense of feeling; test; hint; stroke; — *v.* to feel; to come in contact.
Touchwood (tuch'wood), *n.* decayed wood easily fired.
Touchy (tuch'e), *a.* peevish.
Tough (tuf), *a.* not brittle; strong; firm; tenacious.
Toughness (tuf'nes), *n.* state of being tough; tenacity.
Tour (toor), *n.* a roving journey; travel; turn of duty.
Tourist (toor'ist), *n.* one who makes a tour.
Tournament (toor'na-ment), *n.* equestrian sport.
Touse (towz), *v.* to tear; to pull about; to rumple.
Tow (tō), *n.* coarse part of flax; — *v.* to draw by a rope.
Toward (tō'ard), *prep.* in the direction of; near to; — *a.* ready to do or learn; — *ad.* nearly.
Towel (tow'el), *n.* a cloth for wiping the skin, &c.
Tower (tow'er), *n.* a high edifice; a citadel; elevation; — *v.* to mount high; to soar.
To wit (too wit'), *ad.* namely.
Tow-line (tō'lin), *n.* a rope for towing vessels.
Town (town), *n.* a collection of houses; the inhabitants of a town.
Township (town'ship), *n.* territory or district of a town.
Town-talk (town'tawk), *n.* subject of common conversation.
Toxicology (toks-e-kol'o-je), *n.* the branch of medicine which treats of poisons.
Toxophilite (toks-of'e-līt), *n.* a lover of archery.
Toy (toy), *n.* a plaything; a trifle; — *v.* to trifle; to dally.
Toyish (toy'ish), *a.* playful.
Trace (trās), *v.* to follow by footsteps; to sketch; — *n.* a mark; vestige; footstep.
Traceable (trās'a-bl), *a.* that may be traced.
Tracery (trās'er-e), *n.* ornamental stonework.
Traces (trās'ez), *n. pl.* the straps of harness.
Trachea (trā'ke-a), *n.* the windpipe.
Tracheotomy (trā-ke-ot'o-me), *n.* the operation of opening the windpipe.
Track (trak), *n.* a footstep; a beaten path; road; way; — *v.* to follow by footsteps.
Tract (trakt), *n.* quantity of land or water; region; immense space; a short treatise.
Tractable (trak'ta-bl), *a.* easily managed or taught.
Tractile (trak'til), *a.* that may be drawn out; ductile.
Traction (trak'shun), *n.* act of drawing or state of being drawn.
Tractive (trak'tiv), *a.* capable of pulling or drawing.
Trade (trād), *n.* commerce; a way of life; occupation; — *v.* to trade; to sell.
Trader (trād'er), *n.* one engaged in buying and selling.
Tradesman (trādz'man), *n.* a merchant; a mechanic.
Trade-wind (trād'wind), *n.* a periodical wind.
Tradition (tra-dish'un), *n.* the handing down of opinions or practices to posterity unwritten.
Traditional (tra-dish'un-al), *a.* transmitted by word of mouth.
Traduce (tra-dūs'), *v.* to vilify; to defame; to calumniate.
Traductive (tra-duk'tiv), *a.* derivable; that may be deduced.
Traffic (traf'ik), *v.* to buy and sell; — *n.* commerce; trade.
Tragacanth (trag'a-kanth), *n.* the gum or juice of a Siberian plant.
Tragedian (tra-jē'de-an), *n.* an actor of tragedy.
Tragedy (traj'e-de), *n.* a dramatic poem representing an action having a fatal issue; any dreadful event.
Tragic (traj'ik), **Tragical** (traj'e-kal), *a.* of or relating to tragedy; fatal; calamitous.
Trail (trāl), *v.* to draw along the ground; to drag; — *n.* a scent; track.
Train (trān), *v.* to draw; to discipline; to educate; — *n.* that which is drawn along behind.
Trait (trāt), *n.* a stroke; touch; a feature; the outline.
Traitor (trā'ter), *n.* one who betrays his trust.
Traitorous (trā'ter-us), *a.* guilty of treason; perfidious.
Traitress (trā'tres), *n.* a woman who betrays her country or trust.
Trajection (tra-jek'shun), *n.* act of darting through.
Trajectory (tra-jek'to-re), *n.* orbit or curve of a comet.
Trammel (tram'mel), *v.* to confine; to shackle.
Tramp (tramp), *v.* to travel on foot; to wander; — *n.* an idler; a stroller; a vagrant.
Trample (tram'pl), *v.* to tread under foot; to insult.
Trance (trans), *n.* a rapture; catalepsy; ecstasy.
Tranquil (tran'kwil), *a.* quiet; calm; undisturbed.
Tranquillity (tran-kwil'le-te), *n.* a calm state; quietness.
Tranquillize (tran'kwil-līz), *v.* to render calm; to quiet.
Transact (trans-akt'), *v.* to carry through; to manage; to perform; to conduct.
Transaction (trans-ak'shun), *n.* negotiation; dealings between man and man.
Transalpine (trans-al'pin), *a.* lying beyond the Alps in regard to Rome.
Transatlantic (trans-at-lan'tik), *a.* lying or being beyond the Atlantic.

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Transcend (tran-send'), *v.* to exceed; to surpass.
Transcendent (tran-sen'dent), *a.* very excellent.
Transcribe (tran-skrīb'), *v.* to write over again; to copy.
Transcript (tran'skript), *n.* a copy from an original.
Transcription (tran-skrip'shun), *n.* act of copying.
Transept (tran'sept), *n.* the part of a church at right angles with the nave.
Transfer (trans-fer'), *v.* to convey; to sell; to remove.
Transfer (trans'fer), *n.* a conveyance; a removal.
Transferable (trans-fer'a-bl), *a.* that may be conveyed from one to another; negotiable.
Transfiguration (trans-fig-ū-rā'shun), *n.* change of form or appearance.
Transfigure (trans-fig'ūr), *v.* to transform.
Transfix (trans-fiks'), *v.* to pierce through; to kill.
Transform (trans-form'), *v.* to change the form of.
Transformation (trans-for-mā'shun), *n.* change of form or substance.
Transfuse (trans-fūz'), *v.* to transfer, as blood into another.
Transfusion (trans-fū'zhun), *n.* introduction of blood into the vessels of another.
Transgress (trans-gres'), *v.* to pass over or beyond; to violate; to infringe.
Transgression (trans-gresh'un), *n.* a fault; crime; sin.
Transgressive (trans-gres'iv), *a.* faulty; apt to transgress.
Transgressor (trans-gres'er), *n.* an offender.
Transient (tran'shent), *a.* soon past; fleeting; momentary.
Transit (tran'sit), *n.* a passing over or through; conveyance.
Transition (tran-sizh'un), *n.* passage; removal: change from one place to another.
Transitional (tran-sizh'un-al), *a.* denoting transition.
Transitory (tran'se-to-re), *a.* speedily vanishing; continuing a short time.
Translate (trans-lāt'), *v.* to remove; to interpret into another language.
Translation (trans-lā'shun), *n.* that which is translated; a version; a removal.
Translative (trans-lā'tiv), *a.* taking from others.
Translucent (trans-lū'sent), *a.* diaphanous; shining through.
Translucid (trans-lū'sid), *a.* semi-transparent.
Transmarine (trans-ma-rēn'), *a.* being beyond the sea.
Transmigrate (trans'mi-grāt), *v.* to pass from one country or body to another.
Transmigratory (trans-mi'gra-to-re), *a.* passing from one to another.
Transmissible (trans-mis'se-bl), *a.* that may be passed from one to another.
Transmissive (trans-mis'siv), *a.* capable of being transmitted.
Transmission (trans-mish'un), *n.* act of sending from one place to another; passage through.
Transmit (trans-mit'), *v.* to send from one person or place to another.
Transmutation (trans-mu-tā'shun), *n.* the change of anything into another substance.
Transmute (trans-mūt'), *v.* to change to another form or substance.
Transom (tran'sum), *n.* a lintel; a cross-beam over a door.
Transparency (trans-par'en-se), *n.* the state of being transparent.
Transparent (trans-pār'ent), *a.* that may be seen through; pellucid; clear.
Transpierce (trans-pērs'), *v.* to pass through; to penetrate.
Transpire (trans-pīr'), *v.* to emit vapor through the pores; to become known.
Transplant (trans-plant'), *v.* to plant in another place.
Transplendent (tran-splen'dent), *a.* very resplendent.
Transport (trans'port), *n.* conveyance; a ship for conveying goods, stores, &c.; ecstasy; rapture; rage.
Transport (trans-pōrt'), *v.* to carry; to banish; to ravish with pleasure or ecstasy.
Transportation (trans-por-tā'shun), *n.* act of conveying; banishment.
Transposal (trans-pō'zal), *n.* a changing of place.
Transpose (trans-pōz'), *v.* to put each in the place of the other.
Transposition (trans-po-zish'un), *n.* change of place.
Transubstantiation (tran-sub-stan-she-a'-shun), *n.* changing into another substance.
Transverse (trans'vers), *n.* that which crosses; a transverse axis; — *a.* in a cross direction.
Trap (trap), *n.* an engine with a string to catch animals; a device; a game; —*v.* to insnare.
Trap-door (trap'dōr), *n.* a door in a floor or roof.
Trapeze (tra-pēz'), **Trapezium** (tra-pē'ze-um), *n.* a plane figure contained by four straight lines, no two of which are parallel; a swing used in gymastics.
Trappings (trap'ingz), *n. pl.* ornaments; dress.
Trash (trash), *n.* any waste matter; bad fruit.
Trashy (trash'e), *a.* worthless; useless; waste; rejected.
Travail (trav'āl), *v.* to labor; to suffer in childbirth; — *n.* labor; parturition.
Travel (trav'el), *v.* to make a journey or voyage; — *n.* a passing through a country.
Traveler (trav'el-er), *n.* one who travels.
Traverse (trav'ers), *ad.* crosswise; athwart; — *v.* to cross; to deny; — *n.* anything laid across; — *a.* lying across.
Traversable (trav'ers-a-bl), *a.* that may be traversed.
Traverser (trav'er-ser), *n.* one who opposes a plea in law.
Travesty (trav'es-te), *n.* a parody; — *v.* to translate so as to burlesque.
Trawl (trawl), *v.* to fish by dragging a net behind the vessel.
Tray (trā), *n.* a waiter.
Treacherous (trech'er-us), *a.* false; faithless; perfidious.
Treachery (trech'er-e), *n.* perfidy; violation of faith.
Treacle (trē'kl), *n.* a saccharine fluid; molasses.
Tread (tred), *v.* to step or walk on; to subdue; to copulate, as birds; to trample; — *n.* manner of walking.
Treadle (tred'l), *n.* the part of a machine moved by the foot.

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Treason (trē'zn), *n.* a breach of faith or allegiance; disloyalty; treachery.
Treasonable (trē'zn-a-bl), *a.* involving or consisting of treason.
Treasure (trezh'ūr), *n.* wealth hoarded up; great quantity; — *v.* to lay up.
Treasurer (trezh'ūr-er), *n.* an officer who has charge of money in trust.
Treasury (trezh'ūr-e), *n.* a place for money.
Treat (trēt), *v.* to handle; to discourse; to manage; — *n.* an entertainment given; a feast.
Treatise (trēt'is), *n.* a written discourse; a book.
Treatment (trēt'ment), *n.* management; behavior; remedies applied in diseases.
Treaty (trēt'e), *n.* a formal agreement or compact.
Treble (treb'l), *a.* threefold; — *n.* high part in music.
Tree (trē), *n.* the largest of the tall and branched vegetable kind.
Treenail (trē'nāl, or trun'nel), *n.* a large wooden pin for fastening planks.
Trefoil (trē'foil), *n.* a three-leaved plant; clover.
Trellis (trel'is), *n.* a structure of latticework.
Tremble (trem'bl), *v.* to shake, quiver, shudder, or totter.
Trembling (trem'bling), *n.* act of shaking.
Tremendous (tre-men'dus), *a.* terrible; frightful; awful.
Tremor (trem'or), *n.* involuntary trembling; fear.
Tremulous (trem'u-lus), *a.* shaking; quivering.
Trench (trensh), *v.* to cut a channel; to intrench; to encroach; — *n.* a ditch; a fosse.
Trend (trend), *v.* to have a particular direction.
Trental (tren'tal), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church an office for the dead, of thirty masses.
Trepan (trē-pan'), *n.* a circular saw for perforating the skull; a snare.
Trepanning (trē-pan'ing), *n.* the act of opening the skull.
Trephine (tre-fēn'), *n.* an instrument for trepanning.
Trepidation (trep-e-dā'shun), *n.* trembling of the limbs; state of fear or alarm.
Trespass (tres'pas), *v.* to enter on another's property unlawfully; to intrude; to offend; — *n.* violation of rule.
Trespasser (tres'pas-er), *n.* one who trespasses.
Tress (tres), *n.* a ringlet.
Trestle (tres'l), *n.* a frame to support anything.
Tret (tret), *n.* an allowance for waste.
Trevet (trev'et), *n.* a three-legged stand or stool.
Triad (trī'ad), *n.* three united.
Trial (trī'al), *n.* test; a temptation; examination.
Triangle (trī'ang-gl), *n.* a figure having three angles.
Triangular (trī-ang'gu-lar), *a.* like a triangle.
Triangulate (trī-ang'gu-lāt), *v.* to survey by means of triangles.
Triarchy (trī'ār-ke), *n.* government by three persons.
Tribe (trīb), *n.* a family or race; a class; a distinct body of people.
Tribulation (trib-u-lā'shun), *n.* that which causes distress or vexation; severe affliction.
Tribunal (trī-bū'nal), *n.* a court of justice.
Tribune (trib'ūn), *n.* a Roman officer; a rostrum.
Tributary (trib'u-ta-re), *a.* paying tribute; subject.
Tribute (trib'ūt), *n.* payment made in acknowledgment of submission or protection.
Trice (trīs), *n.* an instant; — *v.* to haul up by means of a rope.
Trichina (tre-kī'na), *n.* a minute parasite or worm infesting certain animals, as the hog.
Trichiniasis (trik-in-ī'a-sis), *n.* a disease caused by eating trichinous meat.
Trichotomous (trī-kot'o-mus), *a.* divided into threes.
Trick (trik), *v.* to cheat; to deceive; to adorn; — *n.* any fraud or stratagem to deceive.
Trickery (trik'er-e), *n.* artifice; deceit; art of dressing.
Trickle (trik'l), *v.* to flow or fall in drops gently.
Tricolor (trī'kul-er), *n.* national flag of France, of three colors.
Tricuspid (trī-kus'pid), *a.* having three points or summits.
Tridactylous (trī-dak'te-lus), *a.* having three fingers or toes.
Trident (trī'dent), *n.* a scepter with three prongs.
Tridented (trī'dent-ed), *a.* having three teeth or prongs.
Triennial (trī-en'ne-al), *a.* lasting three years; happening every third year.
Trifle (trī'fl), *n.* a thing of no moment or little value.
Trifler (trī'fler), *n.* one who trifles.
Trifling (trī'fling), *a.* of small value; trivial.
Trifoliate (trī-fō'le-āt), *a.* having three leaves.
Triform (trī'form), *a.* having a triple form or shape.
Trifurcate (trī-fer'kāt), *a.* having three branches or forks.
Trig (trig), *v.* to stop or fasten a wheel; — *a.* neat; trim.
Trigger (trig'ger), *n.* catch of a wheel or a firearm.
Trigon (trī'gon), *n.* a triangle.
Trigonocerous (trī-go-nos'er-us), *a.* having horns with three angles.
Trigonometry (trig-o-nom'e-tre), *n.* the art of measuring triangles.
Trigraph (trī'graf), *n.* a triphthong.
Trihedron (trī-hē'dron), *n.* a figure of three equal sides.
Trilateral (trī-lat'er-al), *a.* having three sides.
Trilingual (trī-ling'gwal), *a.* consisting of three languages.
Triliteral (trī-lit'er-al), *a.* having three letters.
Trilith (trī'lith), *n.* a monument of three stones.
Trill (tril), *n.* a quaver; a shaking of the voice in singing; — *v.* to quaver; to shake; to trickle.
Trillion (tril'yun), *n.* in English notation, the figure 1, with eighteen ciphers annexed; in French notation, the figure 1, with twelve ciphers annexed.
Trim (trim), *a.* neat; snug; compact; — *v.* to prune; to balance a vessel; — *n.* dress; condition.

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Trimmer (trim'mer), *n.* one who trims; a timber.
Trimming (trim'ming), *n.* inconstancy; ornamental appendages.
Trine (trin), *a.* threefold.
Trinitarian (trin-e-tā're-an), *n.* one who believes in the Trinity; — *a.* relating to the Trinity.
Trinity (trin'e-te), *n.* three persons in one Godhead; three united in one.
Trinket (tring'ket), *n.* an ornament; a jewel; a ring.
Trio (trī'ō), *n.* three united; a piece of music in three parts.
Trip (trip), *v.* to step lightly; to err; to stumble; — *n.* false step; error; an excursion.
Tripartition (trip-ar-tish'un), *n.* a division by three.
Tripe (trip), *n.* the entrails.
Tripedal (trī-pē'dal), *a.* having three feet.
Triphthong (trif'thong), *n.* a union of three vowels to form one sound.
Triple (trip'l), *a.* treble; consisting of three united.
Triplet (trip'let), *n.* three of a kind; three lines rhyming together; three musical notes in the time of two.
Triplicate (trip'le-kāt), *a.* made thrice as much.
Tripod (trī'pod), *n.* a seat or instrument with three feet.
Trisect (trī-sekt'), *v.* to divide into three equal parts.
Tristichous (tris'te-kus), *a.* in three rows.
Trisyllable (tris-sil'la-bl), *n.* a word composed of three syllables.
Trite (trit), *a.* worn out; stale.
Tritheism (trī'thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods.
Triton (trī'ton), *n.* a fabled marine demigod.
Triturate (trit'u-rāt), *v.* to rub or grind to a fine powder.
Trituration (trit-u-rā'shun), *n.* act of reducing to powder.
Triumph (trī'umf), *n.* joyous exultation for victory or success; — *v.* to rejoice over victory; to conquer.
Triumphant (trī-um'fant), *a.* celebrating victory; rejoicing.
Triumvirate (trī-um'vir-āt), *n.* government by a coalition of three men.
Triune (trī'ūn), *a.* three joined in one; the Trinity.
Trivial (triv'e-al), *a.* trifling; light; of no importance.
Trocar (trō'kar), *n.* a surgical instrument to tap with.
Trochee (trō'kē), *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables.
Trochilics (trō-kil'iks), *n. pl.* science of rotary motion.
Trod, Trodden, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Tread.*
Troglodite (trog'lo-dīt), *n.* a dweller in a cave.
Troll (trōl), *v.* to roll; to turn round; to fish with the bait in motion.
Trollop (trol'up), *n.* a slattern; a loitering woman.
Trombone (trom'bōn), *n.* a kind of musical instrument.
Tromp (tromp), *n.* a blowing apparatus.
Troop (troop), *n.* a body of soldiers; a multitude; — *v.* to march in a body.
Trooper (troop'er), *n.* a horseman; a horse-soldier.
Trope (trōp), *n.* a figure of speech.
Trophy (trō'fe), *n.* a memorial of victory.
Tropic (trop'ik), *n.* the line that bounds the sun's declination north or south from the equator.
Tropical (trop'e-kal), *a.* relating to the tropics; figurative.
Tropology (tro-pol'o-je), *n.* rhetorical or figurative mode of speech.
Trot (trot), *v.* to walk or move fast; — *n.* a fast pace.
Troth (troth), *n.* faithfulness.
Trotter (trot'ter), *n.* a trotting horse; a sheep's foot.
Troubadour (troo'ba-door), *n.* a lyric poet.
Trouble (trub'l), *v.* to disturb; to grieve; — *n.* affliction.
Troublesome (trub'l-sum), *a.* causing trouble; tiresome.
Trough (trof), *n.* a long hollow vessel for water.
Trounce (trowns), *v.* to punish severely; to cudgel.
Trousers (trow'zers), *n.* long, loose pantaloons.
Trousseau (troos-sō'), *n.* collective lighter outfit of a bride.
Trout (trout), *n.* a river-fish.
Trover (trō'ver), *n.* in law, the gaining of goods by finding or otherwise.
Trow (trō), *v.* to think; to imagine; to conceive.
Trowel (trow'el), *n.* a tool for spreading mortar.
Troy-weight (troy'wāt), *n.* weight used by jewelers, &c.
Truant (tru'ant), *n.* an idle youth; — *a.* idle; loitering.
Truce (trūs), *n.* a temporary peace; suspension of arms.
Truck (truk), *v.* to barter; to exchange; — *n.* a kind of wagon; a kind of wheel.
Truculent (troo'ku-lent), *a.* fierce; savage; cruel.
Trudge (truj), *v.* to travel on foot; to travel with labor.
True (troo), *a.* certain; genuine; pure; exact; faithful.
Truffle (truf'fi), *n.* a kind of mushroom.
Truism (troo'izm), *n.* a plain or self-evident truth.
Trull (trul), *n.* a vile woman.
Trump (trump), *v.* to lie; to play a trick upon; to play a trump card; — *n.* the winning card.
Trumpery (trump'er-e), *n.* trifling, empty talk; rubbish.
Trumpet (trump'et), *n.* a wind instrument of music.
Trumpeter (trump'et-er), *n.* one who blows a trumpet.
Truncate (trung'kāt), *v.* to maim; to cut short; to lop.
Truncheon (trun'shun), *n.* a short staff; a baton.
Trundle (trun'dl), *v.* to roll along; — *n.* a truck.
Trunk (trungk), *n.* the stem of a tree; the proboscis of an elephant; a chest for clothes.
Trunnion (trun'yun), *n.* a knob on each side a cannon.
Truss (trus), *n.* a bundle of hay; a support; — *v.* to pack.
Trust (trust), *n.* confidence; belief; faith; credit; — *v.* to rely on; to sell on credit.
Trustee (trus'tē), *n.* one intrusted with property, &c.

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Trusty (trust'e), *a.* worthy of trust; honest; faithful.
Truth (trooth), *n.* contrary to falsehood; veracity.
Try (trī), *v.* to examine; to attempt; to test.
Tryst (trist), *n.* a place for meeting; — *v.* to agree to meet.
Tub (tub), *n.* a vessel of wood.
Tube (tūb), *n.* a hollow pipe.
Tuber (tū'ber), *n.* a knob, in roots.
Tubercular (tu-ber'ku-ler), *a.* full of tubercles; caused by or prone to tubercles.
Tubercle (tū'ber-kl), *n.* a pimple; a knob on plants.
Tuberose (tū'ber-ōz), *n.* a plant with a tuberous root.
Tuberous (tū'ber-us), *a.* having knobs or tubers.
Tubular (tū'bu-lar), *a.* hollow, like a cylinder.
Tubulous (tū'bu-lus), *a.* composed of tubes.
Tuck (tuk), *n.* a fold in a dress; — *v.* to lay close together; to fold; to gather up.
Tuckahoe (tuk'a-hō), *n.* a vegetable of the Southern States, growing beneath the surface of the ground; Indian bread.
Tuesday (tūz'dā), *n.* third day of the week.
Tuft (tuft), *n.* a cluster of grass, hair, &c.
Tug (tug), *n.* a strong pull; a small steamboat; — *v.* to drag.
Tuition (tū-ish'un), *n.* instruction; superintending.
Tulip (tū'lip), *n.* a flower.
Tumble (tum'bl), *v.* to fall.
Tumbler (tum'bler), *n.* one who tumbles; a glass cup.
Tumbrel (tum'brel), *n.* a cart; a military wagon.
Tumefy (tū'me-fī), *v.* to swell.
Tumescent (tū-mes'sent), *a.* being or growing tumid.
Tumid (tū'mid), *a.* being large or swollen; protuberant.
Tumor (tū'mor), *n.* a diseased swelling.
Tumult (tū'mult), *n.* riot; commotion; bustle; uproar.
Tumulus (tū'mu-lus), *n.* a mound of earth; a hillock.
Tun (tun), *n.* a large cask; — *v.* to put in a cask.
Tune (tūn), *n.* harmony; a composition of musical notes; — *v.* to put in condition for executing music; to sing.
Tunic (tū'nik), *n.* a loose garment; a membrane; a covering.
Tunnel (tun'nel), *n.* an artificial passage underground; a funnel.
Turban (tur'ban), *n.* a head-dress; a Turkish cap.
Turbid (tur'bid), *a.* not clear; muddy; thick.
Turbination (tur-be-nā'shun), *n.* act of spinning.
Turbine (tur'bin), *n.* a horizontal water-wheel.
Turbulence (tur'bu-lens), *n.* tumult; confusion.
Turbulent (tur'bu-lent), *a.* tumultuous; violent.
Tureen (tu-rēn'), *n.* a vessel for soups, &c.
Turf (turf), *n.* a mass of earth filled with roots; sward; peat; race-ground.
Turgent (tur'jent), *a.* swelling; protuberant; tumid.
Turgescence (tur-jes'sens), *n.* inflation; bombast.
Turgid (tur'jid), *a.* tumid; bombastic; distended.
Turkey (tur'ke), *n.* a large domestic fowl.
Turmeric (tur'mer-ik), *n.* Indian saffron.
Turmoil (tur'moil), *n.* trouble; disturbance.
Turn (turn), *v.* to move round; to change; to become sour.
Turncoat (turn'kōt), *n.* one who changes his principles or party; a renegade.
Turnkey (turn'kē), *n.* one who keeps the keys of a prison.
Turnpike (turn-pīk), *n.* a road on which toll is collected.
Turnstile (turn'stil), *n.* a revolving frame in a fence.
Turpentine (tur-pen'tīn), *n.* a resinous juice from trees.
Turpitude (tur'pe-tūd), *n.* extreme depravity; badness.
Turret (tur'ret), *n.* a small tower; an eminence.
Turtle (tur'tl), *n.* a tortoise; a kind of dove.
Turtle-dove (tur'tl-duv), *n.* a species of pigeon.
Tuscan (tus'kan), *n.* an order of architecture
Tusk (tusk), *n.* the long, pointed tooth of carnivorous animals.
Tussle (tus'sl), *n.* a struggle; — *v.* to struggle hand to hand.
Tussock (tus'sok), *n.* a tuft of grass or twigs.
Tutelage (tū'tel-āj), *n.* guardianship; protection.
Tutor (tū'tor), *n.* one who instructs; a preceptor.
Tutoress (tū'tor-es), *n.* a governess; instructress.
Twaddle (twod'l), *n.* silly, empty talk; — *v.* to chatter.
Twain (twān), *a.* or *n.* two.
Twang (twang), *v.* to sound with a sharp noise.
Tweak (twēk), *v.* to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk.
Tweezers (twē'zers), *n. pl.* nippers to pull out hair, &c.
Twelve (twelv), *n.* a dozen.
Twenty (twen'te), *n.* a score.
Twice (twis), *ad.* two times.
Twig (twig), *n.* a small shoot or branch of a tree or bush.
Twilight (twī'lit), *n.* the faint light perceived after sunset and before sunrise.
Twill (twil), *n.* diagonal-ribbed cloth.
Twin (twin), *n.* one of two born at the same birth.
Twine (twin), *n.* cord; twisted thread; a twist; close embrace.
Twinge (twinj), *n.* a sudden, sharp pain; a pinch.
Twinkle (twing'kl), *v.* to sparkle; to flash; to quiver the eyelid.
Twinkling (twingk'ling), *n.* a sparkling; an instant.
Twirl (twerl), *v.* to move round; — *n.* a quick turn.
Twist (twist), *v.* to wind; to writhe; — *n.* a thread.
Twit (twit), *v.* to upbraid.
Twitch (twich), *n.* a sudden pull or jerk; a twinge.
Twitter (twit'ter), *n.* a tremulous broken sound; — *v.* to make a succession of small tremulous noises.
Twofold (too'fōld), *a.* two of the same kind; double.

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Tycoon (ti-koon'), *n.* the executive ruler of Japan.
Tympan (tim'pan), *n.* a frame covered with linen or parchment, on which sheets are laid for printing.
Tympanum (tim'pan-um), *n.* the drum of the ear.
Type (tip), *n.* a mark; an emblem; a printing letter.
Typhoid (ti'foid), *n.* a fever resembling typhus.
Typhoon (ti'foon), *n.* a tornado; violent hurricane.
Typhus (ti'fus), *n.* a fever causing great debility.
Typical (tip'e-kal), *a.* figurative; emblematic.
Typify (tip'e-fi), *v.* to represent by an emblem.
Typographical (ti-po-graf'e-kal or tip-o-graf'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to types or to printing.
Typography (ti-pog'ra-fe), *n.* the art of printing.
Typology (ti-pol'o-je), *n.* the doctrine of types or figures.
Tyrannical (ti-ran'e-kal), *a.* arbitrary; despotic; cruel.
Tyrannize (tir'an-iz), *v.* to act the part of a tyrant.
Tyranny (tir'an-e), *n.* arbitrary or cruel exercise of power.
Tyrant (ti'rant), *n.* a despotic ruler; an oppressor.
Tyro (ti'ro), *n.* a novice.
Tzar (zär), *n.* emperor of Russia.

U.

Ubirty (ū'ber-te), *n.* abundance; fruitfulness.
Ubiquitous (ū-bik'we-tus), *a.* existing or being everywhere.
Ubiquity (ū-bik'we-te), *n.* omnipresence; existence everywhere at the same time.
Udder (ud'der), *n.* the milk vessel in female mammals.
Udometer (ū-dom'e-ter), *n.* a rain-gauge.
Ugliness (ug'le-nes), *n.* total want of beauty; deformity.
Ugly (ug'le), *a.* not handsome; offensive to sight.
Ukase (ū-kās'), *n.* a Russian imperial order or proclamation.
Ulcer (ul'ser), *n.* a sore that is attended with discharge.
Ulcerate (ul'ser-āt), *v.* to affect with ulcers.
Ule (ū'le), *n.* an elastic gum from the ule-tree of Mexico.
Ulmaceous (ul-mā'shus), *a.* pertaining to elms.
Ulterior (ul-tē're-er), *a.* lying beyond; distant; further.
Ultimate (ul'te-mat), *a.* final; most remote; last.
Ultimatum (ul-te-mā'tum), *n.* last or final proposition.
Ultimo (ul'te-mo), *n.* the last month.
Ultra (ul'tra), *a.* and *prefix*, beyond; extreme.
Ultraism (ul'tra-izm), *n.* the principles of men who advocate extreme measures.
Ultramarine (ul-tra-ma-rēn'), *n.* a beautiful blue color.
Ultramontane (ul-tra-mon'tān), *a.* being beyond the mountains.
Ultramundane (ul-tra-mun'dān), *a.* beyond the world.
Ultroneous (ul-trō'ne-us), *a.* of one's own accord; voluntary.
Ululate (ul'u-lāt), *v.* to howl like a dog; to wail.
Umbel (um'bel), *n.* bearing heads, as parsley, &c.
Umbilical (um-bil'e-kal), *a.* of or pertaining to the navel.
Umbles (um'blz), *n. pl.* the entrails of a deer.
Umbonate (um'bo-nāt), *a.* knobbed in the center; round.
Umbrage (um'brāj), *n.* a shade; supposed injury.
Umbrageous (um-brā'je-us), *a.* forming a shade.
Umbrella (um-brel'la), *n.* a screen to protect from rain or sun.
Umpire (um'pir), *n.* a third person to whose sole decision a dispute is referred.
Un (un), a negative prefix; it is chiefly prefixed to adjectives, participles, and adverbs, and can be used almost at pleasure. Words beginning with *un*, when not found in this dictionary, can be explained by prefixing *not* or *want of* to the simple word.
Unabashed (un-a-basht'), *a.* not confused by shame.
Unable (un-a'bl), *a.* not having power or skill; weak.
Unabridged (un-a-brijd'), *a.* not abridged or shortened.
Unabrogated (un-ab'ro-gā-ted), *a.* not annulled.
Unabsolved (un-ab-solvd'), *a.* not acquitted or forgiven.
Unaccented (un-ak-sent'ed), *a.* not accented.
Unacceptable (un-ak-sep'ta-bl), *a.* not welcome.
Unaccommodating (un-ak-kom'mo-dāting), *a.* not ready to oblige; uncompliant.
Unaccompanied (un-ak-kom'pa-nid), *a.* unattended.
Unaccountable (un-ak-kount'a-bl), *a.* not to be explained; inexplicable.
Unaccustomed (un-ak-kus'tumd), *a.* not familiar.
Unacquainted (un-ak-kwānt'ed), *a.* not known.
Unacquired (un-ak-kwīrd'), *a.* not gained.
Unactuated (un-ak'tū-a-ted), *a.* not moved.
Unadapted (un-a-dapt'ed), *a.* not suited.
Unadorned (un-a-dawrnd'), *a.* not decorated.
Unadulterated (un-a-dul'ter-ā-ted), *a.* genuine; pure.
Unadvisable (un-ad-vīz'a-bl), *a.* not advisable or expedient.
Unaffected (un-af-fekt'ed), *a.* in a natural manner.
Unaided (un-ād'ed), *a.* not assisted; not helped.
Unallied (un-al-līd'), *a.* having no alliance or connection.
Unalloyed (un-al-loid'), *a.* without admixture; pure.
Unalterable (un-awl'ter-a-bl), *a.* not alterable; immutable.
Unamiable (un-ā'me-a-bl), *a.* not adapted to gain love.
Unanimated (un-an'e-māt-ed), *a.* spiritless; dull.
Unanimity (ū-na-nim'e-te), *n.* agreement in opinion.

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Unanimous (ū-nan'e-mus), *a.* being of one mind.
Unanswerable (un-an'ser-a-bl), *a.* not to be refuted.
Unappalled (un-ap-pawld'), *a.* not daunted.
Unappreciated (un-ap-prē'she-a-ted), *a.* not duly valued.
Unapprehensive (un-ap-pre-hen'siv), *a.* not suspecting.
Unapprised (un-ap-prīzd'), *a.* not previously informed.
Unapproachable (un-ap-prōch'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be approached; inaccessible.
Unappropriated (un-ap-prō'pre-a-ted), *a.* not applied or directed; not granted.
Unapt (un-apt'), *a.* not apt.
Unarmed (un-ärmd'), *a.* not equipped.
Unarrayed (un-ar-rād'), *a.* not disposed in order.
Unasked (un-askt'), *a.* not asked or sought; unsolicited.
Unaspiring (un-as-pir'ing), *a.* not aspiring or ambitious.
Unassailable (un-as-sāl'a-bl), *a.* impregnable.
Unassessed (un-as-sest'), *a.* not assessed or rated.
Unassorted (un-as-sort'ed), *a.* not sorted in order.
Unassuming (un-as-sūm'ing), *a.* modest; not arrogant.
Unattainable (un-at-tān'a-bl), *a.* not to be obtained.
Unattempted (un-at-temt'ed), *a.* not tried or essayed.
Unattested (un-at-test'ed), *a.* without witness.
Unauthentic (un-au-then'tik), *a.* not genuine or true.
Unauthorized (un-au'thor-izd), *a.* not warranted.
Unavailing (un-a-vāl'ing), *a.* ineffectual; useless.
Unavoidable (un-a-void'a-bl), *a.* cannot be shunned.
Unaware (un-a-wār'), *a.* without thought; inattentive.
Unawares (un-a-wārz'), *ad.* by surprise; unexpectedly.
Unbalanced (un-bal'anst), *a.* not poised; not adjusted.
Unbar (un-bär'), *v.* to unfasten; to open.
Unbearable (un-bār'a-bl), *a.* not to be endured.
Unbeaten (un-bēt'n), *a.* not beaten; untrod.
Unbecoming (un-be-kum'ing), *a.* improper; indecent.
Unbelief (un-be-lēf'), *n.* infidelity; incredulity; scepticism.
Unbeliever (un-be-lēv'er), *n.* one who does not believe.
Unbeloved (un-be-luvd'), *a.* not beloved.
Unbend (un-bend'), *v.* to relax; to emit from a strain; to straighten; to set at ease.
Unbending (un-bend'ing), *a.* inflexible; unyielding.
Unbias (un-bī'as), *v.* to free from bias or partiality.
Unbind (un-bind'), *v.* to set free; to untie; to unloose.
Unbleached (un-blēcht'), *a.* not bleached or whitened.
Unblemished (un-blem'isht), *a.* free from stain.
Unblest (un-blest'), *a.* not blest; unhappy; miserable.
Unblushing (un-blush'ing), *a.* destitute of shame.
Unbolt (un-bōlt'), *v.* to loose from a bolt; to open.
Unborn (un-born'), *a.* not brought into life; future.
Unbosom (un-boo'zum), *v.* to reveal; to disclose.
Unbounded (un-bound'ed), *a.* having no limits.
Unbridled (un-brī'dld), *a.* unrestrained; licentious.
Unbroken (un-brō'kn), *a.* entire; whole; not tamed.
Unbuckle (un-buk'l), *v.* to unfasten; to unloose.
Unburden (un-bur'dn), *v.* to rid of a load; to relieve.
Unburied (un-ber'rid), *a.* not interred.
Uncanceled (un-kan'seld), *a.* not erased.
Uncanonical (un-ka-non'e-kal), *a.* not according to the canons; not authentic.
Unceasing (un-sēs'ing), *a.* not ceasing; perpetual.
Unceremonious (un-ser-e-mō'ne-us), *a.* not formal.
Uncertain (un-ser'tin), *a.* not certain; doubtful.
Uncertainty (un-ser'tin-te), *n.* doubtfulness; want of certainty or precision; unknown.
Unchangeable (un-chānj'a-bl), *a.* without change or variation; immutable.
Unchanging (un-chānj'ing), *a.* suffering no change.
Uncharitable (un-char'e-ta-bl), *a.* without charity; harsh.
Unchaste (un-chāst'), *a.* lewd; incontinent; impure.
Unchecked (un-chekt'), *a.* not restrained or hindered.
Unchristian (un-krist'yan), *a.* contrary to Christianity.
Uncial (un'shal), *a.* pertaining to a certain kind of letter used in ancient manuscripts.
Unciform (un'se-form), *a.* having a curved or hooked form.
Uncivil (un-siv'il), *a.* not polite; discourteous; rude.
Uncivilized (un-siv'il-īzd), *a.* not civilized; rude; coarse.
Unclasp (un-klasp'), *v.* to unclose the clasp of.
Uncle (ung'kl), *n.* the brother of one's father or mother.
Unclean (un-klēn'), *a.* foul; dirty; filthy; obscene.
Uncleanness (un-klēn'nes), *n.* filthiness; impurity.
Unclog (un-klog'), *v.* to free from.
Unclose (un-klōz'), *v.* to lay open; to break the seal of.
Unclothe (un-klōth'), *v.* to strip; to make naked.
Uncoil (un-koil'), *v.* to unwind and open, as a rope.
Uncomfortable (un-kum'fort-a-bl), *a.* affording no comfort; not cheerful.
Uncommon (un-kom'un), *a.* not usual; rare; seldom seen.
Uncomplaining (un-kom-plān'ing), *a.* not murmuring.
Uncompromising (un-kom'pro-mīz-ing), *a.* not yielding to terms; inflexible.
Unconcern (un-kon-sern'), *n.* gross indifference.
Unconditional (un-kon-dish'un-al), *a.* not limited by conditions; unreserved.

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Uncongenial (un-kon-jē'ne-al), *a.* not adapted to.
Unconnected (un-kon-nek'ted), *a.* incoherent; loose.
Unconquerable (un-kong'ker-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be subdued; invincible.
Unconscious (un-kon'shus), *a.* not conscious.
Unconsciousness (un-kon'shus-nes), *n.* want of perception.
Unconstitutional (un-kon-ste-tū'shun-al), *a.* contrary to the constitution.
Unconstrained (un-kon-strānd'), *a.* voluntary.
Unconsummated (un-kon'sum-mā-ted), *a.* not completed.
Uncontradicted (un-kon-tra-dik'ted), *a.* not denied.
Uncontrollable (un-kon-trōl'a-bl), *a.* not to be governed or controlled; irresistible.
Uncontrolled (un-kon-trōld'), *a.* not restrained.
Unconverted (un-kon-vert'ed), *a.* not regenerated.
Uncork (un-kork'), *v.* to draw the cork from.
Uncorrected (un-kor-rek'ted), *a.* not revised.
Uncorrupt (un-kor-rupt'), *a.* pure; not depraved.
Uncounted (un-kount'ed), *a.* not numbered or counted.
Uncouple (un-kup'l), *v.* to loose; to disjoin.
Uncourteous (un-kurt'e-us), *a.* uncivil; disrespectful.
Uncouth (un-kooth'), *a.* odd; strange; awkward; ungainly.
Uncover (un-kuv'er), *v.* to strip; to unroof; to bare the head.
Unction (ungk'shun), *n.* act of anointing; ointment.
Unctuous (ungk'tu-us), *a.* oily; greasy.
Uncultivated (un-kul'te-vā-ted), *a.* not cultivated; unmanneriy; rude; wild.
Uncut (un-kut'), *a.* not cut.
Undaunted (un-dawnt'ed), *a.* fearless and bold; intrepid.
Undeceive (un-de-sēv'), *v.* to free from deception.
Undecided (un-de-sīd'ed), *a.* not determined; hesitating.
Undefiled (un-de-fīld'), *a.* not polluted or vitiated.
Undefined (un-de-find'), *a.* not defined or described.
Undeniable (un-de-nī'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be denied.
Under (un'der), *prep.* beneath; below; less; subordinate.
Underbid (un-der-bid'), *v.* to bid or offer less than another.
Underbrush (un'der-brush), *n.* small trees and shrubs.
Undercurrent (un'der-kur-ent), *n.* a current beneath.
Undergird (un-der-gurd'), *v.* to bind below.
Undergo (un-der-gō'), *v.* to sustain; to bear; to endure.
Undergraduate (un-der-grad'u-āt), *n.* a student who has not taken his degree.
Underground (un-der-ground'), *a.* being below the surface; subterraneous.
Undergrowth (un'der-grōth), *n.* shrubs under trees.
Underhand (un'der-hand), *a.* in a covert or sly manner; clandestine; secret.
Underlay (un-der-lā'), *v.* to lay beneath or under.
Underlet (un-der-let'), *v.* to sublet; to let as a tenant.
Underlie (un-der-lī'), *v.* to lie beneath, as a support.
Underline (un-der-līn'), *v.* to draw lines under words.
Underling (un'der-ling), *n.* an inferior or mean person.
Undermine (un-der-min'), *v.* to injure clandestinely; to excavate beneath.
Undermost (un'der-most), *a.* lowest in place or condition.
Underneath (un-der-nēth'), *ad.* or *prep.* beneath; below.
Underpay (un-der-pā'), *v.* to pay too little.
Underpin (un-der-pin'), *v.* to lay the stones that support the sills of a building.
Underprop (un-der-prop'), *v.* to support; to uphold.
Underrate (un-der-rāt'), *v.* to rate below the value.
Undersell (un-der-sel'), *v.* to sell at a lower price.
Undershot (un'der-shot), *a.* moved by water passing under the wheel, as of a mill.
Undersign (un-der-sīn'), *v.* to write one's name at the foot.
Undersoil (un'der-soil), *n.* soil beneath the surface.
Understand (un-der-stand'), *v.* to comprehend; to know the meaning of; to learn.
Understanding (un-der-stand'ing), *n.* the intellectual powers; intelligence.
Understate (un-der-stāt'), *v.* to represent less than the truth.
Understrapper (un'der-strap-er), *n.* an inferior agent; a petty fellow.
Undertake (un-der-tāk'), *v.* to contract; to take in hand.
Undertaking (un-der-tāk'ing), *n.* an enterprise.
Undertone (un'der-tōn), *n.* a low tone.
Undertow (un'der-tō), *n.* backward flow of a wave.
Undervalue (un-der-val'ū), *v.* to rate below value.
Underwork (un-der-wurk'), *v.* to attempt to injure secretly; to work at less price than others.
Underwrite (un-der-rīt'), *v.* to write under; to insure.
Underwriter (un'der-rī-ter), *n.* one who insures ships, &c.
Undeserved (un-de-zervd'), *a.* not having merit.
Undeserving (un-de-zerv'ing), *a.* not deserving or merited.
Undesigned (un-de-zīnd'), *a.* not designed or intended.
Undesigning (un-de-zīn'ing), *a.* artless; upright; sincere.
Undesirable (un-de-zīr'a-bl), *a.* not to be wished.
Undeterred (un-de-terd'), *a.* unrestrained by fear or obstacles.
Undeveloped (un-de-vel'opt), *a.* not opened or unfolded.
Undeviating (un-dē've-a-ting), *a.* not deviating or departing from the way or principle.
Undignified (un-dig'ne-fid), *a.* not marked with dignity.
Undisguised (un-dis-gīzd'), *a.* open; frank; artless.
Undismayed (un-dis-mād'), *a.* not disheartened by fear.

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Undivided (un-de-vid'ed), *a.* not divided; unbroken; whole.
Undo (un-doo'), *v.* to reverse what has been done; to unloose; to ruin; to impoverish.
Undock (un-dok'), *v.* to remove a vessel from a dock or basin.
Undoing (un-doo'ing), *n.* ruin; a reversal of anything done.
Undoubted (un-dout'ed), *a.* not called in question.
Undress (un-dres'), *v.* to divest of clothes; to strip.
Undue (un-dū'), *a.* not due; improper; excessive.
Undulate (un'du-lāt), *v.* to move backward and forward, as a wave of the sea.
Undulating (un'du-lā-ting), *a.* waving; vibrating.
Unduly (un-dū'le), *ad.* not according to duty; improperly; excessively.
Undying (un-dī'ing), *a.* not perishing; immortal.
Unearth (un-erth'), *v.* to uncover; to expose.
Unearthly (un-erth'le), *a.* not terrestrial; supernatural.
Uneasiness (un-ē'ze-nes), *n.* restlessness; disquiet.
Uneasy (un-ē'ze), *a.* restless.
Uneducated (un-ed'u-kā-ted), *a.* having no education.
Unemployed (un-em-ployd'), *a.* not occupied.
Unendurable (un-en-dū'ra-bl), *a.* intolerable.
Unenlightened (un-en-lit'nd), *a.* not enlightened.
Unenterprising (un-en-ter-prī'zing), *a.* not adventurous.
Unenviable (un-en've-a-bl), *a.* not desirable.
Unequal (un-ē'kwal), *a.* not equal in strength or talents; inferior; ill-proportioned.
Unequaled (un-ē'kwald'), *a.* unparalleled; unrivaled.
Unequivocal (un-e-kwiv'o-kal), *a.* not doubtful; clear.
Unerring (un-er'ing), *a.* not erring; certain; sure.
Uneven (un-ē'vn), *a.* not even; not level; irregular.
Unexceptionable (un-ek-sep'shun-a-bl), *a.* not liable to exception; unobjectionable.
Unexpected (un-eks-pek'ted), *a.* sudden; not looked for.
Unexposed (un-eks-pōzd'), *a.* not laid open to view.
Unexpressed (un-eks-prest'), *a.* not mentioned or named.
Unfading (un-fā'ding), *a.* not liable to fade or wither.
Unfailing (un-fā'ling), *a.* not failing; certain; abiding.
Unfair (un-fār'), *a.* dishonest; not just; trickish.
Unfaithful (un-fāth'ful), *a.* not faithful; disloyal.
Unfaithfulness (un-fāth'ful-nes), *n.* breach of trust.
Unfashionable (un-fash'un-a-bl), *a.* not according to the prevailing mode.
Unfasten (un-fas'n), *v.* to loose; to unfix; to unbind.
Unfathomable (un-fath'um-a-bl), *a.* not to be fathomed.
Unfavorable (un-fā'ver-a-bl), *a.* not kind or obliging.
Unfeasible (un-fē'ze-bl), *a.* impracticable.
Unfeeling (un-fēl'ing), *a.* void of sensibility; cruel; callous.
Unfeigned (un-fānd'), *a.* real; not pretended; sincere.
Unfelt (un-felt'), *a.* not felt; unperceived.
Unfetter (un-fet'ter), *v.* to take the fetters from; to free.
Unfilial (un-fil'e-al), *a.* not becoming a child; undutiful.
Unfinished (un-fin'isht), *a.* incomplete; imperfect.
Unfit (un-fit'), *a.* unqualified; unsuitable; — *v.* to disqualify.
Unfitness (un-fit'nes), *n.* want of qualifications.
Unfix (un-fiks'), *v.* to loosen; to unsettle; to remove.
Unfold (un-fōld') *v.* to expand; to disclose: to reveal.
Unforbidden (un-for-bid'n), *a.* not prohibited.
Unforeseen (un-fōr-sēn'), *a.* not seen or known before.
Unforetold (un-fōr-tōld'), *a.* not predicted.
Unforgiving (un-for-giv'ing), *a.* not forgiving; implacable.
Unfortunate (un-for'tu-nāt), *a.* not successful.
Unfortunately (un-for'tu-nāt-le), *ad.* without success.
Unfounded (un-found'ed), *a.* having no foundation; vain.
Unfriendly (un-frend'le), *a.* not kindly disposed; hostile.
Unfruitful (un-frūt'ful), *a.* not productive; barren; sterile.
Unfurl (un-furl'), *v.* to unfold; to spread open; to expand.
Ungainly (un-gān'le), *a.* not expert; awkward; clumsy.
Ungallant (un-gal'lant), *a.* discourteous; rude.
Ungentlemanly (un-jen'tl-man-le), *a.* not becoming.
Ungird (un-gird'), *v.* to loosen; to unbind.
Ungodliness (un-god'le-nes), *n.* impiety; wickedness.
Ungodly (un-god'le), *a.* wicked; irreligious; impious.
Ungovernable (un-guv'ern-a-bl), *a.* not to be ruled.
Ungraceful (un-grās'ful), *a.* wanting grace or dignity.
Ungracious (un-grā'shus), *a.* offensive; unpleasing.
Ungrammatical (un-gram-mat'e-kal), *a.* not according to the rules of grammar.
Ungrateful (un-grāt'ful), *a.* not feeling thankful; unpleasing.
Ungratified (un-grat'e-fid), *a.* not pleased.
Ungrounded (un-ground'ed), *a.* having no foundation.
Ungual (ung'gwal), *a.* pertaining to a nail, claw, or hoof.
Unguarded (un-gärd'ed), *a.* not guarded; not cautious.
Unguent (ung'gwent), *n.* an ointment.
Unguiform (ung'gwe-form), *a.* claw-shaped.
Ungulate (ung'gu-lāt), *a.* hoof-shaped.
Unhallowed (un-hal'lōd), *a.* profane; wicked; unholy.
Unhand (un-hand'), *v.* to let go.
Unhandy (un-han'de), *a.* not skilful; awkward.
Unhang (un-hang'), *v.* to divest of hangings; to unhinge.

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Unhappiness (un-hap'pe-nes), *n.* calamity; misery.
Unhappy (un-hap'pe), *a.* not happy; miserable; wretched.
Unharness (un-här'nes), *v.* to take off harnes or gear.
Unhealthiness (un-helth'e-nes), *n.* want of health.
Unhealthy (un-helth'e), *a.* wanting health; sickly.
Unheard (un-herd'), *a.* not heard; unknown; unprecedented.
Unheeded (un-hēd'ed), *a.* not regarded; not minded.
Unhesitating (un-hez'e-tā-ting), *a.* prompt; ready.
Unhinge (un-hinj'), *v.* to unfix; to loosen; to unsettle.
Unhitch (un-hich'), *v.* to loose from a hook, &c.
Unholiness (un-hō'le-nes), *n.* want of holiness; impiety.
Unholy (un-hō'le), *a.* unsanctified; profane; wicked.
Unhonored (un-on'erd), *a.* not treated with honor.
Unhook (un-hook'), *v.* to loose from a hook.
Unhorse (un-hors'), *v.* to throw from the saddle.
Unhurt (un-hurt'), *a.* not injured; free from harm.
Unhusk (un-husk'), *v.* to free from husks.
Uniaxal (ū-ne-ak'sal), *a.* having but one axis.
Unicorn (ū'ne-korn), *n.* a fabulous animal.
Unifacial (ū-ne-fā'shal), *a.* having one face or surface.
Uniflorous (ū-ne-flō'rus), *a.* bearing one flower only.
Uniform (ū'ne-form), *n.* the dress of a soldier; — *a.* similar to itself; not variable.
Uniformity (ū-ne-form'e-te), *n.* a conformity to pattern.
Unify (ū'ne-fī), *v.* to reduce to unity or uniformity.
Unigenous (ū-nij'e-nus), *a.* of one or the same kind.
Unilateral (ū-ne-lat'er-al), *a.* having but one side.
Uniliteral (ū-ne-lit'er-al), *a.* consisting of one letter only.
Unimpeachable (un-im-pēch'a-bl), *a.* free from guilt or stain; faultless.
Uninitiated (un-in-ish'e-ā-ted), *a.* not initiated.
Unintelligible (un-in-tel'e-je-bl), *a.* not understood.
Unintended (un-in-ten'ded), *a.* not designed or intended.
Unintentional (un-in-ten'shun-al), *a.* done or happening without design.
Uninterested (un-in'ter-est-ed), *a.* not having any interest in; not concerned.
Uninteresting (un-in'ter-est-ing), *a.* not interesting.
Uninterrupted (un-in-ter-rupt'ed), *a.* continuous; not broken; unceasing.
Uninvited (un-in-vī'ted), *a.* not invited or desired.
Union (ūn'yun), *n.* the act of joining; concord; confederation.
Unionist (ūn'yun-ist), *n.* one who advocates or loves union.
Uniparous (ū-nip'a-rus), *a.* producing one at a birth.
Unique (ū-nēk'), *a.* sole; only; without an equal.
Unison (ū'ne-son), *n.* accordance of sounds; concord.
Unit (ū'nit), *n.* one; a single thing or person.
Unitarian (ū-ne-tā're-an), *n.* one who denies the Trinity.
Unite (ū-nīt'), *v. to* join two or more in one.
Unitedly (ū-nī'ted-le), *ad.* jointly; with union.
Unity (ū'ne-te), *n.* state of being one; agreed; concord.
Univalve (ū'ne-valv), *n.* a shell having only one valve.
Universal (ū-ne-ver'sal), *a.* general; extending to all.
Universalism (ū-ne-ver'sal-izm), *n.* the doctrine or belief that all will be saved.
Universality (ū-ne-ver-sal'e-te), *n.* state of extending to the whole.
Universally (ū-ne-ver'sal-le), *ad.* throughout the whole; without exception.
Universe (ū'ne-vers), *n.* whole system of created things; the whole world.
University (ū-ne-ver'se-te), *n.* a college where sciences and arts are studied.
Univocal (ū-niv'o-kal), *a.* having one meaning only.
Unjust (un-just'), *a.* partial; contrary to justice; wrongful.
Unjustifiable (un-jus'te-fi-a-bl), *a.* not to be justified; indefensible.
Unjustly (un-just'le), *ad.* contrary to right; wrongfully.
Unkind (un-kind'), *a.* not kind; unobliging; harsh.
Unkindness (un-kind'nes), *n.* want of affection.
Unknot (un-not'), *v.* to untie; to free from knots.
Unknowing (un-nō'ing), *a.* ignorant; not knowing.
Unlace (un-lās'), *v.* to loose from being laced.
Unlade (un-lād'), *v.* to take out the cargo of.
Unlatch (un-lach'), *v.* to open or loose a latch.
Unlawful (un-law'ful), *a.* not lawful; illegal.
Unlearn (un-lern'), *v.* to forget what has been learned.
Unlearned (un-lernd'), *a.* ignorant; not learned.
Unleavened (un-lev'end), *a.* not raised by yeast.
Unless (un-les'), *conj.* except; if not; supposing that not.
Unlettered (un-let'terd), *a.* not learned; ignorant.
Unlicensed (un-lī'senst), *a.* not having lawful permission.
Unlike (un-līk'), *a.* having no resemblance; dissimilar.
Unlikely (un-līk'le), *a.* not likely; improbable.
Unlimited (un-lim'it-ed), *a.* having no limit; indefinite.
Unload (un-lōd'), *v.* to disburden of a load or cargo.
Unlock (un-lok'), *v.* to unfasten; to lay open; to explain.
Unloose (un-loos'), *v.* to untie.
Unloveliness (un-luv'le-nes), *n.* unamiableness.
Unlovely (un-luv'le), *a.* that cannot excite love.
Unlucky (un-luk'e), *a.* unfortunate; not successful.
Unmake (un-māk'), *v.* to destroy the former qualities of; to deprive of form or being.

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Unman (un-man'), *v.* to deprive of manly qualities; to dishearten.
Unmanageable (un-man'aj-a-bl), *a.* not controllable.
Unmanly (un-man'le), *a.* unbecoming a man; base.
Unmannerly (un-man'er-le), *a.* uncivil; ill-bred; rude.
Unmask (un-mask'), *v.* to remove a disguise; to lay open.
Unmeaning (un-mēn'ing), *a.* not expressive.
Unmerciful (un-mer'se-ful), *a.* having no mercy; cruel.
Unmerited (un-mer'it-ed), *a.* not deserved; unjust.
Unmindful (un-mind'ful), *a.* heedless; not attentive.
Unmitigated (un-mit'e-gā-ted), *a.* not softened in severity or harshness; not lessened.
Unmoor (un-moor'), *v.* to loose from anchorage.
Unmusical (un-mū'ze-kal), *a.* not harmonious; harsh.
Unmuzzle (un-muz'l), *v.* to loose from a muzzle.
Unnatural (un-nat'u-ral), *a.* contrary to laws of nature.
Unnecessary (un-nes'es-sa-re), *a.* needless; useless.
Unneighborly (un-nā'bur-le), *a.* not kind or friendly.
Unnerve (un-nerv'), *v.* to deprive of nerve or strength.
Unnoticed (un-nō'tist), *a.* not regarded.
Unnumbered (un-num'berd), *a.* innumerable.
Unobjectionable (un-ob-jek'shun-a-bl), *a.* not liable to objection.
Unobscured (un-ob-skūrd'), *a.* not darkened.
Unobservable (un-ob-zerv'a-bl), *a.* not discoverable.
Unobtrusive (un-ob-trū'siv), *a.* not forward; modest.
Unoccupied (un-ok'ku-pīd), *a.* not inhabited; being at leisure; not engaged.
Unoffending (un-of-fend'ing), *a.* not giving offense.
Unofficial (un-of-fish'al), *a.* not official; in a private capacity.
Unostentatious (un-os'ten-tā'shus), *a.* not making a showy display; modest.
Unpack (un-pak'), *v.* to unloose and open; to disburden.
Unpaid (un-pād'), *a.* not paid.
Unpalatable (un-pal'at-a-bl), *a.* not relished; disagreeable to the taste.
Unparalleled (un-par'al-eld), *a.* having no equal.
Unpardonable (un-pär'dn-a-bl), *a.* not to be forgiven.
Unparliamentary (un-pär-le-ment'a-re), *a.* contrary to the rules and usages of parliament, or of debate.
Unperceivable (un-per-sēv'a-bl), *a.* not to be perceived.
Unphilosophical (un-fil-o-sof'e-kal), *a.* not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy.
Unpin (un-pin'), *v.* to unfasten.
Unpleasant (un-plez'ant), *a.* disagreeable.
Unpoetical (un-po-et'e-kal), *a.* not according to poetry.
Unpolished (un-pol'isht), *a.* unrefined; rude; rough.
Unpolluted (un-pol-lū'ted), *a.* not defiled or corrupted.
Unpopular (un-pop'u-lar), *a.* not having public favor.
Unprecedented (un-pres-e-den'ted), *a.* having no precedent or example.
Unprejudiced (un-prej'u-dist), *a.* free from bias.
Unprepared (un-pre-pārd'), *a.* not prepared; not ready.
Unprepossessing (un-pre-poz-zes'ing), *a.* not having a winning appearance.
Unpresuming (un-pre-zūm'ing), *a.* not overbold; modest.
Unpretending (un-pre-tend'ing), *a.* not pretending.
Unprincipled (un-prin'se-pld), *a.* having no settled principles; unscrupulous.
Unproductive (un-pro-duk'tiv), *a.* not fruitful; barren.
Unprofessional (un-pro-fesh'un-al), *a.* not belonging to, or in keeping with, a profession.
Unprofitable (un-prof'it-a-bl), *a.* bringing no profit.
Unprogressive (un-pro-gres'siv), *a.* not advancing.
Unprolific (un-pro-lif'ik), *a.* not producing fruit.
Unpromising (un-prom'is-ing), *a.* not affording a favorable prospect of success.
Unpropitious (un-pro-pish'us), *a.* not favorable.
Unprotected (un-pro-tek'ted), *a.* not protected.
Unpunished (un-pun'isht), *a.* not punished; free.
Unqualified (un-kwol'e-fid), *a.* not qualified; unfit.
Unquenchable (un-kwensh'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be extinguished.
Unquestionable (un-kwest'yun-a-bl), *a.* not to be questioned; certain; indisputable.
Unravel (un-rav'l), *v.* to disentangle; to separate.
Unread (un-red'), *a.* not recited or perused; unlearned.
Unreal (un-rē'al), *a.* not real.
Unreasonable (un-rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* not according to reason.
Unrebuked (un-re-būkt'), *a.* not reproved or checked.
Unredeemed (un-re-dēmd'), *a.* not redeemed; not ransomed; not paid.
Unreeve (un-rēv'), *v.* to remove ropes or pulleys from a tackle.
Unregenerate (un-re-jen'er-āt), *a.* not renewed in heart.
Unrelenting (un-re-lent'ing), *a.* feeling no pity; hard.
Unremitting (un-re-mit'ting), *a.* persevering; incessant; not relaxing.
Unrepentant (un-re-pent'ant), *a.* not penitent.
Unrequited (un-re-kwit'ed), *a.* not compensated.
Unreserved (un-re-zervd'), *a.* open; frank; free.
Unresigned (un-re-zīnd'), *a.* not surrendered; not submissive.
Unresisting (un-re-zist'ing), *a.* not making resistance.
Unrest (un-rest'), *n.* disquiet; want of tranquillity.
Unrestraint (un-re-strānt'), *n.* freedom from restraint.
Unriddle (un-rid'dl), *v.* to solve or explain.

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Unrig (un-rig'), *v.* to strip off the tackle or rigging.
Unrighteous (un-rī'chus), *a.* unjust; wicked; sinful.
Unrip (un-rip'), *v.* to open seams; to rip; to tear.
Unripe (un-rip'), *a.* not ripe; immature; too early.
Unrivaled (un-rī'vald), *a.* having no rival or equal.
Unrivet (un-riv'et), *v.* to loose from rivets.
Unroll (un-rōl'), *v.* to open or unfurl a roll; to display.
Unruffled (un-ruf'ld), *a.* calm; not agitated; tranquil.
Unruly (un-rū'le), *a.* ungovernable; licentious.
Unrumple (un-rum'pl), *v.* to free from rumples.
Unsaddle (un-sad'dl), *v.* to take the saddle from.
Unsafe (un-sāf'), *a.* not free from danger; hazardous.
Unsaid (un-sād'), *a.* not muttered.
Unsalable (un-sāl'a-bl), *a.* not fit for sale; not in demand.
Unsanctified (un-sangk'te-fid), *a.* not sanctified.
Unsatisfactory (un-sat-is-fak'to-re), *a.* not giving satisfaction; causing discontent.
Unsavory (un-sā'vur-e), *a.* having a bad smell or taste; insipid.
Unsay (un-sā'), *v.* to retract.
Unscrew (un-skroo'), *v.* to loose from screws.
Unscriptural (un-skrip'tū-ral), *a.* not according to Scripture.
Unseal (un-sēl'), *v.* to remove the seal of; to open.
Unsearchable (un-serch'a-bl), *a.* not to be explored; hidden; mysterious.
Unseasonable (un-sē'zn-a-bl), *a.* not in proper season.
Unseat (un-sēt'), *v.* to throw or expel from a seat.
Unseaworthy (un-sē'wur-thē), *a.* not fit for a voyage.
Unseemly (un-sēm'le), *a.* unbecoming; improper.
Unseen (un-sēn'), *a.* not seen; invisible; undiscovered.
Unsettle (un-set'tl), *v.* to unfix; to make uncertain.
Unsex (un-seks'), *v.* to deprive of qualities natural to the sex.
Unshackle (un-shak'l), *v.* to loose from shackles.
Unshaken (un-shāk'n), *a.* not shaken; firm.
Unsheathe (un-sheth'), *v.* to draw from the sheath.
Unship (un-ship'), *v.* to take out of a ship.
Unshod (un-shod'), *a.* not having shoes; barefoot.
Unsightly (un-sīt'le), *a.* disagreeable to the eye; ugly.
Unskilful (un-skil'ful), *a.* wanting art or knowledge.
Unsociable (un-sō'sha-bl), *a.* not sociable; not kind.
Unsocial (un-sō'shal), *a.* not agreeable in society.
Unsophisticated (un-so-fis'te-kā-ted), *a.* not counterfeited; pure; genuine.
Unsound (un-sound'), *a.* not sound; defective; sickly.
Unsparing (un-spār'ing), *a.* profuse; not sparing.
Unspeakable (un-spēk'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be uttered.
Unspotted (un-spot'ed), *a.* not spotted; immaculate.
Unstable (un-stā'bl), *a.* not steady; inconstant; irresolute.
Unstaid (un-stād'), *a.* unfixed; changeable; volatile.
Unstinted (un-stint'ed), *a.* not limited; unrestrained.
Unstop (un-stop'), *v.* to open; to free from obstruction.
Unstring (un-string'), *v.* to relax; to loosen; to untie.
Unstudied (un-stud'id), *a.* not premeditated; easy.
Unsubstantial (un-sub-stan'shal), *a.* not real.
Unsuccessful (un-suk-ses'ful), *a.* not meeting with success; not fortunate.
Unsuitable (un-sūt'a-bl), *a.* unfit; not adaptable.
Unsullied (un-sul'id), *a.* not fouled; not tarnished.
Unsupported (un-sup-pōrt'ed), *a.* unsustained.
Unsusceptible (un-sus-sep'te-bl), *a.* not susceptible.
Unsuspicious (un-sus-pish'us), *a.* without suspicion.
Unsystematic (un-sis-te-mat'ik), *a.* wanting system.
Untainted (un-tānt'ed), *a.* not tainted; not stained.
Untenable (un-ten'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be held or defended.
Unthankful (un-thangk'ful), *a.* not grateful for favors received.
Untidy (un-tī'de), *a.* not neat and snug; not in order.
Untie (un-tī'), *v.* to free from; to unbind; to loosen.
Until (un-til'), *prep.* to the time that; — *conj.* as far as.
Untimely (un-tīm'le), *a.* premature; unseasonable.
Untiring (un-tīr'ing), *a.* not becoming tired or exhausted.
Unto (un'too), *prep.* to.
Untold (un-tōld'), *a.* not told; not revealed.
Untoward (un-tō'ard), *a.* froward; perverse.
Untractable (un-trakt'a-bl), *a.* ungovernable; rough.
Untrained (un-trānd'), *a.* not disciplined; uneducated.
Untried (un-trīd'), *a.* not tried or attempted.
Untrue (un-troo'), *a.* not true; false; not faithful.
Untruth (un-trooth'), *n.* a falsehood; contrary to the truth.
Untwine (un-twīn'), *v.* to unwind; to untwist.
Untwist (un-twist'), *v.* to open; to disentangle.
Unused (un-ūzd'), *a.* not in use; not accustomed.
Unusual (un-ū'zhu-al), *a.* rare; not common.
Unutterable (un-ut'ter-a-bl), *a.* inexpressible.
Unvarying (un-vā're-ing), *a.* not liable to change.
Unwariness (un-wā're-nes), *n.* want of due caution.
Unwarlike (un-wär'līk), *a.* not fit for war; peaceable.
Unwarp (un-wawrp'), *v.* to change from being warped.

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Unwarrantable (un-wor'ant-a-bl), *a.* not justifiable.
Unwarranted (un-wor'ant-ed), *a.* not authorized.
Unwary (un-wā're), *a.* not vigilant; not cautious.
Unwearied (un-wē'rid), *a.* not wearied; indefatigable.
Unwelcome (un-wel'kum), *a.* not welcome.
Unwholesome (un-hōl'sum), *a.* not healthy.
Unwieldy (un-wēld'e), *a.* bulky; unmanageable.
Unwilling (un-wil'ing), *a.* not willing; reluctant.
Unwind (un-wīnd'), *v.* to loose what is wound.
Unwise (un-wīz'), *a.* lacking wisdom; indiscreet.
Unwittingly (un-wit'ing-le), *ad.* ignorantly.
Unwomanly (un-woom'an-le), *a.* unbecoming a woman.
Unwonted (un-wont'ed), *a.* not made familiar by practice; unaccustomed; unusual.
Unworthy (un-wur'the), *a.* undeserving; worthless; base; unbecoming.
Unwrap (un-rap'), *v.* to open what is folded.
Unwreathe (un-rēth'), *v.* to untwist; to untwine.
Unwritten (un-rit'n), *a.* not written; oral; verbal; blank.
Unwrought (un-rawt'), *a.* not manufactured.
Unyielding (un-yēld'ing), *a.* stiff; stubborn; obstinate.
Unyoke (un-yōk'), *v.* to loose from a yoke; to disjoin.
Up (up), *ad.* aloft; out of bed; above the horizon.
Upbraid (up-brād'), *v.* to charge with something wrong; to reproach; to chide.
Upcast (up'kast), *a.* thrown upward; cast out.
Upheaval (up-hē'val), *n.* a lifting up from beneath.
Uphill (up'hil), *a.* difficult; laborious; ascending.
Uphold (up-hōld'), *v.* to support; to maintain; to raise.
Upholsterer (up-hōl'ster-er), *n.* one who fits houses with furniture, beds, &c.
Upland (up'land), *a.* pertaining to high lands; —*n.* elevated land.
Uplift (up-lift'), *v.* to raise; to elevate; to take up.
Upon (up-on'), *prep.* not under; time of; resting on.
Uppermost (up'per-most), *a.* highest in place or rank.
Upraise (up-rāz'), *v.* to raise or exalt above.
Upright (up'rīt), *a.* erect; possessing rectitude; honest.
Uproar (up'rōr), *n.* great tumult and disturbance.
Uproot (up-root'), *v.* to tear up by the roots.
Upset (up-set'), *v.* to overturn; to overthrow.
Upshot (up'shot), *n.* final issue; conclusion; result.
Upstart (up'stärt), *n.* one suddenly raised to wealth; —*v.* to spring suddenly.
Upturn (up-turn'), *v.* to throw up; to furrow.
Upward (up'ward), *a.* directed higher; —*ad.* toward a higher place; more than.
Urban (ur'ban), *a.* of or belonging to a city.
Urbane (ur-bān'), *a.* civil; polite; courteous.
Urbanity (ur-ban'e-te), *n.* courtesy; politeness.
Urceolate (ur'se-o-lāt), *a.* shaped like an urn or pitcher.
Urchin (ur'chin), *n.* a child.
Urge (urj), *v.* to incite.
Urgency (ur'jen-se), *n.* a pressure of difficulty.
Urgent (ur'jent), *a.* pressing; importunate; earnest.
Uric (ū'rik), *a.* of or from urine.
Urinary (ū're-na-re), *a.* pertaining to urine.
Urinate (ū're-nāt), *v.* to void or discharge urine.
Urine (ū'rin), *n.* a fluid secreted by the kidneys.
Urn (urn), *n.* a vessel; a kind of vase.
Ursine (ur'sin), *a.* pertaining to or resembling a bear.
Urticating (ur'te-kā-ting), *a.* stinging, as a nettle.
Us (us), *pron.* objective case of the pronoun *We.*
Usage (ū'zāj), *n.* treatment; custom; fashion; practice.
Use (ūs), *n.* act of using; utility; practice; custom; interest; —*v.* to employ; to handle; to consume.
Usefully (ūs'ful-le), *ad.* with profit or advantage.
Useless (ūs'les), *a.* being without use; worthless.
Usher (ush'er), *n.* an introducer; an under teacher; —*v.* to give entrance to; to introduce
Usquebaugh (us-kwe-baw'), *n.* a peculiar kind of whisky.
Usual (ū'zhu-al), *a.* customary; common; frequent.
Usucaption (ū-zu-kap'shun), *n.* the right to property from undisturbed possession.
Usufruct (ū'zu-frukt), *n.* right to use and enjoy the profit without impairing the substance.
Usurer (ū'zhu-rer), *n.* one who practices usury.
Usurp (ū-zurp'), *v.* to seize or hold without right.
Usurpation (ū-zur-pa'shun), *n.* forcible seizure.
Usury (ū'zhu-re), *n.* illegal or exorbitant rate of interest paid for use of money.
Utensil (ū-ten'sil), *n.* an instrument; a tool; a vessel.
Uterine (ū'ter-in), *a.* pertaining to the womb.
Utilitarian (ū-til-e-tā're-an), *a.* relating to utility; —*n.* one who considers utility the end of moral virtue.
Utility (ū-til'et-e), *n.* usefulness; convenience; worth; profit.
Utilize (ū'til-īz), *v.* to make useful or profitable.
Utmost (ut'most), *a.* extreme; furthest; highest; last; —*n.* the most that can be.
Utopian (u-tō'pe-an), *a.* ideal; impracticable; chimerical.
Utricle (ū'tre-kl), *n.* a little bag, cell, or bladder.
Utricular (u-trik'u-lar), *a.* containing little bladders.
Utter (ut'ter), *a.* outward; extreme; complete; —*v.* to speak; to express; to put in circulation.
Utterance (ut'ter-ans), *n.* manner of speaking.
Uttermost (ut'ter-most), *a.* furthest; most remote.
Uveous (ū've-us), *a.* resembling a grape.
Uvic (ū'vik), *a.* of or from the grape.
Uvula (ū'vu-la), *n.* a soft body on the palate.
Uxorious (uks-ō're-us), *a.* submissively fond of a wife.

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V.

V (v), stands for five.
Vacancy (vā'kan-se), *n.* empty space; a place not occupied; a time of leisure.
Vacant (vā'kant), *a.* empty.
Vacate (vā'kāt), *v.* to make empty or void; to annul.
Vacation (va-kā'shun), *n.* intermission; recess.
Vaccinate (vak'se-nāt), *v.* to inoculate with cow-pox, as a preventive of small-pox.
Vaccination (vak-se-nā'shun), *n.* the act of inoculating.
Vaccine (vak'sin), *a.* pertaining to or from cows.
Vacillate (vas'il-lāt), *v.* to waver; to reel; to fluctuate.
Vacillating (vas'il-lā-ting), *a.* inconstant; unsteady.
Vacillant (vas'il-lant), *a.* wavering; fluctuating.
Vacuity (va-kū'e-te), *n.* space unoccupied; void.
Vacuous (vak'u-us), *a.* unfilled; empty; void.
Vacuum (vak'u-um), *n.* space unoccupied by matter.
Vade-mecum (vā-de-mē'kum), *n.* a book for ready reference; a handbook.
Vagabond (vag'a-bond), *n.* a vagrant; a wanderer.
Vagary (va-gā're), *n.* a sudden or wild freak; a whim.
Vaginal (vaj'e-nal), *a.* relating to a sheath or tube.
Vagrancy (vā'gran-se), *n.* a state of wandering.
Vagrant (vā'grant), *a.* wandering; — *n.* a vagabond.
Vague (vāg), *a.* unsettled; indefinite; ill-defined.
Vain (vān), *a.* meanly proud; conceited; ineffectual.
Vainglory (vān-glō're), *n.* empty pride; folly.
Vainly (vān'le), *ad.* without effect; foolishly.
Valance (val'ans), *n.* fringes of drapery.
Vale (vāl), *n.* a valley.
Valediction (val-e-dik'shun), *n.* a bidding farewell.
Valedictory (val-e-dik'to-re), *n.* a farewell address.
Valentine (val'en-tīn), *n.* a sweetheart; a letter sent on Valentine's day,
Valet (val'et), *n.* a waiting servant.
Valetudinarian (val-e-tu-de-nā're-an), *n.* a person in a weak or infirm state.
Valiant (val'yant), *a.* brave; intrepid; courageous.
Valid (val'id), *a.* good in law; founded in truth.
Validity (va-lid'e-te), *n.* legal force; soundness.
Valise (va-lēs'), *n.* a leather traveling case.
Vallation (val-lā'shun), *n.* an intrenchment or rampart.
Valley (val'le), *n.* low ground between hills.
Valor (val'ur), *n.* courage; bravery; intrepidity.
Valorous (val'ur-us), *a.* brave.
Valuable(val'u-a-bl), *a.* having value; costly.
Valuation (val-u-ā'shun), *n.* estimated worth; an appraisement.
Value (val'ū), *n.* worth; price; importance; — *v.* to set a price on; to esteem.
Valve (valv), *n.* a lid opening one way; folding doors.
Vamp (vamp), *n.* the upper leather of shoes.
Vampire (vam'pir), *n.* kind of bat; a blood-sucker; an extortioner.
Van (van), *n.* front of an army; a covered carriage.
Vandalism (van'dal-izm), *n.* rudeness; barbarism.
Vandyke (van-dīk'), *v.* to form indentations.
Vane (vān), *n.* a plate showing the way the wind blows.
Vanguard (van'gärd), *n.* the first line of troops in front of an army.
Vanilla (va-nil'la), *n.* a climbing aromatic plant.
Vanish (van'ish), *v.* to disappear; to pass away.
Vanity (van'e-te), *n.* empty pride; conceit; idle show.
Vanquish (vangk'wish), *v.* to conquer; to overcome.
Vantage (van'tāj), *n.* superiority; opportunity.
Vapid (vap'id), *a.* dull; spiritless; flat; insipid.
Vapor (vā'pur), *n.* an elastic fluid rendered aeriform by heat; fume; steam; — *v.* to pass off in fumes; to brag.
Vaporize (vā'pur-īz), *v.* to convert into vapor.
Vaporous (vā'pur-us), *a.* full of vapor; flatulent.
Variability (vā-re-a-bil'e-te), *n.* changeableness.
Variable (vā're-a-bl), *a.* fickle; changeable.
Variance (vā're-ans), *n.* disagreement; discord.
Variation (vā-re-ā'shun), *n.* difference; deviation; change.
Variegate (vā're-e-gāt), *v.* to mark with different colors.
Variegated (vā're-e-gā-ted), *a.* diversified in colors or external appearance.
Variety (va-rī'e-te), *n.* an intermixture of things; dissimilitude; change.
Variolus (vā-rī'o-lus), *a.* relating to small-pox.
Various (vā're-us), *a.* different; unfixed; manifold.
Varlet (vär'let), *n.* a rascal.
Varnish (vär'nish), *n.* a lustrous coating; — *v.* to gloss.
Vary (vā're), *v.* to alter; to disagree; to diversify.
Vascular (vas'ku-lar), *a.* consisting of or full of vessels.
Vase (vāz), *n.* an ornamental vessel.
Vassal (vas'sal), *n.* a slave; a dependent.
Vassalage (vas'sal-aj), *n.* state of a vassal; slavery.
Vast (vast), *a.* immense space; great; numerous.
Vastly (vast'le), *ad.* greatly.
Vastness (vast'nes), *n.* immense extent or bulk.
Vat (vat), *n.* a large vessel.
Vatican (vat'e-kan), *n.* an assemblage of buildings adjoining the church of St. Peter at Rome, including the palace of the pope.
Vaticinal (va-tis'e-nal), *a.* pertaining to prophecy.
Vaticinate (va-tis'e-nāt), *v.* to prophesy.
Vault (vawlt), *n.* an arched roof; a cellar; — *v.* to leap.

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Vaunt (vawnt), *v.* to boast of; — *n.* a vain boast.
Vaunting (vawnt'ing), *n.* conceited boasting.
Veal (vēl), *n.* the flesh of a calf.
Vedas (vē'daz), *n. pl.* the Hindoo scriptures.
Vedette (ve-det'), *n.* a mounted sentinel.
Veer (vēr), *v.* to turn; to change direction; to alter.
Vegetable (vej'e-ta-bl), *n.* a body having growth without sensation; a variety of plants.
Vegetate (vej'e-tāt), *v.* to grow, as plants; to germinate.
Vegetation (vej-e-tā'shun), *a.* the process of growing, as plants, &c.
Vehemence (vē'he-mens), *n.* great force; violent ardor.
Vehement (vē'he-ment), *a.* acting with great force.
Vehicle (vē'he-kl), *n.* any kind of carriage or conveyance.
Veil (vāl), *n.* a cover to conceal the face; a curtain.
Vein (vān), *n.* a vessel which returns the blood to the heart; a seam of metal in a rock; turn of mind.
Vellicate (vel'le-kāt), *v.* to twitch; to stimulate.
Vellum (vel'lum), *n.* a fine kind of parchment.
Velocipede (ve-los'e-pēd), *n.* a carriage propelled by the feet.
Velocity (ve-los'e-te), *n.* swiftness; celerity; speed.
Velvet (vel'vet), *n.* a silk stuff with a pile or nap on it.
Venal (vē'nal), *a.* that may be purchased; mercenary.
Venality (ve-nal'e-te), *n.* prostitution of talents or services for reward.
Venary (ven'a-re), *n.* hunting; sports of the chase.
Vend (vend), *v.* to sell.
Vendee (ven-dē'), *n.* one to whom a thing is sold.
Vender (ven'der), *n.* a seller.
Vendible (ven'de-bl), *a.* salable.
Veneer (ve-nēr), *v.* to inlay with thin pieces of wood.
Veneficial (ven-e-fish'al), *a.* acting by poison.
Venerable (ven'er-a-bl), *a.* worthy of veneration.
Venerate (ven'er-āt), *v.* to revere; to respect.
Veneration (ven-er-ā'shun), *n.* the highest degree of respect and reverence.
Venereal (ve-nē're-al), *a.* pertaining to or arising from sexual intercourse.
Venery (ven'er-e), *n.* sexual intercourse.
Venesection (ven-e-sek'shun), *n.* act of opening a vein.
Vengeance (venj'ans), *n.* punishment for injury or offense; revenge.
Vengeful (venj'ful), *a.* vindictive; retributive.
Venial (vē'ne-al), *a.* pardonable; excusable.
Venison (ven'e-zn). *n.* the flesh of animals taken in hunting.
Venom (ven'um), *n.* poison; malice; spite.
Venomous (ven'um-us), *a.* poisonous; malignant.
Venous (vē'nus), *a.* pertaining to or contained in the veins.
Vent (vent), *n.* a hole; passage; — *v.* to let out; to utter.
Ventilate (ven'te-lāt) *v.* to fan; to expose to air; to discuss; to circulate.
Ventilation (ven-te-lā'shun), *n.* art of ventilating; supply of air; public exposure.
Ventilator (ven'te-lā-ter), *n.* a contrivance to introduce pure air.
Ventral (ven'tral), *a.* of or pertaining to the belly.
Ventricle (ven'tre-kl), *n.* a cavity in an animal body.
Ventricose (ven'tre-kōs), *a.* distended; swelling out.
Ventriloquism (ven-tril'o-kwizm), *n.* act or art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance.
Ventriloquist (ven-tril'o-kwist), *n.* one who practices ventriloquism.
Venture (ven'tūr), *v.* to do or undertake; to risk; — *n.* risk; hazard; speculation.
Venturous (ven'tūr-us), *a.* daring; fearless; bold.
Venue (ven'ū), *n.* place of trial; neighboring place.
Venus (vē'nus), *n.* the goddess of beauty and love; a planet.
Veracious (ve-rā'shus), *a.* truthful; true.
Veracity (ve-ras'e-te), *n.* observance of truth.
Veranda (ve-ran'da), *n.* a kind of open portico.
Verb (verb), *n.* a word expressing action, doing, &c.
Verbal (verb'al), *a.* not written; spoken; oral.
Verbatim (ver-bā'tim), *ad.* word for word.
Verbiage (ver'be-aj), *n.* superabundance of words.
Verbose (ver-bōs'), *a.* abounding in words; diffuse.
Verdancy (ver'dan-se), *n.* greenness.
Verdant (ver'dant), *a.* green; flourishing; fresh; soft; raw.
Verdict (ver'dikt), *n.* the decision of a jury; judgment.
Verdigris (ver'de-gris), *n.* rust of copper.
Verdure (ver'dūr), *n.* greenness; freshness of growth.
Verge (verj), *v.* to tend downward; to approach; — *n.* border; brink; a rod.
Verification (ver-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of prooving.
Verify (ver'e-fi), *v.* to prove to be true; to confirm.
Verily (ver'e-le), *ad.* truly; really; certainly.
Veritable (ver'e-ta-bl), *a.* agreeable to fact; true.
Verity (ver'e-te), *n.* truth.
Verjuice (ver'jūs), *n.* a liquor from unripe fruit.
Vermicular (ver-mik'u-lar), *a.* like a worm; spiral.
Vermiculation (ver-mik-u-lā'shun), *n.* moving like a worm.
Vermifuge (ver'me-fūj), *n.* a medicine to destroy worms.
Vermilion (ver-mil'yun), *n.* a beautiful red color.
Vermin (ver'min), *n.* any small noxious animals.
Vermivorous (ver-miv'o-rus), *a.* feeding on worms.
Vernacular (ver-nak'u-lar), *a.* peculiar or belonging to one's own country; native.
Vernal (ver'nal), *a.* belonging to the spring, or youth.
Vernant (ver'nant), *a.* flourishing, as in spring.
Verrucose (ver'ru-kōs), *a.* warty.
Versatile (ver'sa-til), *a.* variable; changing.
Versatility (ver-sa-til'e-te), *n.* aptness to change.

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Verse (vers), *n.* a line of poetry; metrical arrangement and language; poetry; a stanza.
Versed (verst), *a.* skilled.
Versicolored (ver-se-kul'erd), *a.* many-colored.
Versification (ver-se-fe-kā'shun), *n.* the art of making verses.
Versifier (ver'se-fī-er), *n.* one who composes verses.
Version (ver'shun), *n.* a translation; a statement.
Vertebra (ver'te-bra), *n.* a joint of the spine.
Vertebral (ver'te-bral), *a.* pertaining to the spine.
Vertebrate (ver'te-brāt), **Vertebrated** (ver'te-brā-ted), *a.* having a back-bone.
Vertex (ver'teks), *n.* the point of a cone or angle.
Vertical (ver'te-kal), *a.* being in the zenith; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; standing upright.
Verticity (ver-tis'e-te), *n.* power of turning; rotation.
Vertigo (ver'te-go), *n.* dizziness and swimming in the head.
Very (ver'e), *a.* true; real; complete; — *ad.* in a great degree.
Vesicant (ves'e-kant), *a.* producing a blister.
Vesicate (ves'e-kāt), *v.* to blister; to raise blisters on.
Vesication (ves'e-kā'shun), *n.* act of raising blisters.
Vesicle (ves'e-kl) **Vesicule** (ves'e-kūl), *n.* a little bladder on the skin.
Vesper (ves'per), *n.* evening star; evening song or service.
Vesplary (ves'pe-a-re), *n.* the nest of wasps, &c.
Vessel (ves'sel), *n.* a boat; a ship; a cask; a tube; a dish,
Vest (vest), *n.* a waistcoat; — *v.* to put in possession.
Vestal (ves'tal), *a.* pertaining to Vesta; pure; chaste.
Vested (vest'ed), *a.* fixed; not in a state of contingency.
Vestibule (ves'te-būl), *n.* a porch or entrance.
Vestige (ves'tij), *n.* a footstep; trace; track.
Vestment (vest'ment), *n.* something put on.
Vestry (ves'tre), *n.* a room in a church; a parochial committee or assembly.
Vesture (ves'tūr), *n.* a garment; a dress; clothing.
Veteran (vet'er-an), *n.* an old soldier; — *a.* experienced.
Veterinary (vet'er-e-na-re), *a.* pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of animals.
Veto (vē'tō), *v.* to forbid or disallow; to withhold assent to; — *n.* any authoritative prohibition.
Vex (veks), *v.* to provoke.
Vexation (veks-ā'shun), *n.* act of irritating or harassing; cause of disquiet; trouble.
Vexatious (veks-ā'shus), *a.* causing annoyance.
Via (vī'a), *ad.* by way of.
Viable (vī'a-bl), *a.* capable of living; likely to live.
Viaduct (vī'a-dukt), *n.* a road or railway carried by a structure over a valley, river, &c.
Vial (vī'al), *n.* a small glass bottle; — also spelled *Phial.*
Viands (vī'andz), *n. pl.* meat dressed; food; victuals.
Vibrate (vī'brāt), *v.* to swing to and fro; to tremble,
Vibration (vī-brā'shun), *n.* the act of vibrating.
Vicar (vik'ar), *n.* the priest of a parish; a substitute.
Vicarious (vī-kā're-us), *a.* deputed; delegated; substituted.
Vice (vis), *n.* wickedness; a kind of press; second in rank.
Vice-consul (vis-kon'sul), *n.* an assistant or deputy consul.
Vice-president (vis-pres'e-dent), *n.* one next to a president.
Viceroy (vis'roy), *n.* the substitute of a sovereign.
Viceroyalty (vis-roy'al-te), *n.* office or dignity of viceroy.
Vicinage (vis'e-nāj), *n.* the place or places adjoining.
Vicinity (ve-sin'e-te), *n.* neighborhood; nearness.
Vicious (vish'us), *a.* addicted to vice; depraved.
Vicissitude (ve-sis'e-tūd), *n.* revolution; a change.
Victim (vik'tim), *n.* a living being sacrificed; a person suffering injury.
Victimize (vik'tim-iz), *v.* to cheat; to deceive.
Victor (vik'tur), *n.* a conqueror; a vanquisher.
Victorious (vik-tō're-us), *a.* conquering.
Victory (vik'to-re), *n.* defeat of an enemy; triumph.
Victual (vit'l), *v.* to supply with provisions or food.
Victuals (vit'lz), *n. pl.* food prepared for eating; provisions.
Videlicet (vi-del'e-set), *ad.* to wit; namely; viz.
Vie (vī), *v.* to try to equal.
View (vū), *v.* to see; to survey; — *n.* sight; opinion.
Vigil (vij'il), *n.* watch; devotion in the night.
Vigilance (vij'e-lans), *n.* watchfulness; caution.
Vigilant (vij'e-lant), *a.* guarding against danger.
Vignette (vin-yet'), *n.* any small ornamental engraving.
Vigor (vig'ur), *n.* vital strength in animals or plants.
Vigorous (vig'ur-us), *a.* full of activity; strong; forcible.
Vile (vil), *a.* base; depraved.
Vileness (vil'nes), *n.* moral depravity; baseness.
Vilify (vil'e-fī), *v.* to defame; to degrade by slander.
Vilipend (vil'e-pend), *v.* to despise; to contemn.
Villa (vil'la), *n.* a mansion.
Village (vil'aj), *n.* a small collection of houses.
Villain (vil'len), *n.* a man extremely depraved.
Villainous (vil'len-us), *a.* very wicked; vile.
Villainy (vil'len-e), *n.* deep depravity or wickedness.
Villous (vil'lus), *a.* hairy.
Viminal (vim'e-nal), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of twigs.
Vinaceous (vi-nā'shus), *a.* belonging to wine or grapes.
Vincible (vin'se-bl), *a.* that may be overcome.
Vindicate (vin'de-kāt), *v.* to justify; to maintain.
Vindication (vin-de-kā'shun), *n.* justification against censure; defense by force.

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Vindicator (vin'de-kā-ter), *n.* one who vindicates.
Vindictive (vin-dik'tiv), *a.* given to revenge; revengeful.
Vindictiveness (vin-dik'tiv-nes), *n.* a revengeful temper.
Vine (vin), *n.* a climbing or trailing plant.
Vineyard (vin'yard), *n.* a plantation of grapevines.
Vinous (vī'nus), *a.* belonging to or producing wine.
Vintage (vin'taj), *n.* the harvest grape-gathering.
Vintner (vint'ner), *n.* one who sells wines.
Viol (vī-ul), *n.* a stringed musical instrument.
Violable (vī'o-la-bl), *a.* that may be violated or injured.
Violate (vī'o-lāt), *v.* to break; to injure; to infringe; to ravish; to profane.
Violation (vī-o-lā'shun), *n.* transgression; ravishment.
Violator (vī'o-lā-ter), *n.* one who violates; a libertine.
Violence (vī'o-lens), *n.* force.
Violent (vī'o-lent), *a.* forcible; outrageous; fierce.
Violet (vī'o-let), *n.* a flower; a dark blue color.
Violin (vī'o-lin), *n.* a musical instrument; a fiddle.
Viper (vī'per), *n.* a kind of venomous serpent.
Virago (ve-rā'go), *n.* a bold woman; a termagant.
Virescent (ve-res'sent), *a.* green; somewhat green.
Virgin (ver'jin), *n.* a maid;—*a.* modest; chaste; fresh; new.
Virginal (ver'jin-al), *a.* pertaining to a virgin.
Virginity (ver-jin'e-te), *n.* maidenhood.
Virgo (ver'go), *n.* one of the signs of the zodiac.
Viridity (ve-rid'e-te), *n.* greenness.
Virile (vī'ril, vir'il), *a.* pertaining to man; masculine.
Virility (vi-ril'e-te), *n.* power of procreation; manhood.
Virtu (ver'too), *n.* a love of the fine arts; curiosities.
Virtually (ver'tu-al-le), *ad.* in efficacy or effect only.
Virtue (vert'yu), *n.* strength; moral goodness; efficacy.
Virtuoso (ver-tu-ō'sō), *n.* one skilled in the fine arts.
Virtuous (vert'yu-us), *a.* morally good; chaste.
Virulence (vir'u-lens), *n.* extreme bitterness or malignity.
Virulent (vir'u-lent), *a.* active in doing injury; spiteful.
Virus (vī'rus), *n.* foul matter.
Visage (viz'aj), *n.* the face.
Vis-à-vis (viz-ä-vē), *ad.* sitting opposite; face to face.
Viscera (vis'se-rä), *n. pl.* the bowels; the entrails.
Viscid (vis'sid), *a.* glutinous; sticky; tenacious.
Viscount (vī'kount), *n.* a title of nobility.
Viscountess (vī'kount-es), *n.* a viscount's wife.
Viscous (vis'kus), *a.* sticky; glutinous; adhesive.
Visible (viz'e-bl), *a.* that may be seen; apparent.
Visibly (viz'e-ble), *ad.* plainly; clearly to be seen.
Vision (vizh'un), *n.* power or faculty of sight; a phantom.
Visionary (vizh'un-a-re), *a.* imaginary;—*n.* a former of impracticable schemes.
Visit (viz'it), *v.* to go or come to see; to attend;—*n.* act of visiting or going to see.
Visitation (viz-e-tā'shun), *n.* act of visiting; retribution.
Visitor (viz'e-tur), *n.* one who goes to see another.
Visor (viz'ur), *n.* a mask.
Vista (vis'ta), *n.* a prospect.
Visual (vizh'u-al), *a.* pertaining to the sight.
Vital (vī'tal), *a.* that on which life depends; essential.
Vitality (vī-tal'e-te), *n.* the principle or tenacity of life.
Vitalize (vī'tal-īz), *v.* to give life.
Vitally (vī'tal-le), *ad.* in such a manner as to give life.
Vitelline (ve-tel'lin), *a.* of or pertaining to yolks of eggs.
Vitiate (vish'e-āt), *v.* to taint; to impair in value.
Vitiation (vish-e-ā'shun), *n.* corruption; contamination.
Vitreous (vit're-us), *a.* resembling glass; glassy.
Vitrescence (ve-tres'sens), *n.* glassiness.
Vitrifaction (vit-tre-fak'shun), *n.* act of converting into glass by heat and fusion.
Vitrify (vit're-fī), *v.* to make into or become glass.
Vitriol (vit're-ol), *n.* a soluble sulphate of metals; sulphuric acid.
Vituline (vit'u-lin), *a.* belonging to a calf or to veal.
Vituperate (vi-tū'per-āt), *v.* to blame; to censure.
Vituperation (vi-tu-per-ā'shun), *n.* censure; blame.
Vivacious (ve-vā'shus), *a.* lively, sprightly, and active.
Vivacity (ve-vas'e-te), *n.* sprightliness; liveliness.
Vivarium (vi-vā're-um), } *n.* a small inclo-
Vivary (vī'vā-re), } sure, &c., for keeping animals alive.
Viva voce (vī'va vō'sē), *a.* by word of mouth; orally.
Vivid (viv'id), *a.* lucid; lively; bright; active; sprightly.
Vividness (viv'id-nes), *n.* life; liveliness; sprightliness.
Vivification (viv-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of giving life.
Vivify (viv'e-fī), *v.* to impart life to; to animate.
Viviparous (vi-vip'a-rus), *a.* producing young alive.
Vivisection (viv-e-sek'shun), *n.* the dissection of an animal while alive.
Vixen (viks'en), *n.* an ill-tempered, turbulent woman.
Viz (viz), *ad.* contraction of *Videlicit*; to wit; namely.
Vizard (viz'ard), *n.* a mask.
Vizier (viz'yer), *n.* the Turkish prime minister.
Vocable (vō'ka-bl), *n.* a word; a name; a term.
Vocabulary (vo-kab'u-la-re), *n.* words arranged alphabetically and explained.
Vocal (vō'kal), *a.* uttered or modulated by the mouth.
Vocalist (vō'kal-ist), *n.* a singer.

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Vocality (vo-kal'e-te), *n.* quality of being uterable.
Vocalize (vō'kal-iz), *v.* to make vocal; to form into voice.
Vocation (vō-kā'shun), *n.* trade; calling; occupation.
Vociferate (vo-sif'er-āt), *v.* to exclaim; to cry out.
Vociferous (vo-sif'er-us), *a.* loud; clamorous; noisy.
Vogue (vōg), *n.* fashion.
Voice (vois), *n.* a vote; sound from the mouth; language.
Voiceless (vois'les), *a.* having no voice or vote.
Void (void), *a.* empty; not occupied; null; — *n.* an empty space; — *v.* to eject; to quit; to annul; to vacate.
Voidable (void'a-bl), *a.* that may be annulled.
Voider (void'er), *n.* one who or that which voids; a tray.
Volant (vō'lant), *a.* flying; nimble.
Volatile (vol'a-til), *a.* evaporating quickly; lively.
Volatility (vol-a-til'e-te), *n.* quality of being volatile; giddiness; levity.
Volatilize (vol'a-til-iz), *v.* to make volatile.
Volcano (vol-kā'no), *n.* a burning mountain ejecting lava and stones.
Volition (vō-lish'un), *n.* the act of willing or choosing.
Volley (vol'e), *n.* an outburst of many things at once; a discharge of small arms.
Volt (volt), *n.* a turn or bound; a sudden movement to avoid a thrust.
Voltaic (vol'tā'ik), *a.* pertaining to voltaism.
Voltaism (vol'ta-izm), *n.* the chemical action of metals and liquids developed by electricity; galvanism.
Volubility (vol-u-bil'e-te), *n.* fluency of speech.
Voluble (vol'u-bl), *a.* fluent in words; flowing smoothly.
Volume (vol'yum), *n.* a roll; a book; fulness of voice.
Voluminous (vo-lū'min-us), *a.* containing many volumes; diffusive.
Voluntarily (vol'un-ta-re-le), *ad.* of one's own accord.
Voluntary (vol'un-ta-re), *a.* acting by choice; willing; — *n.* a tune played at will.
Volunteer (vol-un-tēr'), *n.* one who serves by choice.
Voluptuary (vo-lup'tu-a-re), *n.* a sensualist.
Voluptuous (vo-lup'tu-us), *a.* luxurious; sensual.
Volute (vo-lūt'), *n.* a kind of spiral scroll.
Volution (vo-lū'shun), *n.* a spiral turn or wreath.
Vomit (vom'it), *v.* to eject from the stomach; to cast up with violence; — *n.* an emetic.
Voracious (vo-rā'shus), *a.* greedy to eat; ravenous.
Voracity (vo-ras'e-te), *n.* greediness of appetite.
Vortex (vor'teks), *n.* a whirlpool; a whirlwind; a whirling motion.
Votary (vō'ta-re), *n.* one devoted to a pursuit.
Vote (vōt), *n.* an expression of choice; a ballot.
Voter (vō'ter), *n.* one who votes or is entitled to vote.
Vortical (vor'te-kal), *a.* whirling; rotatory.
Votive (vō'tiv), *a.* given by vow; promised by a vow.
Vouch (vouch), *v.* to call solemnly to witness; to warrant; to attest; to affirm.
Voucher (vouch'er), *n.* one who vouches; a document that confirms anything.
Vouchsafe (vouch-sāf'), *v.* to yield; to condescend.
Vow (vow), *n.* a solemn promise to God, &c.; — *v.* to consecrate; to devote.
Vowel (vow'el), *n.* a simple sound uttered by the mouth, as *a, e, o*; — *a.* vocal.
Voyage (voy'aj), *n.* a passage by water; — *v.* to pass by water.
Vulcan (vul'kan), *n.* the god of fire; patron of smith's work.
Vulcanite (vul'kan-īt), *n.* sulphur combined with india-rubber.
Vulcanize (vul'kan-iz), *v.* to combine india-rubber with sulphur by heat.
Vulgar (vul'gar), *a.* common; low; mean; unrefined.
Vulgarity (vul-gar'e-te), *n.* rudeness; grossness.
Vulgarize (vul'gar-iz), *v.* to make vulgar.
Vulgarism (vul'gar-izm), *n.* a vulgar phrase or expression.
Vulgate (vul'gāt), *n.* Latin version of the Scriptures.
Vulnerable (vul'ner-a-bl), *a.* that may be wounded.
Vulnerary (vul'ner-a-re), *a.* useful in curing wounds.
Vulpine (vul'pīn), *a.* belonging to a fox; crafty.
Vulture (vult'yur), *n.* a large, voracious bird of prey.
Vulturine (vult'yur-in), *a.* pertaining to or resembling the vulture.

W.

W, 23d letter of the alphabet.
Wabble (wob'bl), *v.* to incline from side to side.
Wabbling (wob'bling), *a.* having an irregular motion.
Wad (wod), *n.* paper, tow, &c., to keep the charge in a gun.
Wadded (wod'ed), *a.* quilted.
Wadding (wod'ding), *n.* a wad; cotton used in quilting.
Waddle (wod'dl), *v.* to walk like a duck; to vacillate.
Wade (wād), *v.* to walk through water, &c.
Wafer (wā'fer), *n.* a thin cake; a dried paste for sealing.
Waffle (wof'fl), *n.* a kind of thin cake.
Waft (waft), *v.* to bear through air or water; to float.
Wag (wag), *n.* a droll fellow; a joker; — *v.* to move to and fro.
Wager (wā'jer), *n.* something laid on a contest; a bet; — *v.* to bet; to hazard.
Wages (wā'jez), *n. pl.* hire; reward for services done.
Waggle (wag'gl), *v.* to move from side to side; to reel.
Wagon (wag'un), *n.* a carriage on four wheels.
Wagoner (wag'un-er), *n.* one who drives a wagon.
Waif (wāf), *n.* things found but not owned; a wanderer.

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Wail (wāl), *v.* to bemoan.
Wailing (wāl'ing), *n.* audible sorrow; loud weeping.
Wainscot (wān'skot), *v.* to line rooms with boards.
Waist (wāst), *n.* the small part of the body below the ribs; middle of a ship.
Waistcoat (wāst'kōt), *n.* a vest.
Wait (wāt), *v.* to stay.
Waiter (wā'ter), *n.* a servant in attendance; a tray.
Waiting-maid (wā'ting-mād), *n.* a female attendant.
Waive (wāv), *v.* to relinquish.
Wake (wāk), *v.* to rouse from sleep; — *n.* a watch; track of a vessel in water.
Wakefulness (wāk'ful-nes), *n.* inability to sleep.
Wale (wāl), *n.* a ridge in cloth; a ship's outer timber.
Walk (wawk), *v.* to go on foot; — *n.* a gait; a path.
Walker (wawk'er), *n.* one who walks.
Wall (wawl), *n.* a work of brick or stone; a partition; the side of a room or house.
Wallet (wol'let), *n.* a kind of bag; a knapsack.
Wall-eye (wawl'ī), *n.* a disease in the eye.
Wallop (wol'lup), *v.* to boil; to thrash soundly.
Wallow (wol'lo), *v.* to roll in mire; to live in gross vice.
Walrus (wawl'rus), *n.* an aquatic animal; the sea-horse.
Waltz (wawltz), *n.* a dance with a whirling motion.
Waltzing (wawlt'zing), *n.* the act of dancing a waltz.
Wamble (wom'bl), *v.* to roll with nausea and sickness.
Wampum (wom'pum), *n.* small shells used by the American Indians for money.
Wan (won), *a.* having a pale and sickly hue; pallid.
Wand (wond), *n.* a long rod.
Wander (won'der), *v.* to ramble; to go astray.
Wanderer (won'der-er), *n.* a rover; a rambler.
Wane (wān), *v.* to decrease.
Wanness (won'nes), *n.* paleness; languor.
Want (wont), *n.* need; — *v.* to be destitute; to desire.
Wanton (won'tun), *a.* loose; reckless; licentious.
Wantonly (won'tun-le), *ad.* without restraint; sportively.
Wantonness (won'tun-nes), *n.* lewdness; recklessness.
War (wawr), *n.* a contest between nations by force.
Warble (wawr'bl), *v.* to quaver the voice; to carol.
Warbler (wawr'bler), *n.* a singing bird; a songster.
Ward (wawrd), *n.* a district of a town; a watch; part of a lock; one under guardianship.
Warden (wawr'dn), *n.* one who has the care or keeping of anything.
Warder (wawr'der), *n.* a keeper; a guardian.
Wardrobe (wawrd'rōb), *n.* a place for clothes; wearing apparel of persons.
Wardroom (wawrd'room), *n.* a mess-room in a ship.
Wardship (wawrd'ship), *n.* guardianship; pupilage.
Wares (wārz), *n. pl.* goods; merchandise; commodities.
Warehouse (wār'hous), *n.* a storehouse for merchandise.
Warfare (wawr'fār), *n.* military service; a struggle.
Warily (wār'e-le), *ad.* prudently; cautiously.
Wariness (wār'e-nes), *n.* foresight; cautiousness.
Warlike (wawr'līk), *a.* adapted to war; martial.
Warm (wawrm), *a.* not cold; moderately heated; zealous; — *v.* to impart heat; to excite ardor.
Warmth (wawrmth), *n.* a gentle heat; earnestness; zeal.
Warn (wawrn), *v.* to inform; to caution; to admonish.
Warning (wawrn'ing), *n.* a caution; a previous notice.
Warp (wawrp), *n.* a thread that runs lengthwise in woven stuffs; a rope for towing; — *v.* to bend; to shrivel or shrink.
War-proof (wawr'proof), *n.* valor tried by war.
Warrant (wor'rant), *n.* an instrument of authority; a voucher; — *v.* to justify.
Warrantee (wor-rant-ē'), *n.* one to whom anything is warranted.
Warranty (wor'ran-te), *n.* a deed of security.
Warren (wor'ren), *n.* a place for rabbits, fowls, fish, &c.
Warrior (wawr're-ur), *n.* a military man; a soldier.
Wart (wawrt), *n.* a small excrescence on the flesh.
War-worn (wawr'worn), *a.* worn with war.
Wary (wā're), *a.* cautious.
Was (woz), *pret.* of *To Be.*
Wash (wosh), *v.* to cleanse with water; — *n.* a cosmetic; a lotion; a coating of metal.
Washboard (wosh'bōrd), *n.* a board on the side of a boat; a board used for washing; a board next the floor.
Washy (wosh'e), *a.* watery.
Wassail (was'sāl), *n.* a liquor made of apples, sugar and ale; a merry-making and drinking.
Waste (wāst), *v.* to diminish; to spend; to squander; — *a.* desolate; wild; — *n.* useless expense; wanton destruction.
Wasteful (wāst'ful), *a.* lavish; destructive.
Waste-gate (wāst'gāt), *n.* a gate to discharge water.
Watch (woch), *n.* a pocket timepiece; a guard; time of guarding; — *v.* to be awake; to observe.
Watchful (woch'ful), *a.* careful; observing; guarded; wakeful.
Watchmaker (woch'māk-er), *n.* one who makes, repairs, and cleans watches.
Watchman (woch'man), *n.* a night-guard; a sentinel.
Watch-tower (woch'tow-er), *n.* a tower for a sentinel.
Watch-word (woch'wurd), *n.* a sentinel's night-word.
Water (waw'ter), *n.* a transparent fluid; — *v.* to irrigate; to wet with water.
Water-cement (waw'ter-se-ment), *n.* a cement that hardens under water.
Water-colors (waw'ter-kul-erz), *n. pl.* colors diluted with water and gum.
Water-course (waw'ter-kōrs), *n.* a channel for water.
Waterfall (waw'ter-fawl), *n.* a fall of water; a cascade; a cataract; a style of hair for female head-gear.

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Waterman (waw'ter-man), *n.* a boatman; a ferryman.
Water-melon (waw'ter-mel-un), *n.* a delicious, pulpy fruit.
Water-mill (waw'ter-mil), *n.* a mill driven by water.
Waterproof (waw'ter-proof), *a.* impervious to water.
Water-rot (waw'ter-rot), *v.* to rot by absorbing water, as flax.
Water-spout (waw'ter-spout), *n.* a column of water in whirling motion.
Water-tight (waw'ter-tit), *a.* so tight as to retain or not to admit water.
Watery (waw'ter-e), *a.* thin; transparent; tasteless; wet.
Wattle (wot'l), *n.* a twig; hurdle; the gill of a fowl or fish.
Waul (waul), *v.* to cry as a cat.
Wave (wāv), *n.* a billow; a moving volume of water; — *v.* to waft; to beckon; to relinquish.
Waver (wā'ver), *v.* to be undecided; to totter; to hesitate.
Wax (waks), *n.* a thick, viscid, tenacious substance; — *v.* to grow; to rub with wax.
Wax-end (waks'end), *n.* waxed thread pointed with a bristle.
Wax-work (waks'wurk), *n.* figures formed of wax.
Way (wā), *n.* a road; a passage; course of life.
Way-bill (wā'bil), *n.* a register of names or goods.
Wayfarer (wā'fār-er), *n.* a traveler; a passenger.
Wayfaring (wā'fār-ing), *a.* traveling; journeying.
Waylay (wā'lā), *v.* to beset; to lie in ambush for.
Waymark (wā'märk), *n.* a mark to guide travelers.
Wayward (wā'ward), *a.* froward; unruly; perverse.
We (wē), *pron. pl.* of *I.*
Weak (wēk), *a.* feeble of body or mind; without authority; soft; yielding.
Weaken (wē'kn), *v.* to make weak; to debilitate.
Weakly (wēk'le), *ad.* not strong; — *a.* infirm.
Weakness (wēk'nes), *n.* feebleness; want of health.
Weal (wēl), *n.* soundness; prosperity; happiness.
Wealth (welth), *n.* riches; money; opulence; affluence.
Wealthy (welth'e), *a.* rich.
Wean (wēn), *v.* to deprive of the breast; to alienate.
Weapon (wep'un), *n.* an instrument of offense or defense.
Wear (wār), *v.* to last; to waste; to consume by use; — *n.* act of wearing.
Wear (wēr), *n.* a dam in a river; a fence in a stream for keeping fish; — also written *Weir.*
Weariness (wē're-nes), *n.* lassitude; fatigue.
Wearisome (wē're-sum), *a.* tiresome; tedious; fatiguing.
Weary (wē're), *a.* tired; jaded; fatigued; — *v.* to tire; to fag; to harass.
Weasand (wē'zand), *n.* the windpipe.
Weasel (wē'zel), *n.* a small carnivorous animal.
Weather (weth'er), *n.* state of the atmosphere; — *v.* to pass with difficulty; to endure.
Weather-cock (weth'er-kok), *n.* a vane turned by the wind, and showing its direction; a fickle person.
Weather-glass (weth'er-glas), *n.* a glass that indicates changes in the state of the weather; a barometer.
Weather-wise (weth'er-wiz), *a.* skilful in foretelling the changes of the weather.
Weave (wēv), *v.* to form by texture; to insert; to entwine; to work with a loom.
Weaver (wē'ver), *n.* one who weaves.
Weazen (wē'zn), *a.* thin; sharp.
Web (web), *n.* anything woven; a membrane of skin; a film.
Web-footed (web'foot-ed), *a.* having webbed feet, or the toes united with a membrane.
Wed (wed), *v.* to marry; to unite in marriage.
Wedding (wed'ding), *n.* nuptial ceremony; marriage.
Wedge (wedj), *n.* a piece of metal or wood tapering to an edge for splitting; — *v.* to fasten or cleave with wedges.
Wedlock (wed'lok), *n.* state of marriage; matrimony.
Wednesday (wenz'dā), *n.* the fourth day of the week.
Weed (wēd), *n.* a useless or noxious plant; — *pl.* mourning apparel.
Week (wēk), *n.* the space of seven days.
Weekly (wēk'le), *a.* happening or done once a week.
Ween (wēn), *v.* to think; to suppose; to imagine.
Weep (wēp), *v.* to lament; to shed tears; to bewail.
Weeping (wēp'ing), *n.* lamentation; a shedding of tears.
Weevil (wē'vil), *n.* an insect that destroys grain.
Weigh (wā), *v.* to ascertain weight; to consider; to have weight; to raise the anchor.
Weight (wāt), *n.* certain quantity; heaviness; importance; pressure.
Weighty (wā'te), *a.* having great weight; important.
Weird (wērd), *a.* pertaining to witchcraft; wild and dreary.
Welcome (wel'kum), *n.* a kind or loving reception; — *a.* received with gladness; grateful; — *v.* to receive and salute kindly.
Weld (weld), *v.* to hammer into permanent union, as heated metal; to join together.
Welfare (wel'fār), *n.* health; well-being; prosperity.
Welkin (wel'kin), *n.* the sky; the vault of heaven.
Well (wel), *n.* a spring of water; a pit; — *a.* not sick; fortunate; — *ad.* not amiss; rightly; properly.
Well-being (wel'bē'ing), *n.* welfare; prosperity; happiness.
Well-bred (wel'bred), *a.* properly educated; courteous; refined.
Well-nigh (wel'nī), *ad.* very nearly; almost.
Well-spring (wel'spring), *n.* source of supply; fountain.
Welsh (welsh), *a.* pertaining to Wales or its people; — *n.* the people or their language.
Welt (welt), *n.* an edging; — *v.* to sew, as a welt on a shoe.
Welter (wel'ter), *v.* to roll or wallow in mire.
Wen (wen), *n.* a tumor.
Wench (wensh), *n.* a young woman; a strumpet.
Went (went), *pret.* of *Go.*
Wept (wept), *pret of Weep.*
Were (wer), *pret. pl.* of *Be.*
Wert (wert), second person singular of *Were.*
West (west), *n.* the point where the sun sets.

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Westerly (west'er-le), *a.* toward or from the west.
Western (west'ern), *a.* being in the west.
Westward (west'ward), *ad.* toward the west.
Wet (wet), *a.* rainy; moist; — *n.* water; moisture; — *v.* to soak with a liquid.
Wether (weth'er), *n.* a castrated male sheep.
Whack (hwak), *n.* a blow; — *v.* to strike.
Whale (hwāl), *n.* the largest of sea-animals.
Whalebone (hwāl'bōn), *n.* an elastic horny substance from the jaw of a whale.
Whaler (hwāl'er), *n.* a ship or person engaged in whaling.
Whaling (hwāl'ing), *n.* the business of catching whales.
Wharf (hwawrf), *n.* a pier or quay for landing goods.
Wharfinger (hwawrf'in-jer), *n.* the keeper of a wharf.
What (hwot), *pron.* that which; which part.
Whatever (hwot-ev'er), *pron.* being this or that.
Wheat (hwēt), *n.* the finest kind of grain, which furnishes white flour for bread.
Wheaten (hwēt'n), *a.* made of wheat.
Wheedle (hwē'dl), *v.* to coax or entice by soft words.
Wheel (hwēl), *n.* a circular body of wood or metal turning on an axis; a turning about; — *v.* to move on wheels; to turn.
Wheelbarrow (hwēl'bar-o), *n.* a one-wheeled hand-carriage.
Wheelwright (hwēl'rīt), *n.* a maker of wheels.
Wheeze (hwēz), *v.* to breathe hard or noisily.
Whelm (hwelm), *v.* to cover; to immerse.
Whelp (hwelp), *n.* the young of a dog, fox, bear, lion, &c.
When (hwen), *ad.* at what time; at the time that.
Whence (hwens), *ad.* from what place or source; how.
Whenever (hwen-ev'er), *ad.* at whatever time.
Whensoever (hwen-so-ev'er), *ad.* at what time soever.
Where (hwār), *ad.* at or in what place.
Whereabouts (hwār'a-bouts), *ad.* near which place.
Whereas (hwār-az'), *ad.* the thing being so that; but on the contrary.
Whereat (hwār'at), *ad.* at or on which; whereupon.
Whereby (hwār-bī'), *ad.* by which; by what.
Wherefore (hwār'fōr), *ad.* for what or which reason.
Wherein (hwār-in'), *ad.* in which thing, time, &c.
Whereinto (hwār-in-too'), *ad.* into which.
Whereof (hwār-of), *ad.* of or concerning which.
Wheresoever (hwār-so-ev'er), *ad.* in what place soever.
Whereto (hwār-too'), *ad.* to which or what end.
Whereupon (hwār-up-on'), *ad.* on which.
Wherever (hwār-ev'er), *ad.* at whatever place.
Wherewith (hwār-with'), *ad.* with which; with what.
Wherry (hwer're), *n.* a boat.
Whet (hwet), *v.* to sharpen by friction; to incite.
Whether (hweth'er), *conj.* which of two alternatives.
Whetstone (hwet'stōn), *n.* a stone for sharpening tools.
Whey (hwā), *n.* the serous part of milk.
Which (hwich), *pron.* relating to things.
Whichever (hwich-ev'er), *pron.* whether one or the other.
Whiff (hwif), *n.* a puff of air; — *v.* to blow out; to puff.
Whig (hwig), *n.* one of a political party.
While (hwil), *n.* time; space of time; — *v.* to cause to pass pleasantly; to loiter.
Whilst (hwīlst), *ad.* while.
Whim (hwim), *n.* an odd fancy; a caprice; a freak.
Whimper (hwim'per), *v.* to cry with a low, whining voice.
Whimsical (hwim'ze-kal), *a.* oddly fanciful; capricious.
Whin (hwin), *n.* furze; gorse.
Whine (hwin), *v.* to moan or cry in a drawling tone; — *n.* a mean, affected complaint.
Whinny (hwin'ne), *v.* to make a noise like a horse.
Whip (hwip), *n.* a lash; an instrument of chastisement or correction.
Whipper-in (hwip'er-in), *n.* one who keeps the hounds from wandering.
Whipping (hwip'ping), *n.* act of striking with a whip.
Whir (hwer), *v.* to whirl round with a noise.
Whirl (hwerl), *v.* to turn round rapidly; — *n.* rapid rotation.
Whirligig (hwerl'e-gig), *n.* a child's plaything.
Whirlpool (hwerl'pool), *n.* an eddy; a vortex of water which moves in a circle.
Whirlwind (hwerl'wind), *n.* a revolving column of air.
Whisk (hwisk), *n.* a small besom or brush; — *v.* to sweep, brush, or agitate, with a light, rapid motion.
Whisper (hwis'per), *v.* to speak with a low voice.
Whisperer (hwis'per-er), *n.* one who tells secrets.
Whiskered (hwis'kerd), *a.* formed into or furnished with whiskers.
Whiskers (hwis'kerz), *n. pl.* bushy tufts of hair on a man's cheeks.
Whiskey } (hwis'ke), *n.* spirit distilled from
Whisky } grain.
Whist (hwist), *n.* a game at cards; — *a.* mute; silent.
Whistle (hwis'l), *v.* to make a shrill sound with the breath through contracted lips; — *n.* a musical pipe that makes a shrill sound.
Whistler (hwis'ler), *n.* one who whistles.
Whit (hwit), *n.* point or jot.
White (hwit), *a.* of the color of snow; pale; pure; — *n.* a color; whiteness.
Whiten (hwī'ten), *v.* to make white; to bleach.
Whitewash (hwit'wosh), *n.* a mixture of lime, size, and water; — *v.* to make white; to overspread with whitewash.
Whither (hwith'er), *ad.* to what place or point.
Whithersoever (hwith-er-so-ev'er), *ad.* to whatever place.
Whiting (hwī'ting), *n.* a sea fish; pulverized chalk.
Whitlow (hwit'lo), *n.* an inflammation in the toes or fingers.
Whittle (hwit'l), *v.* to pare or cut with a knife.
Whiz (hwiz), *v.* to make a humming and hissing sound.
Who (hoo), *pron.* what or which person.
Whoever (hoo-ev'er), *pron.* whatever person; any one.

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Whole (hōl), *a.* all; entire; sound; not defective; — *n.* the entire thing; the total.
Wholesale (hōl'sāl), *a.* buying and selling by the quantity; — *n.* the whole mass.
Wholesome (hōl'sum), *a.* favoring health; salutary.
Wholesomeness (hol'sum-nes), *n.* salubrity; quality of conducing to health.
Wholly (hōl'le), *ad.* totally; entirely; completely.
Whom (hoom), *pron.* objective case of *Who.*
Whomsoever (hoom-so-ev'er), *pron.* any person.
Whoop (hwoop), *n.* a shout of pursuit or attack; — *v.* to give a clear, sharp cry; to shout.
Whore (hōr), *n.* a prostitute.
Whoredom (hōr-dum), *n.* lewdness; fornication.
Whoring (hō'ring), *n.* act or practice of lewdness.
Whorish (hō'rish), *a.* lewd; unchaste.
Whorl (hworl), *n.* leaves arranged in a regular circumference round a stem.
Whorled (hworld), *a.* disposed in whorls.
Whose (hooz), *pron.* possessive case of *Who.*
Whosoever (hoo-so-ev'er), *a.* any person whatever.
Why (hwī), *ad.* for what cause or reason; wherefore.
Wick (wik), *n.* the cotton string of a candle or lamp.
Wicked (wik'ed), *a.* sinful.
Wickedly (wik'ed-le), *ad.* in a wicked, vicious manner.
Wickedness (wik'ed-nes), *n.* moral ill; vice; crime; sin.
Wicker (wik'er), *a.* made of twigs; — *n.* a small twig.
Wicket (wik'et), *n.* a gate.
Wide (wid), *a.* separated; broad; remote; having great extent; — *ad.* at or to a distance; with great extent.
Widely (wid'le), *ad.* extensively in every direction.
Widen (wī'dn), *v.* to make or grow wider.
Wideness (wid'nes), *n.* breadth; a large extent.
Wide-spread (wid'spred), *a.* extended far.
Widgeon (wij'un), *n.* a migratory fowl of the duck kind.
Widow (wid'ō), *n.* a woman whose husband is dead.
Widower (wid'o-er), *n.* a man whose wife is dead.
Widowhood (wid'o-hood), *n.* state of being a widow.
Width (width), *n.* extent from side to side; breadth.
Wield (wēld), *v.* to employ; to use with power.
Wieldy (wēld'e), *a.* capable of being managed.
Wife (wif), *n.* a woman united to a man by marriage.
Wifely (wif'le), *a.* becoming a wife.
Wig (wig), *n.* a cover of hair for a bald head.
Wight (wit), *n.* a person; a being; a creature.
Wigwam (wig'wam), *n.* an Indian hut or tent.
Wild (wild), *a.* not tame; ungoverned; irregular; licentious; savage; fanciful; — *n.* a desert.
Wilderness (wil'der-nes), *n.* wild land; a waste; a desert.
Wild-fire (wild'fir), *n.* composition of inflammable material.
Wildly (wild'le), *ad.* heedlessly; with disorder.
Wildness (wild'nes), *n.* fierceness; savageness.
Wile (wil), *n.* deceit; a trick; artifice; stratagem.
Wilful (wil'ful), *a.* ungovernable; stubborn.
Wilfully (wil'ful-le), *ad.* with set purpose.
Wilfulness (wil'ful-nes), *n.* obstinacy; stubbornness.
Williness (wi'le-nes), *n.* cunningness; craftiness.
Will (wil), *n.* choice; arbitrary determination; inclination; command; testament; — *v.* to desire; to determine; to dispose by testament.
Willing (wil'ling), *a.* inclined to do anything; ready.
Willingly (wil'ling-le), *ad.* with one's own consent.
Willingness (wil'ling-nes), *n.* free consent; desire; readiness.
Willow (wil'lo), *n.* a tree with slender, pliant branches.
Wily (wi'le), *a.* crafty; cunning; artful; sly.
Wimble (wim'bl), *n.* an instrument to bore holes with.
Win (win), *v.* to gain; to get; to earn.
Wince (wins), *v.* to shrink or draw back; to flinch; to kick or flounce.
Winch (winsh), *n.* a handle or crank to turn and strain.
Wind (wind), *n.* air in motion.
Wind (wind), *v.* to cause to turn; to twist; to blow.
Windage (wind'aj), *n.* the space between the ball in a cannon and the bore.
Wind-bound (wind'bound), *a.* confined by contrary winds.
Windfall (wind'fawl), *a.* fruit blown off a tree by wind; any unexpected advantage.
Wind-gall (wind'gawl), *n.* a soft tumor on a horse's fetlock-joint.
Winding-sheet (wind'ing-shēt), *n.* shroud for the dead.
Windlass (wind'las), *n.* a machine to raise weights.
Windmill (wind'mil), *n.* a mill driven by the wind.
Window (win'do), *n.* an opening for the admission of light and air.
Windowed (win'dōd), *a.* having many openings or rents.
Window-sash (win'do-sash), *n.* the frame in which panes of glass are set.
Windpipe (wind'pīp), *n.* the passage for the breath.
Windward (wind'ward), *n.* the point from which the wind blows; — *a.* lying toward the wind; — *ad.* toward where the wind blows from.
Windy (wind'e), *a.* consisting of wind; stormy; flatulent.
Wine (win), *n.* fermented juice of grapes and other fruit.
Wing (wing), *n.* the limb of a bird or insect, by which it flies; — *v.* to furnish with wings; to wound.
Wink (wingk), *v.* to shut and open the eyelids; to connive; — *n.* a hint given by a motion of the eyelid.
Winner (win'ner), *n.* one who wins.
Winning (win'ning), *a.* attractive; charming; — *n.* the act of gaining; the sum won.

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Winnow (win'no), *v.* to separate chaff by wind; to fan; to sift.
Winsome (win'sum), *a.* pleasant; merry; gay.
Winter (win'ter), *n.* the cold season of the year; — *v.* to keep or feed during winter; to pass or stay through the winter.
Wintery (win'ter-e), *a.* suitable to winter; cold.
Wipe (wīp), *v.* to clean by rubbing; — *n.* a rub; a stroke.
Wire (wīr), *n.* a metal thread.
Wire-drawer (wīr'draw-er), *n.* one who draws out or makes metal into wire.
Wire-puller (wīr'pul-er), *n.* one who pulls the wires; an intriguer; a plotter.
Wiry (wī're), *a.* made of or resembling wire; tough; sinewy.
Wisdom (wiz'dum), *n.* the right use of knowledge; judicious conduct; sound judgment.
Wise (wīz), *a.* judging rightly; skilful; learned; — *n.* manner or way.
Wiseacre (wīz'ā-ker), *n.* a foolish dunce; a pretender to wisdom.
Wisely (wīz'le), *ad.* judiciously; prudently.
Wish (wish), *v.* to have a desire; to long for; — *n.* a thing desired; eager desire.
Wisp (wisp), *n.* a small bundle of straw or hay.
Wistful (wist'ful), *a.* attentive; full of thought.
Wistfully (wist'ful-le), *ad.* earnestly; attentively.
Wit (wit), *n.* quality of knowing; understanding; ingenuity; one who excels in expressing ideas so as to cause surprise and pleasure; — *v.* to know; to be known.
Witch (wich), *v.* to charm; — *n.* a woman supposed to practice sorcery.
Witchcraft (wich'kraft), *n.* the practices of witches.
Witchery (wich'er-e), *n.* enchantment; sorcery.
With (with), *prep.* by, denoting the cause or means.
Withal (with-al'), *ad.* together with; at the same time; likewise.
Withdraw (with-draw'), *v.* to draw back or off; to retire; to retreat.
Withdrawal (with-draw'al), *n* act of taking back.
Withdrawment (with-draw'ment), *n.* act of withdrawing.
Withe (with), *n.* a flexible willow twig; a band made of twigs.
Withed (withd), *a.* bound with a withe.
Wither (with'er), *v.* to fade; to pine away; to wilt; to dry up; to decay.
Withers (with'erz), *n. pl.* the joint uniting the neck and shoulders of a horse.
Withheld (with-held'), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Withhold.*
Withhold (with-hōld'), *v.* to keep back; to refuse.
Within (with-in'), *prep.* in the inner part; in the limits or compass of; — *ad.* inwardly.
Without (with-out'), *prep.* out; beyond; not within; — *ad.* on the outside; — *conj.* unless.
Withstand (with-stand'), *v.* to resist; to oppose; to stand against.
Withy (with'e), *a.* like a withe; flexible and tough.
Witless (wit'les), *a.* wanting understanding; silly.
Witness (wit'nes), *n.* a person who sees and testifies; — *v.* to give evidence; to attest; to bear testimony; to see.
Wit-snapper (wit'snap-er), *n.* one who affects wit.
Witted (wit'ted), *a.* endured with wit or understanding.
Witticism (wit'te-sizm), *n.* a witty remark or phrase.
Wittingly (wit'ting-le), *ad.* knowingly; by design.
Wittol (wit'tol), *n.* one who winks at his wife's infidelity.
Witty (wit'te), *a.* full of wit; sarcastic; smart; facetious.
Wive (wīv), *v.* to provide with a wife.
Wizard (wiz'ard), *n.* a conjurer; a cunning man; a sorcerer.
Wizen (wiz'n), *a.* shriveled; dried up; — *v.* to wither.
Wizen-faced (wiz'n-fāsd), *a.* having a shriveled, thin face.
Woad (wōd), *n.* a plant used as a blue dyestuff.
Woe (wō), *n.* grief; calamity; misery; sorrow.
Woe-begone (wō'be-gon), *a.* lost in woe; very sad.
Woful (wō'ful), *a.* sorrowful; wretched; calamitous.
Wolf (woolf), *n.* a rapacious, wild animal.
Wolfish (woolf'ish), *a.* fierce and ravenous; like a wolf.
Wolverene } (wool-ver-ēn'), *n.* a carnivorous
Wolverine } mammal of wolfish qualities.
Woman (woom'an), *n.* an adult female of the human race.
Womanhood (woom'an-hood), *n.* the state or qualities of a woman.
Womanish (woom'an-ish), *a.* feminine; effeminate.
Womb (woom), *n.* the place where anything is produced; any deep cavity.
Women (wim'en), *n. pl.* of *Woman.*
Won (wun), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Win.*
Wonder (wun'der), *n.* emotion of surprise; a prodigy; — *v.* to be affected by surprise.
Wonderful (wun'der-ful), *a.* surprising; astonishing.
Wonderfully (wun'der-ful-le), *ad.* in a manner to excite wonder or surprise.
Wonderment (wun'der-ment), *n.* surprise; astonishment.
Wondrous (wun'drus), *a.* strange; marvelous.
Wondrously (wun'drus-le), *ad.* in a strange manner.
Wont (wont), *a.* accustomed.
Wonted (wont'ed), *a.* made familiar; accustomed; usual.
Woo (woo), *v.* to court; to solicit in marriage; to make love; to invite with importunity.
Wood (wood), *n.* forest trees; solid part of trees; timber.
Woodbine (wood'bīn), *n.* a climbing plant; the honeysuckle.
Woodcock (wood'kok), *n.* a bird allied to the snipe.
Wood-cut (wood'kut), *n.* an engraving on wood.
Wooded (wood'ed), *a.* supplied or covered with wood.
Wooden (wood'n), *a.* made of wood; hard; awkward.
Woodhouse (wood'hous), *n.* a storehouse for wood.
Woodland (wood'land), *n.* land covered with wood.
Woodnote (wood'nōt), *n.* wild music.

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Woodnymph (wood'nimf), *n.* a goddess of the woods.
Woodpecker (wood'pek-er), *n.* a bird that pecks holes in trees for insects and eggs.
Woody (wood'e), *a.* abounding with wood or trees; sylvan.
Wooer (woo'er), *n.* one who solicits in marriage; a suitor.
Woof (woof), *n.* threads that cross the warp; a texture.
Wooing (woo'ing), *pr.* soliciting in love; courting.
Wool (wool), *n.* the hair of sheep or other animals.
Woolfel (wool'fel), *n.* a skin with the wool on.
Woolen (wool'en), *a.* consisting of or pertaining to wool.
Woolly (wool'le), *a.* consisting of or like wool.
Woolpack (wool'pak), *n.* a bag of wool.
Woolsack (wool'sak), *n.* a sack of wool; the seat of the lord chancellor in the British house of lords.
Word (wurd), *n.* a human articulate or vocal sound which conveys an idea; a single part of speech; tidings; promise or message; the Scriptures; — *v.* to express properly in words.
Wording (wurd'ing), *n.* manner of expressing in words.
Wordy (wurd'e), *a.* using many needless words; verbose.
Wore (wōr), *pret.* of *Wear.*
Work (wurk), *v.* to shape; to manufacture; to embroider; to labor; to carry on; to ferment; to move; to operate; — *n.* the product of labor; employment; a book; anything made; — *pl.* buildings, walls, forts, trenches, &c.
Workable (wurk'a-bl), *a.* that can be worked.
Worker (wurk'er), *n.* one who works or performs.
Workhouse (wurk'hous), *n.* a building for employing vagrants or the poor.
Working (wurk'ing), *n.* motion; operation; fermentation; — *a.* acting; fermenting.
Workman (wurk'man), *n.* a laborer or mechanic.
Workmanlike (wurk'man-līk), *a.* skilful; well performed; well made.
Workmanship (wurk'man-ship), *n.* skill or art of a workman.
Workshop (wurk'shop), *n.* a shop to work in.
World (wurld), *n.* the earth and its inhabitants; the universe; society; mankind; all creation; great quantity.
Worldliness (wurld'le-nes), *n.* predominant passion for earthly things.
Worldling (wurld'ling), *n.* one devoted to this world.
Worldly (wurld'le), *a.* relating to this life; secular; temporal; bent on gain; human.
Worm (wurm), *n.* that which creeps or crawls; a reptile; anything spiral; — *v.* to work gradually and secretly; to undermine imperceptibly.
Wormlike (wurm'lik), *a.* spiral; resembling a worm.
Wormy (wurm'e), *a.* relating to or abounding with worms.
Worn (wōrn), *pp.* of *Wear.*
Worried (wur'rid), *pr.* mangled; fatigued; harassed.
Worrier (wur're-er), *n.* one who torments or harasses.
Worry (wur're), *v.* to tear in pieces; to harass; to tease; — *n.* anxiety; trouble; perplexity.
Worse (wurs), *a.* very bad or ill; more unfortunate; not so well; — *ad.* in a manner more evil or bad.
Worship (wur'ship), *n.* term of honor; dignity; adoration; homage to God; religious reverence; — *v.* to idolize; to adore; to pay divine honors; to perform religious service.
Worshiper (wur'ship-er), *n.* one who pays divine honors.
Worshiping (wur'ship-ing), *n.* act of paying divine honors.
Worst (wurst), *a.* evil or bad in the highest degree; — *v.* to defeat; to overthrow.
Worsted (woorst'ed), *n.* yarn made from combed wool; — *a.* consisting of worsted.
Worth (wurth), *n.* value; price; virtue; excellence; merit; usefulness; — *a.* equal in value to; deserving of.
Worthily (wur'the-le), *ad.* in a manner suitable to.
Worthiness (wur'the-nes), *n.* worth; desert; excellence.
Worthless (wurth'les), *a.* having no value; degraded.
Worthy (wur'the), *a.* having worth or excellence; deserving; — *n.* a man of eminent worth or valor.
Would (wood), *pret.* of *Will.*
Wound (woond), *n.* a cut or bruise; injury; hurt; — *v.* to hurt by violence; to injure.
Wounded (woond'ed), *pp.* or *a.* hurt; bruised; injured.
Wove (wōv). *Pret.* of *Weave.*
Wrack (rak), *n.* a sea-plant.
Wrangle (ran'gl), *n.* an angry dispute or quarrel; — *v.* to dispute noisily.
Wrangler (rang'gler), *n.* an angry or peevish disputant.
Wrap (rap), *v.* to roll or fold together; to inclose.
Wrapper (rap'per), *n.* one who or that which wraps; a cover.
Wrapping (rap'ping), *n.* a covering; an envelope.
Wrath (rāth), *n.* violent anger; indignation; fury.
Wrathful (rāth'ful), *a.* angry; raging; incensed.
Wreak (rēk), *v.* to inflict.
Wreath (rēth), *n.* anything twisted; a garland.
Wreathe (rēth), *v.* to twist; to interweave; to encircle.
Wreck (rek), *v.* to ruin; to destroy; to suffer total loss; — *n.* destruction of a ship; anything wrecked.
Wrecker (rek'er), *n.* one who seeks the wrecks of ships.
Wren (ren), *n.* a small bird.
Wrench (rench), *v.* to wrest; to pull with a twist; to force; — *n.* a strain; a sprain; a tool.
Wrest (rest), *v.* to force from by violence; to distort.
Wrestle (res'l), *v.* to grapple and struggle; to overthrow; to contend.
Wrestler (res'ler), *n.* one who wrestles.
Wrestling (res'ling), *n.* a contest of grappling and striving for a fall.
Wretch (rech), *n.* a miserable or despicable person.
Wretched (rech'ed), *a.* miserable; poor; paltry; contemptible.
Wretchedly (rech'ed-le), *ad.* meanly; despicably, miserably.
Wretchedness (rech'ed-nes), *n.* unhappiness; misery.

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Wriggle (rig'gl), *v.* to move the body to and fro with quick motion.
Wriggler (rig'gler), *n.* one who wriggles.
Wright (rīt), *n.* an artificer.
Wring (ring), *v.* to twist; to squeeze; to turn; to strain; to extort.
Wrinkle (ring'kl), *n.* a crease; a furrow; a fold in cloth, &c.
Wrinkly (ring'kle), *a.* having a tendency to be wrinkled.
Wrist (rist), *n.* the joint or part connecting the hand with the arm.
Writ (rit), *n.* that which is written; the Scriptures; a legal instrument.
Write (rīt), *v.* to form letters and words with a pen, &c., to compose and express in writing.
Writer (rīt'er), *n.* one who writes; an author.
Writhe (rithe), *v.* to twist; to distort; to be distorted.
Writing (rīt'ing), *n.* act of forming and inditing letters, &c.; anything written; an inscription; a deed; a book; — *a.* used or intended for what is to be written.
Written (rit'en), *a.* expressed by letters.
Wrong (rong), *n.* a deviation from rectitude; injustice; error; injury; — *a.* not right; untrue; faulty; not fit; unsuitable; unjust; — *v.* to injure; to deprive wrongfully.
Wrongful (rong'ful), *a.* injurious; unjust; dishonest.
Wrongfully (rong'ful-le), *ad.* unjustly; hurtfully.
Wrongly (rong'le), *ad.* unjustly; amiss; improperly.
Wrote (rōt), *pret.* of *Write.*
Wroth (rawth), *a.* very angry; exasperated.
Wrought (rawt), *pret.* and *pp.* worked; formed by labor; performed.
Wrung (rung), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Wring.*
Wry (rī), *a.* twisted; turned.

X.

X (eks), *n.* stands for 10 in chapters of books, &c.
Xanthic (zan'thik), *a.* tending towards a yellow color; pertaining to a certain fluid acid.
Xanthine (zan'thin), *n.* yellow coloring matter of certain plants.
Xanthophylline (zan-thof'il-lin), *n.* yellow coloring matter in leaves at autumn.
Xanthous (zan'thus), *a.* yellow; yellow-haired.
Xebec (zē'bek), *n.* a small three-masted vessel.
Xerasia (ze-rā'zhe-a), *n.* a disease of the scalp.
Xeroderma (ze-ro-der'ma), *n.* a disease of the skin.
Xerophthalmia (ze-rof-thal'me-a), *n.* a disease of the eye.
Xiphoid (zif'oyd), *a.* sword-shaped; ensiform.
Xiphosura (zif-o-sū'ra), *n.* a division of the crustaceans.
Xylite (zī'lit), *n.* a liquid found in pyroxylic spirit; a term applied to some varieties of amianthus.
Xylocarpus (zī'lo-kär-pus), *a.* bearing hard and woody fruit.
Xylographic (zī-lo-graf'ik), *a.* pertaining to or done in wood engraving.
Xylography (zī-log'ra-fe), *n.* art of wood engraving.
Xyloidine (ze-loyd'in), *n.* a white explosive compound.
Xylophagi (zī-lof'a-je), *n. pl.* wood-eaters.
Xylophagous (zī-lof'a-gus), *a.* eating or feeding on wood.
Xylophilans (zī-lof'e-lanz), *n. pl.* a tribe of beetles which live on decayed wood.
Xyster (zis'ter), *n.* a surgeon's instrument.

Y.

Yacht (yot), *n.* a swift sailing vessel for racing or pleasure.
Yachting (yot'ing), *n.* sailing on pleasure or racing excursions in a yacht.
Yager (yä'ger), *n.* a German or Austrian rifleman.
Yak (yak), *n.* the grunting ox of Tartary.
Yam (yam), *n.* a large tuberous root growing in tropical countries.
Yankee (yang'ke), *n.* a supposed corruption of the French word *Anglais*, and *English*, by the American Indians, applied to the early settlers from Europe; — *a.* cant term for a New Englander, or a native of the United States.
Yard (yärd), *n.* a measure of three feet; a rounded timber to support a sail; an inclosure.
Yardstick (yärd'stik), *n.* a stick 36 inches in length.
Yarn (yärn), *n.* spun wool, flax, or cotton; strands of a rope; a tale spun out.
Yataghan (yat'a-gan), *n.* a long Turkish dagger.
Yaw (yaw), *v.* to raise in blisters; to steer out of her course, as a ship.
Yawl (yawl), *n.* a ship's boat; — *v.* to bawl; to howl.
Yawn (yawn), *v.* to gape; to open wide.
Ye (yē), *pron.* second person plural of *Thou.*
Yea (yā), *ad.* expressive of assent; verily; certainly.
Yean (yēn), *v.* to bring forth young, as sheep.
Yeanling (yēn'ling), *n.* a young sheep; a lamb.
Year (yēr) *n.* the time of one revolution of the earth in its orbit; twelve calendar months.
Yearling (yēr'ling), *n.* an animal a year old.
Yearly (yēr'le), *a.* annual; happening every year; — *ad.* once a year; annually.
Yearn (yern), *v.* to feel pity, distress, or earnest desire; to long for.
Yearning (yern'ing), *a.* having longing desire; — *n.* emotion of desire; tenderness.
Yeast (yēst), *n.* the froth of malt liquors in fermentation; a preparation which raises dough for bread.
Yelk (yelk), *n.* yellow part of an egg.
Yell (yel), *n.* a hideous outcry or scream; — *v.* to cry out with alarm or horror; to shriek.
Yellow (yel'lo), *n,* a bright gold color; — *a.* of a bright gold color.
Yellowish (yel'lo-ish), *a.* somewhat yellow.
Yelp (yelp), *v.* to utter a sharp yell or bark.
Yelping (yelp'ing), *n.* a repeated barking.

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Yeoman (yō'man), *n.* a freeholder or farmer.
Yeomanry (yō'man-re), *n.* the collective body of yeomen.
Yerk (yerk), *v.* to jerk.
Yes (yes), *ad.* yea; a word of affirmation; even so.
Yesterday (yes'ter-da), *n.* the day last past.
Yet (yet), *conj.* or *ad.* nevertheless; at least; besides.
Yew (yū), *n.* an evergreen tree.
Yield (yēld), *v.* to pay back; to give up, as a right; to concede; to produce; to afford; to submit.
Yielding (yēld'ing), *a.* compliant; flexible.
Yoke (yōk), *n.* a hollow piece of wood to connect oxen for work; — *v.* to connect; to unite.
Yoke-fellow (yōk'fel-lo), *n.* an associate or companion.
Yoking (yōk'ing), *n.* act of coupling or joining.
Yolk (yōk), *n.* the yellow part of an egg.
Yon (yon), } *a.* or *ad.* at a distance
Yonder (yon'der), } but within view.
Yore (yōr), *ad.* of old time.
You (yū), *pron.* second person, singular or plural.
Young (yung), *a.* the early part of life; not long born; inexperienced; — *n.* the offspring of animals.
Younger (yung'ger), *a.* young in a greater degree.
Youngest (yung'gest), *a.* having the least age.
Youngster (yung'ster), *n.* a young person; a youth.
Your (ūr), *pron.* possessive case of *You*; belonging to you.
Yourself (ūr-self'), *pron.* your own person or self.
Youth (yooth), *n.* early life; a young man; young persons.
Youthful (yooth'ful), *a.* juvenile; brisk; young; fresh; full of youth.
Youthfulness (yooth'ful-nes), *n.* quality of being youthful.
Yttria (it'tre-a), *n.* one of the primitive earths.
Yule (ūl), *n.* the old name of Christmas.

Z.

Z (zē, or zed), the last letter of the alphabet.
Zaffre (zaf'fer), *n.* the impure oxide of cobalt.
Zambo (zam'bō), *n.* offspring of a negro and a mulatto.
Zamia (zā'me-a), *n.* a genus of remarkable plants.
Zany (zā'ne), *n.* a merry-andrew; a buffoon; a clown.
Zax (zaks), *n.* an instrument for cutting slates.
Zeal (zēl), *n.* energetic pursuit; passionate ardor; fervent earnestness.
Zealot (zel'ot), *n.* one who is over-zealous in any cause.
Zealous (zel'us), *a.* earnest; ardent; vehement.
Zebra (zē'bra), *n.* an African striped quadruped.
Zebu (zē'bū), *n.* a bovine quadruped of India and Northern Africa.
Zein (zē'in), *n.* the gluten of maize.
Zemindar (zem-in-dăr'), *n.* a land holder under the government in India.
Zendavesta (zen'da-ves-ta), *n.* the sacred book of the ancient Persian religion.
Zenith (zē'nith), *n.* the point in the heavens vertical to the spectator; greatest height.
Zeolite (zē'o-lit), *n.* an extensive family of minerals.
Zephyr (zef'er), *n.* the west wind; a soft, gentle breeze.
Zero (zē'ro), *n.* cipher; nothing; the point from which a thermometer is graduated.
Zest (zest), *n.* a relish; taste; — *v.* to heighten the relish or flavor.
Zigzag (zig'zag), *a.* having sharp turns or angles; — *n.* a thing or place having short turns.
Zinc (zink), *n.* a whitish-blue metal; spelter.
Zincode (zin'kōd), *n.* positive pole of a galvanic battery.
Zincography (zin-kog'ra-fe), *a.* the art of drawing on and printing from zinc plates.
Zodiac (zō'de-ak), *n.* a broad belt or zone in the heavens, containing the twelve signs through which the sun passes in his annual course; a circle.
Zone (zōn), *n.* a girdle; a division of the earth with respect to temperature and latitude; circumference.
Zoned (zōnd), *a.* having zones or concentric bands.
Zoographer (zō-og'ra-fer), *n.* one who describes the forms or habits of animals.
Zoography (zō-og'ra-fe), *n.* a description of animals.
Zooid (zō'oyd), *n.* organic bodies resembling animals.
Zoolatry (zō-ol'a-tre), *n.* the worship of animals.
Zoolite (zō'o-lit), *n.* a petrified fossil animal.
Zoological (zō-o-loj'e-kal), *a.* relating to zoology.
Zoologist (zō-ol'o-jist), *n.* one versed in natural history.
Zoology (zō-ol'o-je), *n.* the science which treats of the structure, habits, classification, &c., of animals.
Zoonomy (zō-on'o-me), *n.* the science which treats of animal physiology.
Zoophagan (zō-of'a-gan), *a.* applied to animals that feed on animal food.
Zoophagous (zō-of'a-gus), *a.* feeding on animals.
Zoophyte (zō'o-fit), *n.* a substance supposed to partake of the nature of both animal and vegetable, as coral, sponges, &c.
Zoophytology (zō-o-fe-tol'o-je), *n.* science of plant-like substances, as sponges, corals, &c.
Zoospore (zō'o-spōr), *n.* spore of certain algæ or sea-weeds.
Zootomy (zō-ot'o-me), *n.* anatomy of the lower animals.
Zostera (zos'te-ra), *n.* a genus of water or sea-plants.
Zouave (zwäv, or zoo-äv'), *n.* a soldier wearing an Arabian style of costume.
Zygomatic (zig-o-mat'ik), *a.* relating to the cheek-bone.
Zymology (zi-mol'o-je), *n.* the doctrine of fermentation.
Zymotic (zi-mot'ik), *a.* relating to epidemic, endemic, or contagious diseases.
Zythum (zi'thum), *n.* a drink of barley or other grains.

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SUPPLEMENT OF LATEST NEW WORDS.

With blank lines for the addition of any new words that may come into use.

A.

Aa (ä), *n.* a field of cooled lava, common in Hawaii.
Abama (ä-bä'mä), *n.* a plant in swamps causing lameness to cattle.
Abactor (ab-ak'tor), *n.* a stealer of cattle.
Abalone (ab-a-lō'ne), *n.* a kind of shell found in California, and made into ornaments by the Indians.
Abandon (a-ban'don), *n.* unreserved surrender of one's self to some object.
Abanga (ä-ban'ga), *n.* a West Indian palm tree; also its fruit.
Abeam (a-bēm'), *ad.* in a line at right angles to a vessel's keel.
Aberrate (ab-er'rāt), *v.* to wander from.
Abiogenesis (a-bi-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* spontaneous generation.
Abjunctive (ab-junk'tiv), *a.* disconnected.
Abnormity (ab-nor'me-te), *n.* irregularity; deformity.
Abortient (a-bor'shent), *a.* sterile; barren.
Above-stairs (a-buv-stārs), *ad.* on the story or floor above.
Absinthe (ab-sin'te), *n.* brandy tinctured with wormwood.
Abstainer (ab-stān'er), *n.* one who abstains from the use of ardent spirits.
Acacia (a-kā'she-a), *n.* a genus of trees or shrubs.
Acadian (a-kā'de-an), *n.* an early inhabitant of Nova Scotia of French origin.
Accessive (ak-ses'siv), *a.* accessory; additional.
Acetylene (a-set'e-lēn), *n.* a colorless gas with an unpleasant odor.
Achromatopsy (a-krō-ma-top'se), *n.* color-blindness.
Acidific (as-id-if'ik), *a.* causing sourness.
Acidulent (a-sid'ū-lent), *a.* somewhat sour.
Acierage (äs'er-aj), *n.* a process of coating a metal plate with steel.
Aciform (as'e-form), *a.* needle-shaped.
Acosmist (ä-kos'mist), *n.* one who denies the existence of the world.
Acreage (ā'ker-aj), *n.* the number of acres in a piece of land.
Acrecencia (a-krē-then'the-a), *n.* (Law) one unable to accept or care for an inheritance.
Acrotic (a-krot'ik), *a.* pertaining to or affecting the surface.
Actable (ak'ta-bl), *a.* capable of being acted or done.
Acting (akt'ing), *a.* discharging the functions of another.
Actualist (akt'u-al-ist), *n.* one who deals with facts; opposed to idealist.
Addressee (ad-dres-ē'), *n.* the person addressed.
Adiathermic (ad-i-a-ther'mik), *a.* not pervious to heat.
Adipsous (a-dip'sus), *a.* tending to quench thirst.
Admissive (ad-mis'siv), *a.* of the nature of admission.
Adolesce (ad-ō-les), *v.* to grow up.
Adonis (a-dō'nis), *n.* a beautiful young man; a fop.
Advanced (ad-vanst'), *a.* imbued with new ideas.
Aeriferous (ā-e-rif'er-us), *a.* conveying air; air-bearing.
Aeroklinoscope (ā-e-ro-klin'o-skōp), *n.* a device for showing the direction in which the wind blows.
Æsthete (es-thēt'), *n.* one who affects a peculiar propriety of manner, dress, &c.
Æsthetician (es-the-tish'an), *n.* one versed in æsthetics.
Æstheticism (es-thet'e-sizm), *n.* æsthetic principles.
Æstivation (es-te-vā'shun), *n.* the dormant state of some animals during hot weather.
Aflow (a-flō'), *ad.* or *a.* in a loose, flowing state.
Afoam (a-fōm'), *ad.* in a state of foam.
After-damp (aft'er-damp), *n.* a gas emitted in coal-mines, very fatal to life.
After-years (aft'er-yērs), *n.* after-times; later times.
Affuse (af-fūz'), *v.* to pour upon.
Agastric (a-gas'trik), *a.* destitute of a stomach, as a tapeworm.
Agaze (a-gāz'), *v.* to strike with amazement.
Age (āj), *v.* to grow old.
Aggroup (ag-groop'), *v.* to bring together.
Agnostic (ag-nos'tic), *n.* one who professes to know nothing of the existence of God, &c.
Agrin (a-grin'), *ad.* or *a.* in the state of grinning.
Agriologist (ag-re-ol'o-jist), *n.* one who studies human customs.

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Agriology (ag-re-ol'o-je), *n.* the study of human customs.
Air-brake (ãr'brãk), *n.* a brake operated by means of compressed air.
Air-cushion (ãr'kūsh'n), *n.* a cushion inflated with air.
Air-stove (ãr'stōv), *n.* a stove for heating air to be conveyed through a building by flues.
Ajar (a-jär'), *ad.* partly open.
Alarm-gauge ((a-lärm'gāj), *n.* an arrangement for showing when the steam in an engine is too strong.
Albert-type (al'bert-tīp), *n.* a process of printing pictures similar to lithography; also a picture so produced.
Albion (al'be-on), *n.* the ancient name for the island of Britain.
Albuminine (al-bū'me-nin), *n.* the substance of the cells inclosing the white of eggs.
Alburnum (al-burn'um), *n.* the soft white wood next the bark; sapwood.
Alcoholism (al'ko-hol-izm), *n.* disease caused by the excessive use of alcohol.
Alembic (a-lem'bik), *n.* a vessel used for distilling.
Alethoscope (a-leth'o-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for viewing pictures.
Ale-wife (āl'wif), *n.* a fish of the herring species.
Alexandrine (al-egz-an'drin), *a.* a style of verse of twelve syllables.
Algologist (al-gol'o-gyst), *n.* one who studies the algæ. (Bot.)
Algometer (al-gom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for examining the amount of pain.
Algous (al'gus), *a.* relating to the nature of sea-weed.
Alhambra (al-ham'bra), *n.* a palace of the Moorish kings in Spain, erected in 1348.
Alienist (al'yen-ist), *n.* one who makes insanity a special study.
Alim (ã'lim), *n.* one learned in religious matters; a religious teacher.
Aliped (al'e-ped), *a.* wing-footed.
Alpen (al'pen), *a.* pertaining to the Alps.
Altruism (al'tru-izm), *n.* regard for the interest of others; brotherly kindness.
Aluminate (a-lū'mi-nāt), *v.* to wash with alum-water.
Aluminum (a-lū'mi-num), *n.* the metallic base of alumina.
Alva (al'va), *n.* a dried fibrous plant used for stuffing beds, chairs, &c.
Amateur (am-a-tūr'), *n.* one who cultivates a particular study or art for the love of it, and not professionally.
Amative (am'a-tiv), *a.* given to love.
Americanitis (a-mer-i-kan-ī'tis), *n.* nervous prostration peculiar to Americans caused by high living.
Ampliative (am'pli-a-tiv), *a.* adding to what is already known.
Anæmia (a-nē'mi-a), *n.* a diminution of the blood in the system.
Anæsthesia (an-es-thē'zhe-a), *n.* loss of sensation caused by the use of anæsthetics or due to disease of the nervous system.
Anæsthetize (an-es'the-tīz), *v.* to put under the influence of an anæsthetic.
Anamorphism (an-a-mor'fizm), *n.* progression from a lower to a higher type.
Anarchize (an'ar-kiz), *v.* to bring into a state of anarchy.
Anatomize (a-nat'o-miz), *v.* to dissect an animal.
Anchor-ice (ank'er-ice), *n.* ice formed at the bottom of a river and fastened to the ground.
Androphagous (an-drof'a-gus), *a.* addicted to cannibalism; man-eating.
Anelectric (an-ē-lek'trik), *a.* not electric.
Anemograph (a-nem'o-graf), *n.* an automatic apparatus for registering the amount and force of the wind.
Anglo (an'glo), *a.* a prefix signifying English.
Angola (an-gō'la), *n.* a cloth made from the wool of the Angora goat.
Anile (an'il), *n.* a dark-blue coloring.
Annihilationist (an-nī-hl-lā'shun-ist), *n.* one who believes that man is annihilated at death.
Anonyme (an'o-nim), *n.* an assumed name.
Antenatal (an-te-nā'tal), *a.* preceding birth.
Anthography (an-thog'ra-fe), *n.* a description of flowers.
Anthropography (an-thro-pog'ra-fe), *n.* the science of the distribution of the human species.
Anthropoid (an'thro-poyd), *a.* resembling a man.
Anticivism (an-te-siv'izm), *n.* opposition to the authority or existence of the civil government.
Antifebrile (an-te-fē'bril), *n.* a medicine tending to allay fever.
Antimacassar (an-te-ma-kas'sa), *n.* a tidy for the protection of the backs of chairs, etc.
Antipharmic (an-te-fär'mik), *a.* counteracting poison.
Antiseptic (an-te-sep'tik), *a.* preventing putrefaction.
Antizymic (an-te-zim'ik), *a.* preventing fermentation.
Aphasia (a-fa'zhe-a), *n.* loss of the mental faculty of speech.
Aphides (af'i-dez), *n.* a species of small insects.
Apogamy (a-pog'e-me), *n.* loss or absence of power of reproduction.
Apollinaris Water (a-pol-le-nā'ris-waw-ter), *n.* a popular mineral water.
Apostrophize (a-pos'tro-fiz), *v.* to address by apostrophe.
Apothegmatic (ap-ō-theg-mat'ik), *a.* relating to an apothegm.
Appendicitis (ap-pen-de-sī'tis), *n.* an inflammation of the appendix (vermiform).
Appendix (ap-pen'diks), *n.* blind bowel vermiform; appendage of cæcum.
Approximal (ap-prox'i-mal), *a.* approaching.
Aquarium (a-kwā're-um), *n.* artificial pond for plants and fishes.
Aquatics (a-kwat'iks), *n.* a name for aquatic sports.
Arbalist (ar'ba-list), *n.* a cross-bow.
Arborator (ãr'bo-rā-ter), *n.* a person who grows trees.
Arboreal (ar-bō're-al), *a.* frequenting or inhabiting trees.

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Arboriculture (ar-bor-e-kult'yur), *n.* art of cultivating trees.
Archaism (ăr'ka-izm), *n.* an obsolete word or idiom.
Archaist (ăr'ka-ist), *n.* an antiquarian; an archæologist.
Archebiosis (ăr-ke-be-ō'sis), *n.* the origin of living from non-living matter.
Archly (ärch'le), *ad.* shrewdly; mirthfully.
Arctogeal (ärk-to-jē'al), *a.* relating to the colder parts of the earth.
Arenated (ăr'e-nāt-ed), *a.* ground into sand.
Armstrong-gun (ärm'strong-gun), *n.* a breech-loading rifled cannon of great power invented by Sir William Armstrong.
Armure (är'mur), *n.* a twilled woolen fabric.
Aryan (ăr'yan), *a.* belonging to the cultivated races of Hindostan and Persia.
Ascidiform (as-sid'e-form), *a.* bottle-shaped.
Asexual (a-seks'u-al), *a.* destitute of sex.
Aside (a-sid'), *n.* a remark made to one's self.
Asininity (as-i-nin'i-te), *n.* assishness; obstinate stupidity.
Assish (ass'ish), *a.* stupid; like an ass.
Asymmetric (as-im-met'rik), *a.* not symmetrical.
Athermancy (a-ther'man-se), *n.* ability of absorbing heat.
Atmolysis (at-mol'i-sis), *n.* the separation of gases from combination with one another.
Atomizer (at'om-ī-zer), *n.* an apparatus for reducing liquids to atoms or vapor.
Attach (at-tach'), *v.* to be attached to; to adhere.
Audiphone (aw'de-fōn), *n.* a fan-shaped instrument, used by persons who are hard of hearing, one end being placed against the teeth.
Auditorium (aw-de-tō're-um), *n.* the place in a hall occupied by the audience.
Auriscope (aw're-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the condition of the ear.
Automatic (aw-to-mat'ik), *n.* a machine which operates of itself, like withdrawing the empty shell from a rifle.
Automobile (aw-to-mo-bēl'), *n.* a motor-carriage.
Automobilist (aw-to-mo-bēl'ist), *n.* one who rides and governs an automobile.
Autophagy (aw-top'a-je), *n.* nutrition by consumption of one's own tissues, as in fasting.
Autopsy (aw'top-se), *n.* a post mortem examination.
Avania (ä-vä-nē'ä), *n.* calumny, slander, with reference to Christians.
Avenin (ä-vē-nin'), *n.* a food obtained from oats.
Axometer (aks-om'e-ter), *n.* an adjusting machine for fitting spectacles to the bows.
Azotea (ar-tho-tar'ar), *n.* a flat platform on top of a house.

B.

Baboosh (bä'boosh), *n.* an embroidered slipper worn in Oriental countries.
Baby-farming (bā-be-färm'ing), *n.* boarding and nursing infants.
Bacaba (bä-ka'ba), *n.* a beverage made from the fruit of the palm.
Backwardation (bak-wor-dā'shun), *n.* (in stock exchange) an allowance made for carrying stock or shares to the account of next day when settlement is not made at once.
Bafflement (baf'l-ment), *n.* frustration; interruption of purpose.
Bagman (bag'man), *n.* a commercial traveler, one who formerly rode on horseback with merchandise in bags.
Bang (bang), *v.* to cut the hair short across the forehead; —*n.* a lock of hair on the forehead.
Barbacan (bär'ba-kan), *n.* a watch-tower; a fortification.
Bas-bleu (bä-blū'), *n.* a literary woman; a blue-stocking.
Bashaw (ba-shaw'), *n.* a Turkish ruler; a pasha; basha.
Bas-silian (bas-sil'yan), *a.* pertaining to an order of monks founded in the fourth century by St. Basil.
Basso (bas'so), *n.* a bass singer; the bass part in music.
Bathchair (bath'chār), *n.* a wheeling-chair for invalids. From Bath, a watering-place.
Befog (be-fog'), *v.* to mystify; to confuse.
Befrizzed (be-frizd'), *n.* having the hair frizzled.
Begonia (be-gō'ne-a), *n.* a genus of tropical plant.
Belaying-pin (be-lā'ing-pin), *n.* a strong pin used on ships, around which ropes are fastened.
Bell-buoy (bel'boy), *n.* a buoy in a harbor or on a shoal to which a bell is attached.
Bell'punch (bel'punch), *n.* a combined punch and bell, for registering by the striking of the bell the number of times the punch is used.
Belongings (be-long'ings), *n. pl.* what belongs to another; property.
Bench-show (bensh'-shō), *n.* an exhibition of dogs; a dog-show.
Bender (bend'er), *n.* a spree or drunken frolic.
Benzoline (ben'zo-lin), *n.* a substance obtained from coal-tar.
Berg (berg), *n.* a towering cliff; a mountain.
Berlin-wool (ber'lin-wool), *n.* a fine soft woolen yarn used for embroidery.
Bertha (ber'tha), *n.* a cape worn by ladies.
Besigue (be-zēk'), *n.* a French game of cards.
Bethel (beth'l), *n.* a house of worship; "God is in this place."
Bibliolater (bib-le-ol'a-ter), *n.* one who has an excessive reverence for the Bible, a Bible-worshiper.
Biconcave (bi-kon'kāv), *a.* having two concave surfaces.
Biconvex (bi-kon'veks), *a.* having two convex sides

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Bicycle (bī'sik-l), *n.* a vehicle with two wheels which run on the same track; the rider propels it with his feet, and sits between the wheels, as on horseback. A velocipede.

Bicycling (bī'sik-ling), *n.* the art of riding a bicycle.

Bimetallic (bī-me-tal'ik), *a.* composed of two metals.

Binbashi (bin-bash'ar), *n.* a chief of a thousand; major in the Turkish army.

Binnacle (bin'-na-kl), *n.* a sick list placed for the inspection of the army officers.

Bios (bī'os), *n.* animal and plant life combined.

Bisque (bisk), *n.* unglazed pottery or porcelain.

Bissoid (bis-soyd'), *a.* very slender; like a cobweb.

Black-Maria (blak-ma-rī'a), *n.* a close carriage for transporting prisoners from one part of a city to another.

Black-sheep (blak'shēp), *n.* a member of a family unlike the others; a wayward one.

Black-browed (blak'browd), *a.* threatening; gloomy; dismal.

Blackguardism (blag'gard-izm), *n.* the manner of a low, vile person; the language of a blackguard.

Blanc (blank), *n.* a white cosmetic; a broth of vegetables used for braised meats.

Blasé (blä-zā'), *a.* worn-out; pallid.

Blate (blāt), *n.* livid; pale; blunt or dull; poor courage.

Blazonment (blā-zn-ment), *n.* ostentation; show; publication.

Blet (blet), *v.* to decay internally when overripe; said of fruit.

Blewits (blū'its), *n.* a purple mushroom, very fine to eat, common in Europe.

Blizzard (bliz'zard), *n.* a severe snow-storm attended by high winds and extreme cold.

Block (blok), *n.* land divided into lots; buildings between streets of a city.

Blockage (blok'aj), *n.* the act of closing up; a blockade.

Blood-money (blud-mun'ne), *n.* money which a witness receives for testifying in a murder-trial where conviction would bring capital punishment.

Blood-wood (blud'wood), *n.* logwood, which produces a blood-colored dye.

Blow (blō), *v.* to brag; to talk unnecessarily. (Slang.)

Blue-devils (blu'dev-lz), *n. pl.* a despondent state of mind; hypochondria.

Blue-grass (blū'gras), *n.* a valuable grass for pasturage growing extensively in Kentucky; *Poa pratensis.*

Bluespar (blū'spär), *n.* an azure-blue mineral.

Bluff (bluf), *v.* to repel or put off one by bluster or bullying talk.

Body-snatching (bod'e-snach'ing), *n.* stealing bodies from their graves for dissection.

Boer (bō'er), *n.* an inhabitant of South Africa.

Bogie (bō'ge), *n.* a railroad truck; a scarecrow; a goblin.

Bogwood (bog'wood), *n.* wood found in peat-bogs; is black and very hard, and is used for ornaments.

Bohemian (bo-hē'me-an), *n.* a gypsy; a person of wandering or unconventional habits.

Bolter (bōl'ter), *n.* one who deserts his political party.

Bonanza (bō-nan'za), *n.* a mining term signifying a rich deposit; good fortune; prosperity.

Bonspiel (bon'spēl), *n.* a matched game at curling; a Scotch game played on the ice.

Bon-vivant (bong'-vē-vong'), *n.* a good liver; a cheerful companion.

Boycott (boy'kot), *v.* to have no dealings with; to ostracise.

Boom (boom), *n.* a spasmodic and enthusiastic popular movement.

Buck (buk), *v.* (a military term), to punish by putting the tied hands over the knees and fastening with a gun or stick.

Buckboard (buk'bōrd), *n.* a carriage with four wheels, the axles connected by an elastic board, on which is placed the rider's seat.

Buckeye (buk'i), *n.* a two-masted vessel used for oyster fishing, common at Chesapeake bay.

Buckling (buk'ling), *n.* a large herring salted and smoked for use.

Budmash (bud'mash), *n.* mean of character; a worthless fellow.

Buff (buf), *n.* a sort of leather; a buff stick.

Buffer (buf'fer), *n.* an old jovial fellow; part of the platform of a rail-car.

Buffet (buf-fā'), *n.* a cupboard; in France and England a railroad restaurant.

Bulgy (bul'je), *a.* swollen; plump; protruding.

Bull (bull), *n.* (in stock exchange) one who buys stock to be paid for at some future time at such price as it may then be quoted. Those who sell the stock are called *bears*; — *v.* (stock-exchange term), to endeavor to raise the price of stocks illegitimately.

Bulldoze (bul'dōz), *v.* to punish with a *bull*-hide whip; to intimidate by violent means.

Bulletin-board (bul'let-in-bōrd), *n.* a board on which announcements are displayed.

Bully (bul'le), *a.* of excellent quality; good (used only as slang); — *n.* a quarrelsome, domineering, or dashing fellow.

Bummer (bum'mer), *n.* a tramp; a wandering beggar; a worthless fellow.

Bunt (bunt), *v.* to sift.

Bunting (bunt'ing), *n.* thin cloth once used for sieves; woolen cloth used for flags.

Burletta (bur-let'ta), *n.* a comic opera; a farce.

'Bus (bus), *n.* an omnibus; a coach.

Bushelman (bush'l-man), *n.* a tailor's assistant or pressman.

Bushman (bush'man), *n.* a native of South Africa.

Bushwhacker (bush'whack-er), *n.* a soldier who engages in irregular warfare; a guerilla; robber.

Butterine (but-ter-ēn'), *n.* artificial butter made from animal fat; oleomargarine.

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Butter-scotch (but-ter-skotsh'), *n.* candy made of sugar and butter.
Buttonhole (but'ton-hōl'), *v.* to hold one by the coat while talking; to insist on conversation.
Buttons (but'ons), *n.* a boy servant. (A slang word.)
Byrlaw (bur-lar'), *n.* law by which disputes were settled by local parties.
Byrnie (ber'ne), *n.* a coat of linked mail used much in Iceland.
Byssal (bi'sel), *n.* (Zool.) pertaining to a muscle of a gland, as the byssal.
Byzantine (biz'an-tin), *a.* having the character of Byzantium; architecture and ornament like that country.
Byzantium (biz-an'te-um), *n.* the Eastern Empire.

C.

Cabbling (kab'bling), *n.* a process in iron-making.
Cabinet (kab'e-net), *n.* a body of ministers of state.
Cable (kā'bl), *n.* a telegraph wire running under the water; — *v.* to send a message by telegraphic cable.
Cablegram (ka'bl-gram), *n.* a message sent by telegraphic cable.
Cachou (ka-shu'), *n.* an aromatic confection used to correct the breath.
Cachuca (ka-tshū'ka), *n.* a lively Spanish dance.
Cad (kad), *n.* a low, mean fellow; a snob. (Slang.)
Cadaver (ka-dā'ver), *n.* a corpse.
Cadie (cad'e), *n.* a street-porter in Scotland.
Cæsarism (sē'sar-izm), *n* personal rule based on military power; imperialism.
Calcic (kal'sik), *a.* containing or pertaining to lime or calcium.
Calcium-light, (kal'se-um-līt), *n.* an extremely brilliant light.
Calcography (kal-kog'ra-fe), *n.* art of engraving in brass.
Calibration (kal-e-brā'shun), *n.* determining the calibre of a cylinder.
Calisaya (kal-e-sā'ya), *n.* an extract of Peruvian bark.
Call (kawl), *n.* a contract for the delivery of stock within a definite time and at a stipulated price.
Call-bell (kawl'bel), *n.* a small bell used for summoning servants, &c.
Calliope (kal-lē'o-pe), *n.* a musical instrument resembling an organ, operated on by steam instead of air.
Calmative (käm'a-tiv), *a.* tending to calm; — *n.* a soothing medicine.
Calorescence (kal-o-res'-sens), *n.* conversion of heat-rays into light-rays.
Caloricity (kal-o-ris'e-te), *n.* faculty of developing heat, especially in animals.
Calorimetry (kal-o-rim'e-tre), *n.* process of measuring the heat in a body.
Cambellite (kam'bel-īte), *n.* a religious sect who reject creeds, and follow the Bible alone.
Campanile (kam-pan-ē'la), *n.* a bell-tower.
Can (kan), *v.* to preserve fruits, &c., in cans.
Cancan (kan'kan), *n.* an indecent French dance.
Cañon (kan'yun), *n.* a deep narrow gorge or ravine.
Cantine (kan-tēn'), *n.* a bottle-case, or a set of bottles and glasses for liquor.
Canty (kan'te), *a.* cheerful; merry.
Caramel (kär'a-mel), *n.* a kind of candy.
Carbolic acid (kär-bol'ik-as'id), *n.* an oily, colorless liquid used largely as an antiseptic and as a disinfectant.
Carbonate (kär'bon-āt), *n.* a salt containing carbonic acid and lead or iron.
Causationism (kaw-sā'shun-izm), *n.* the doctrine that every event is the result of some causal force.
Cavendish (kav'en-dish), *n.* the name of a kind of tobacco.
Caxton (kaks'ton), *n.* a name applied to a particular style of book; a book printed by Caxton, the first English printer.
Cellular (sel'lu-lar), *a.* containing cells.
Celluloid (sel'u-loid), *n.* a hard, white compound of gun cotton and ether.
Celt (selt), *n.* one of an ancient race which formerly inhabited a great part of central and western Europe.
Centralism (sen'tral-izm), *n.* the doctrine of supreme governmental power as opposed to *state rights*.
Century-plant (sen'tu-re-plant), *n.* a plant which blossoms once in one hundred years.
Cerealist (sē're-al-ist), *n.* a person living on grain alone.
Ceriph (ser'if), *n.* one of the fine lines or cross-strokes in letters.
Chaff (chaf), *n.* light, deceptive conversation; — *v.* to employ light, sportive talk by way of ridicule.
Chamber (cham'ber), *n.* the bore or cavity of a firearm in which the charge is placed.
Chassepot (shas'pō), *n.* a breach-loading, rifled musket used by the French infantry.
Chauffeur (shauf-fer'), *n.* a person who manages an automobile or a locomobile.
Chautauqua (sha-taw'kwa), *n.* a club pursuing select readings.
Check-nut (chek'nut), *n.* a nut placed on a bolt to prevent the main nut from turning.
Cheeky (chēk'e), *a.* saucy; impudent. (Slang.)
Chemicalization (kem-i-kal-e-za'shun), *n.* a condition caused by the meeting of an acid and an alkali.
Cheviot (shev'i-ot), *n.* a rough woolen cloth.
Chic (shēk), *a.* stylish.
Chick (chik), *a.* easily shortened; — *v.* begin whist (again at chick points), Kipling.
Chicle (chik'l), *n.* a kind of gum obtained from the sapodilla (Achras Sopola), often used as chewing-gum.

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Chicot (chi'kot), *n.* the seeds of the Kentucky coffee-tree.
Chiffre (chif-frā'), *n.* figure; number; also fundamental harmonies where bass alone is given.
Chilean (chil'e-an), *a.* of or relating to Chile.
Chimney-pot (chim'ne-pot), *n.* an artificial top to a chimney to increase the draught.
Chinook (she-nook'), *n.* a great and sudden thaw.
Chirrip (chir'rup), *n.* a chirp.
Chlamydospore (klam'i-dō-spōr'), *n.* a spore inclosed in a protective envelope; thus adapted to a period of rest without loss to vitality.
Chloral (klō'ral), *n.* a narcotic compound of chlorine and alcohol.
Choker (chōk'er), *n.* a cravat.
Choral (kō'ral), *n.* a short-measured psalm-tune, usually sung in unison.
Christian science (krist'yun-sī-ens), *n.* a system of healing disease of mind and body which teaches that all cause and effect is mental, and that sin, sickness, and death will be destroyed by a full understanding of the Divine Principle of Jesus' teaching and healing. The system was founded by Rev. Mary Baker Eddy of Concord, N.H., in 1866, and bases its teachings on the Scriptures as understood by its adherents.
Chromatrope (krō'ma-trōpe), *n.* a revolving toy which exhibits streams of beautiful colors.
Chromo (krō'mō), *n.* an abbreviation of chromo-lithograph, which see.
Chromo-lithograph (krō'mo-lith'o-graf), *n.* a lithograph picture in oil colors.
Chromophotography (krō'mo-fō-tog'ra-fe), *n.* art of producing colored photographs.
Chromotype (krō'mo-tip), *n.* a particular process of producing photographic pictures.
Chromotypography (krō'mo-ti-pog'ra-fe), *n.* the art of printing letter-press in colors.
Chromoxylography (krō-mo-zi-log'ra-fe), *n.* art of printing in colors from wood blocks.
Chronograph (krōn'o-graf), *n.* an electric instrument for recording time.
Chronopher (krōn'o-fer), *n.* an electric instrument for signaling correct time at a distance.
Chronoscope (krōn'o-scope), *n.* an instrument for measuring very short periods of time.
Claymore (klā'mōr), *n.* a Scottish sword.
Cloddish (klod'ish), *a.* clownish; stupid.
Coach (kōch), *v.* to act as tutor; to train.
Coal-heaver (kōl'hē-ver), *n.* one employed to load and unload coal.
Coal-oil (kōl'oil), *n.* petroleum, so called from being derived from coal.
Coarse-grained (kōrs'grānd), *a.* coarse in the fiber; inelegant; gross.
Coast-line (kōst'lin), *n.* boundary or shore-line.
Cobra-de-capello (kō'bra-de-ka-pel'lo), *n.* a very poisonous snake found in India.
Cocaine (ko-kān'), *n.* an anesthetic used by application to part operated on.
Cock-tail (kok'tāl), *n.* an intoxicating beverage of mixed liquors.
C. O. D. (abb.), collect on delivery. Used to denote that money is to be paid on delivery of goods.
Colorado-beetle (kol'o-rā-do-bē'tl), *n.* a small, yellowish beetle, very destructive to the potato crop.
Color-blind (kul'er-blind), *a.* unable to distinguish colors.
Color-sergeant (kul'er-sär'jent), *n.* one who carries the colors of a regiment.
Composing-frame (kom-pōz'ing-frām), *n.* a working-frame used by type-setters.
Comptroller (kon-trōl'ler), *n.* one who examines the accounts of other officers.
Comtism (kom'tizm), *n.* the system of philosophy propounded by Comte.
Confidence-man (kon'fe-dens-man), *n.* one who swindles by plausible manners.
Conversible (kon-ver'se-bl), *a.* convertible.
Copper-head (kop'per-hed), *n.* a venomous serpent; a name applied to a Northern sympathizer with the South during the Rebellion.
Coprolite (kop'ro-lit), *n.* fossil excrement of reptiles.
Cordillera (kor-dil-lē'ra), *n.* a belt of mountain-chains bordering a continent.
Corn-bread (korn'bred), *n.* bread made of meal of Indian corn.
Corner (kor'ner), *n.* a scarcity of any article artificially created with a view of enhancing profits.
Corn-starch (korn'stärch), *n.* a preparation of Indian corn used for puddings, &c.
Corral (kor'ral), *n.* an inclosure; — *v.* to pen up; to hem in.
Corsage (kor'saj), *n.* the waist of the dress.
Cosmic (koz'mik), *a.* pertaining to the general system of the universe.
Coventry (kov'en-tre), *n.* shut out from social intercourse, as *to send to Coventry*.
Cover (kuv'er), *v.* to aim at directly, as with a pistol.
Cow-boy (kow'boy), *n.* a cattle herder or driver.
Cowle (kowl), *n.* a declaration; a grant; hence safe conduct; amnesty.
Coxy (koks'ē), *a.* self-conceited; saucy; impudent.
Coyote (koy'ōt), *n.* a small prairie-wolf.
Crackle (krak'l), *n.* a piece of pottery ornamented with a network of fine cracks in the enamel.
Cracksman (kraks'man), *n.* a burglar who operates by force or violence.
Cradle (krā'dl), *n.* a machine used in gold-mining for washing away worthless matter.
Crank (krank), *n.* a whimsical, erratic person; a monomaniac.
Crash (krash), *n.* coarse linen cloth.
Credit-mobilier (krā-dē-mō-bē'le-ā), *n.* a company formed for the promotion of industrial enterprises.
Cremate (kre-māt'), *v.* to burn; to consume a dead body.
Crepitaculum (krep-e-tak'u-lum), *n.* *pl.* crepitacula; the rattle of a rattlesnake.

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Cretonnes (kre-tonz'), *n.* gay cotton or woolen prints used in upholstering.
Criminalist (krim'e-nal-ist), *n.* one versed in criminal law.
Criss-cross (kris'kros), *ad.* cross-wise; inharmoniously.
Crocodile-tears (krok'o-dil-tērs), *n.* hypocritical tears.
Crook-neck (krook'nek), *n.* a kind of squash, with long, curved neck.
Cross-bones (kros'bōnz), *n.* bones laid across each other as a symbol of death.
Crown-Prince (krown'prins), *n.* the oldest son of a reigning sovereign.
Crush-hat (krush'hat'), *n.* gentleman's soft, compressible hat.
Culture (kult'yur), *n.* high cultivation; refinement.
Cuspidore (kus'pe-dor), *n.* a spittoon; an earthen waste-basket.
Cuteness (kūt'nes), *n.* smartness; sharpness.
Cyclometer (sī-klom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for recording the revolutions of a wheel, as of a bicycle.
Czarevna (zä-rev'na), *n.* wife of the oldest son of the Czar.

D.

Dado (dā'dō), *n.* a wainscotting; the finishing on the wall of a room, three or four feet from the floor.
Dagos (dā'gōs), *n. pl.* Spanish children born in Louisiana.
Daily (dā'le), *n.* a newspaper issued every day.
Danites (dan'itz), *n. pl.* a Mormon secret sect.
Danseuse (don'süs), *n.* public female dancer.
Darbies (där'bez), *n. pl.* fetters; handcuffs; manacles.
Darwinism (där'win-izm), *n.* the doctrine of Charles Robert Darwin on evolution of the species, based on the survival of the fittest.
Dash (dash), *n.* a single trial of a horse's speed on a race-course.
Dashy (dash'e), *a.* showy; gay.
Davy Jones' locker (dā've-jōnz lok'er), *n.* a term used by sailors to mean that a person is dead.
Davy-lamp (dā've-lamp), *n.* a lamp for preventing explosion in mines; the flame is covered with wire gauze; invented by Davy.
Dawdle (daw'dl), *v.* to trifle away time
Dead-beat (ded'bēt), *n.* an artful rogue.
Dead-broke (ded'brōk), *a.* without money.
Dead-head (ded'hed), *n.* one who receives free tickets for theaters, etc.
Dead-lock (ded'lok), *n.* a lock without a spring; a state of affairs (particularly legislative) in which no progress can be made.
Dead-pay (ded'pāy), *n.* (a military term) money drawn by dishonest officers for soldiers who are dead.
Deads (deds), *n.* (a mining term) places where no ore is found; waste ground; refuse heaps.
Dead-set (ded'set), *a.* firm; impenetrable.
Dead-weight (ded-wāt), *n.* anything that impedes progress; an obstacle.
Death-a-cold (deth-a-kōld), *n.* a deadly cold; a cold that causes death.
Death-rate (deth'rāt), *n.* the percentage of death in the population.
Death-rattle (deth'rat-tl), *n.* a gurgling sound in the throat of one dying.
Death's-head (deths'hed), *n.* a human skull.
Débutante (dā-bu-tant'), *n.* a female who first enters society, or makes her *début*.
Decalcomania (de-kal-ko-mā'ne-a), *n.* pictures printed on sized paper that can be transferred permanently to other objects; the process of transferring.
Decarburize (de-kär'bu-rīz), *v.* to extract the carbon; to decarbonize.
Decitizenize (de-sit'e-zen-īz), *v.* to deprive of citizenship; to disfranchise.
Defected (de-fek'ted), *a.* bent downward; curved.
Defrayal (de-frā'al), *n.* the act of paying expenses.
Dehumanize (de-hū'man-īz), *v.* to deprive of human feelings; to make inhuman.
Delaine (de-lān'), *n.* a woolen dress-fabric for ladies' wear.
Demi-monde (de-mē'mond), *n.* disreputable females; kept mistresses.
Demurral (de-mur'rel), *n.* hesitation in acting.
Denehole (den'hōl), *n.* one of the ancient excavations chiefly found in Essex and Kent, in England.
Dengue (den'gā), *n.* a kind of rheumatic fever; an occasional epidemic in tropical countries.
Dense (dens), *a.* possessing the greatest retaining power.
Dentale (den-tā'le), *n.* the dentist tooth or teeth; not natural teeth.
Dentaria (den-tā're-a), *n.* pertaining to the dentist's teeth and work.
Denucleate (de-nū'klē-āt), *v.* to deprive one of a nucleus; to enucleate.
Deodorant (de-ō'der-ant), *n.* a disinfectant; a substance for removing disagreeable odors.
Deossify (de-os'e-fī), *v.* to deprive one of bones; to greatly weaken.
Depredation (dep-rē-dā'shun), *n.* the carrying away by stealth of goods belonging to an estate; robbery.
Deputation (dep-ū-tā'shun), *n.* an appointment to the office of gamekeeper, or warden.
Derby (där'be), *n.* a celebrated horse-race, run annually in May; from its founder, the Earl of Derby, 1780; a felt hat with a round crown; a hat worn at the Derby races.
Derecho (dē-rē'shō), *n.* straight; right; specific; a just claim; a law of right.
Derigueur (de-rē-gur'), *n.* according to strictness of etiquette; perfect behavior.
Derringer (der'in-jer), *n.* a single-barreled short pistol, carrying a large ball.
Despotize (des'pot-īz), *v.* to act like a despot.

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Devil (dev'l), *n.* a name given to a printer's boy.
Devilment (dev'l-ment), *n.* mischief; deviltry.
Devil's-darning-needle (dev-ls-dărn'ing-nē-dl), *n.* a common dragon-fly.
Diaphanie (di-af'a-nē), *n.* a transparent substance applied to glass to give it the appearance of being stained.
Dicker (dik'er) *v.* to barter; to bargain; to do a small business.
Die-cutter (dī-cut'ter), *n.* one who engraves dies; a die-sinker.
Dilly-dally (dil'le-dal'le), *v.* to waste time in trifling; to neglect.
Ding (ding), *v.* to throw violently.
Dog-cart (dog'kărt), *n.* a two or four wheeled carriage with a deep cart or box.
Doña (don'yă), *n.* a title of respect prefixed to the Christian name of a Spanish lady: Dona Märiä.
Door-plate (dōr'plāt), *n.* a plate attached to the door of a residence bearing the owner's name.
Double (dub'l), *n.* a person exactly resembling another; a spiritual counterpart or ghost; a military term signifying to march in double-quick time.
Drawbar (draw'bär), *n.* the bar to which the coupling is attached for drawing cars.
Draw-head (draw'hed), *n.* the end of the drawbar or buffer on a locomotive.
Drummer (drum'mer), *n.* a commercial traveler. (Slang.)
Drunk (drungk), *n.* a prolonged debauch; a spree.
Dry dock (drī'dok), *n.* a place where ships are repaired.
Dude (dūd'de or dūd), *n.* a dandy; a fop; an extremely fashionable fellow.
Dudesque (dūd-desk'), *a.* in the style of a dude; dudish.
Dudine (du-dēn'), *n.* a female dude; a frivolous woman.
Dummy (dum'me), *n.* a locomotive engine for street use.
Dump (dump), *n.* a place where refuse is thrown;—*v.* to upset; to throw away.
Dynamite (dī'na-mīt), *n.* an exceedingly explosive compound; nitro-glycerine and pulverized earth.

E.

Earth closet (erth'cloz-et), *n.* a commode where dry earth is used as a deodorising agent.
Earth fire (erth'fir), *n.* a phosphorescent light produced by decaying vegetation.
Earth-oil (erth'oil), *n.* petroleum; mineral oil.
Earwig (ēr'wig), *n.* a species of caterpillar;—*v.* to gain one's attention stealthily; to whisper insinuations.
Easter eggs (ēst'er-egz), *n.* eggs colored and ornamented to be used in Easter ceremonies.
Ecce homo (ek-sē'hō'mō), *n.* "Behold the man."
Ecstatise (ēks'ta-tīz), *v.* to be filled with ecstatic joy; to express one's self ecstatically.
Edgy (edj'e), *a.* having many edges; angular; irritable; keen.
Egyptology (ē-jip-tol'o-je), *n.* the science of Egyptian antiquities.
Elan (ā-lon), *n.* passionate enthusiasm.
Electric-light (e-lek'trik-līt), *n.* a brilliant light produced by a current of electricity.
Electro-genesis (e-lek'tro-gen'e-sis), *n.* the production of electricity.
Electropathy (e-lek-trop'a-the), *n.* the treatment of disease by means of electricity.
Electrophone (elek'tro-fōn), *n.* an instrument which produces sound by means of electricity.
Electrocute (e-lek-tro-kūt), *v.* to execute or put to death by electricity.
Electrocution (e-lek-tro-kū'shun), *n.* act of electrocuting produced by voltaic electricity.
Elegize (el'e-jiz), *v.* to celebrate or bewail in an elegy.
Elite (ā-lēt'), *n.* select society.
Elevator (el'e-vā-tor), *n.* a contrivance for hoisting merchandise or persons to the top of a building.
Emeute (ā-mūt'), *n.* an uproar; confusion.
Emir (ē'mir), *n.* an Arabian prince.
Emmanuel (em-man'ū-el), *n.* "God with us"; the name of Christ; also Immanuel. Matt. 1: 23.
Emu (ē'mū), *n.* a large Australian bird.
Enckle's Comet (eng-kls kom'et), *n.* a comet that returns ever three and one-half years.
Endoscope (en-do-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the bladder.
Engorged (en-gorjd') *a.* congested; filled.
En mass (äng-mäs'), *ad.* in a body; altogether.
En route (äng'rūt), *ad.* on the way; on the voyage or passage.
Ensilage (en'se-läj), *n.* a method of preserving fodder fresh for cattle by burying in the earth.
Enteritis (en-te-rī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the bowels.
Entree (ong-trā'), *n.* a side dish at dinner.
Entremet (ong-tr-mā'), *n.* dishes served at dinner between the roasts and desserts.
Entrepot (ong-tr-pō'), *n.* a free port of entry; a warehouse where goods are received and deposited for sale.
Entropy (en'tro-pe), *n.* loss of energy.
Eon (ē'on), *n.* an age; a long time.
Epsom Salts (ep'sum sawlts), *n. pl.* a cathartic substance; sulphate of magnesia.
Equestrienne (e-kwes'tre-en), *n.* a female horseback rider.
Ergo (er'go), *ad.* consequently; therefore.
Errata (er-rā'ta), *n. pl.* errors in printing or writing; a supplementary clause; correction in a book.
Eruptional (e-rup'shun-al), *n.* liable to eruptions.

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Esthetics (es-thet'iks), *n.* the science of art; the principles of good taste.
Etagere (et-a-zhār), *n.* a piece of furniture with shelves; a sideboard.
Etherize (ē'ther-iz), *v.* to put under the influence of ether.
Ethnograph (eth'no-graf), *n.* a description of a race of mankind.
Étude (ā'tūd), *n.* a piece for study in music or art.
Etypical (e-tip'e-kal), *a.* differing from the type; of exceptional character.
Eucephalous (u-sef'a-lus), *a.* having a well-developed head.
Euchite (ū'kit), *n.* a person who passes his whole time in prayer.
Euthenics (u-thē-nix), *n.* right living at home; economics in home life.
Eugenetic (ū-je-net'ik), *a.* breeding with different species.
Euphuize (ū'fū-iz), *v.* to be fastidious in the use of language.
Europeanize (ū-ro-pe'an-iz), *v.* to accustom to European manners.
Eventless (e-vent'les), *a.* without incident.
Everglade (ev'er-glād), *n.* low lands, mostly covered with water.
Ever-highering (ev-er-hī'er-ing), *a.* rising one above the other; rising continuously.
Evolutionist (ev-o-lū'shun-ist), *n.* a believer in evolution; a follower of Darwin.
Ex (eks), *prefix*, out of; applied to officials out of office.
Exacting (ekz-akt'ing), *a.* severe.
Exanimate (eks-an'e-māt), *n.* lifeless; destitute of spirit.
Exappendiculate (eks-ap-pen-dik'ū-lāt), *a.* having no appendages; free.
Excelsior (eks-sel'se-or), *a.* higher; ever upward.
Excurved (eks-kurvd'), *a.* curved outward or away from the center.
Exembryonate (eks-em'bre-o-nāt), *a.* destitute of an embryo.
Exido (ar-hē'tho), *a.* exacting; importunate.
Exomologesis (eks'o-mol-ō-jē'sis), *v.* to confess; — *n.* a full or public confession.
Exorcist (eks'or-sist), *n.* a member of one of the minor orders in the Roman-Catholic Church.
Expansionist (eks-pan'shun-ist), *n.* one who favors or advocates a theory of expansion, as of a nation's territory.
Exparte (eks-pär'te), *a.* upon one side.
Expergefaction (eks-per-je-fak'shun), *v.* to rouse up; — *n.* an awakening; the fact or state of being awakened.
Expropriate (eks-prō'pre-āt), *v.* to deprive of property.
Extradite (eks'tra-dit), *v.* to deliver up under an extradition treaty.
Extravasation (eks-trav-a-sā'shun), *n.* the issue of lava from volcanoes, or other eruptions of the earth.
Extrusive (eks-trū'siv), *a.* forced out at the surface; contrasted with intrusive.
Extund (eks-tund'), *v.* to hammer or beat out thin; to extend.
Exuviate (eks-ū've-āt), *v.* to shed, or cast as a shell or skin, as reptiles.
Eyeminded (ī'mind-ed), *a.* thinking chiefly through reading instead of hearing; printed language.

F.

Fabian (fā'be-an), *a.* pertaining to a society of socialists (1899) whose principles are agitation without violent measures.
Fabulous (fab'u-lus), *a.* incredible; enormous.
Face-ague (fās-ā'gū), *n.* neuralgia of the nerves in the face.
Face-value (fās-val'ū), *n.* representative or apparent value.
Falling weather (fawl'ing weth'er), *n.* rainy or snowy weather.
Familistery (fam-il-is'te-rē), *n.* a community living together in one house like a family.
Fan-blower (fan'blō-er), *n.* a fan for blowing wind into a furnace; a fan-wheel.
Fenian (fē'ne-an), *n.* a member of a political organization whose object is the freedom of Ireland by force of arms.
Ferrotype (fer'o-tip), *n.* a picture or photograph taken on an iron plate.
Ferrum (fer'rum), *n.* iron; a rock with a compound of iron.
Fiasco (fe-as'ko), *n.* a blunder; a mistake; a failure.
Fichu (fē'shu), *n.* a lady's muslin or lace cape.
Fideicommissary (fi-de-i-kom'mis-sa-re), *n.* in trust; one who has a beneficial interest in an estate which is in the control of another.
Filicide (fil'e-sid), *n.* the murder of one's own child.
Fine-cut (fin'kut), *n.* tobacco cut very fine for smokers' use.
Fire-alarm (fir-a-lärm), *n.* a telegraphic apparatus for giving notice of a fire.
First-class (ferst-klas'), *a.* of the best quality; first-rate; excellent.
Fist (fist), *n.* a small dog.
Fizzle (fiz'zl), *n.* a failure.
Flagman (flag'man), *n.* a man who signals trains with a flag.
Flare-up (flār'up), *n.* a quarrel; a sudden outburst of passion.
Formalism (for'mal-izm), *n.* an unreasonable adherence to form.
Fraud (frawd), *n.* a cheat; a deceiver.
Fresh (fresh), *a.* inexperienced; unacquainted with the customs of the world. (Slang.)
Fringent (frin'jent), *a.* surrounding like a fringe.
Fulminate (ful'me-nāt), *n.* an explosive substance.
Fumosity (fū-mos'e-te), *a.* the state of being filled with fumes; smoky.
Fyce (fis), *n.* a very small dog; same as fist.
Fyke or Feke (fik or fēk), *n.* fidget; fuss over trifles; uneasy; full of vexation.

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G.

Gabion (gā'be-on), *n.* a variety of petroleum found in France.
Gadabout (gad'a-bowt), *n.* a wanderer; a neighborhood gossip.
Gag (gag), *n.* words or phrases interpolated into a play by the actor.
Gala-day (gā'la-dā), *n.* a day of festivity.
Gallivant (gal'lē-vant), *v.* to act as beau; to go much into society. (Slang.)
Gamin (gam'in), *n.* a street-urchin; an unruly boy.
Gamy (gām'e), *a.* plucky; like a game-cock.
Gang-saw (gang'saw), *n.* several saws, in one frame, which all work at once.
Garage (gär-räzsh'), *n.* a storehouse or station for automobiles; an automobile stable.
Gasoline (gas'o-lēn), *n.* a volatile fluid manufactured from petroleum.
Gassy (gas'se), *a.* inflated; light; unmeaning talk.
Gastric fever (gas'trik fēv'er), *n.* a bilious fever.
Gastritis (gas-trī'tis), *n.* an inflammation of the stomach.
Gastronome (gas'tro-nōm), *n.* an epicure; one fond of good food.
Gatlin-gun (gat'lin-gun), *n.* a machine-gun, breech-loading, that discharges many shots in succession.
Get-up (get'up), *n.* style of dress; the arrangement of all the parts.
Glade (glād), *n.* an everglade; an intervale.
Glamour (glā'moor, or glam'er), *n.* witchery; something fascinating; a charm.
Glassites (glas'ītz), *n. pl.* a religious sect founded by John Glass of Scotland, 1730.
Gloaming (glōm'ing), *n.* the twilight.
Glower (glow'er), *v.* to stare; to look eagerly.
Gloze (glōz), *v.* to smooth over; to give a fair expression.
Glucose (glū'kōs), *n.* sugar obtained from starch.
Go-ahead (gō-a-hed'), *a.* active; persevering; energetic.
Gob (gob), *n.* a large lump; a mouthful. (Slang.)
Go-by (gō'bī), *n.* a thing passed without notice.
God's acre (gods-ā'kr), *n.* the German name for a burying ground.
God-speed (god'spēd), *n.* success; prosperity.
Goody-goody (good'e-good'e), *a.* affectedly or sentimentally good.
Gourmet (goor-mā'), *n.* a careful or delicate eater.
Graft (graft), *n.* a large unmerited revenue.
Grafter (graf'-ter), *n.* a person who is paid large revenues for the use of his name and influence.
Granger (grān'jer), *n.* a member of a lodge of associated farmers.
Grass-cloth (gras'kloth), *n.* cloth made from China grass.
Grass widow (gras-wid'o), *n.* a woman who lives apart from her husband.
Greaser (grēs'r), *n.* a name of contempt given to native Mexicans.
Greenback (grēn'bak), *n.* a United States' bank-note.
Griping (grīp'ing), *a.* exacting; grasping; avaricious.
Griqua (grē'kwa), *n.* the offspring of Boers and Hottentots.
Grit (grit), *n.* firmness; endurance.
Grouty (grow'te), *a.* ill-tempered; surly.
Grubby (grub'be), *a.* greedy of gain; mean.
Guipure (gē-pūr'), *n.* a kind of lace in imitation of the antique.
Gulch (gulch), *n.* a deep, dry water-course; a ravine.
Gullible (gul'le-bl), *a.* easily cheated; credulous.
Gundelo } (gun'de-lō), *n.* a flat boat for
Gundelow } carrying heavy merchandise.
Gunny (gun'ne), *n.* sackcloth; strong hemp cloth; bagging.
Gurry (gur're), *n.* crude fish-oil; refuse; filth.
Gushing (gush'ing), *a.* demonstratively sentimental.
Guy (gī), *n.* a deception; a story told to frighten.
Gynecology (jin-e-kol'o-je), *n.* the science of diseases of women.

H.

Habitué (a-bē'tu-ā), *n.* one who frequents any place.
Hæmatometer (hem-a-tom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument used to measure the force of the blood.
Hail (hāl), *v.* to sail from; to belong to.
Hair-spring (hār'spring), *n.* a very fine steel spring.
Hake (hāk), *n.* an American fish.
Half-bound (hăf'bownd), *a.* said of a book whose back and corners are in leather, with sides covered with cloth or paper.
Handicap (han'de-kap), *v.* to burden; to affect disadvantageously.
Hard-pan (hārd-pan'), *n.* the hard strata under the soil; the bottom price.
Hard-up (hārd-up'), *a.* poverty-stricken; poor.
Haricot (har'e-kō), *n.* a kind of stew made of meat and vegetables.
Harmonica (hār-mon'e-ka), *n.* a small, flat, wind instrument.
Hauteur (hō'tur), *n.* haughty manner or spirit.
Hay-fever (hā'fē-ver), *n.* a severe catarrh accompanied sometimes with fever.
Haze (hāz), *v.* to play abusive tricks on.
Header (hed'er), *n.* a plunge headforemost into the water.
Heading (hed'ing), *n.* caption; title.

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Head-light (hed'lit), *n.* a powerful light on the front of a locomotive.
Heat (hēt), *n.* sexual excitement in animals; a race.
Heliograph (hē'le-o-graf), *n.* an apparatus for transmitting messages to a distance by means of sun-flashes.
Heliotype (hē'le-o-tīp), *n.* a picture reproduced from a photograph, and printed by a process similar to lithography.
Hellene (hel-lēn), *n.* a native of Greece, ancient or modern.
Hellespont (hel'les-pont), *n.* the passage between the sea of Marmora and the Ægean sea.
Help (help), *n.* hired servants.
Hematology (hem-a-tol'o-je), *n.* science of the blood.
Herdic (her'dik), *n.* a small coach, similar to the old-fashioned cab.
Heredity (he-red'e-te), *n.* the doctrine that offspring inherit the characteristics of their parents.
Heroic (he-rō'ik), *a.* of a bold, daring method of treatment.
Highfaluten (hī-fa-lū'tn), *a.* high-flown; bombastic. (Slang.)
High-toned (hī-tōnd'), *a.* noble; elevated.
Hinney (hin'ne), *n.* the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass.
Hit (hit), *n.* a great success.
Hob-nob (hob-nob), *v.* to drink together in a familiar manner.
Hoboe (hō'bō), *n.* a vagrant workman; a tramp; a vagabond.
Hockey (hok'e), *n.* a game of ball.
Hoe-cake (hō'kāk), *n.* a cake of Indian meal, originally baked on a hoe by the Southern slaves.
Holagog (hol'a-gog), *n.* a remedy which completely removes morbid humor.
Holarctic (hol-ärk'tik), *a.* pertaining to the arctic regions collectively.
Holpen (holp'n), *v.* helped.
Holy-week (hō'le-wēk), *n.* the last seven days of Lent.
Home-rule (hōm-rūl'), *n.* the rule of a country by representatives chosen by the inhabitants.
Home-run (hōm-run'), *n.* in base-ball, a complete circuit of the bases.
Hoodlum (hood'lum), *n.* a young rowdy, rough, or ragamuffin.
Hoosier (hoo'zher), *n.* a nickname for an inhabitant of Indiana.
Humanitarian (hū-man-e-tā're-an), *a.* humane; philanthropic; — *n.* one who believes Christ to be a mere man.
Humble-pie (um'bl-pī'), *v. to eat humble-pie;* to submit to degradation.
Hunter (hun'ter), *n.* a hunting-watch; a watch having a metal cover over its face.
Hush (hush), *n.* stillness.
Hydro (hī'drō), prefix used to denote water.
Hypnotism (hip'no-tizm), *n.* somnambulism.
Hypnotist (hip'no-tist), *n.* one who induces hypnotism.
Hypnal (hip'nal), *n.* a compound formed of chloral hydrate, to produce sleep.
Hypnology (hip-nol'ō-je), *n.* that branch of science which treats of hypnotism.
Hypnophobia (hip-no-fōb'ē-a), *n.* a morbid fear of sleep.
Hypnos (hip'nos), *n.* a sleep by hypnotism; a personification.
Hypotactic (hip-o-tak'tik), *a.* subordinate, as in form of expression; guarded.
Hypothermal (hī-po-ther'mal), *a.* tepid; moderately warm, as the temperature.
Hyssop (his'sop), *n.* a sprinkler for the holy water. (Jewish church.)
Hystriciasis (his-tri-si-a'sis), **Hystricismus** (his-tri'sis-mus), } *n.* an abnormal condition of the hairs on the human body.

I.

Ianthine (ī-an'thin), *a.* violet colored, tinged with red.
Iatrol (i-a'trol', or ī'a-trol), *n.* a very complete antiseptic.
Iberis (ī-bē'ris), *n.* a genus of the pepper tree, the leaves of which are used for medicine.
Ichthyotomy (ik-the-ot'o-me), *n.* the anatomy of fishes.
Iconolatory (ī-ko-nol'a-tre), *n.* the worship of Deity through images.
Idealism (ī-dē'al-izm), *n.* opposite to realism; mind's conceptions.
Idealist (ī-dē'al-ist), *n.* the habit of giving ideal form or character to things makes a person an idealist.
Illusion (il-lū'zhun), *n.* a kind of delicate lace.
Illutation (il-lū-tā'shun), *n.* the process of curing disease by mud-baths.
Impecunious (im-pe-kū'ne-us), *a.* without money; poor.
Impecuniosity (im-pe-kū'ne-os'e-te), *n.* the condition or being without money.
Imperialism (im-pe're-al-izm), *n.* the policy of seeking the control of nation or empire by acquirement.
Impresario (im-pre-sä're-o), *n.* a stage-manager; the conductor of an opera troupe.
Incandescent (in-kan-des'ens), *n.* the incandescent light produced when the conductor of an electric current is excessively heated.
Incept (in-sept'), *v.* to undertake a work; to begin, or review.
Induction (in-duks'hun), *n.* capacity for inducting an alternating current motor.
Inferno (in-fer'nō), *n.* the infernal regions; Hell.
Infieri (in-fi-ē'rī), *v.* to be done; to become; unfinished matters.
Insert (in'sert), *n.* the portion or thing inserted.
Insistence (in-sist'ens), *n.* the act of insisting; persistence.

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Insomnia (in-som'nē-a), *n.* wakefulness; want of sleep.
Intellection (in-tel-lek'shun), *n.* activity of mind.
Interaction (in-ter-ak'shun), *n.* mutual action.
Intermediary (in-ter-mē'de-a-re), *n.* a mediator.
Interned (in-ternd'), *v.* the ships, or munitions of a nation at war, secured and held by a power at peace.
Intwine (in-twin'), *v.* to inwreath.
Ishmaelite (ish'ma-el-it), *n.* a descendant of Ishmael; one at war with society; an outcast.
Itemize (i'tem-iz), *v.* to state all the items in full.
Ivory type (i'vo-re-tip), *n.* a photograph colored to imitate a painting on ivory.
Ivy (i've), *n.* Boston ivy; Japanese ivy; ivy-tree; a shrubby flowering tree.
Ixora (iks-ō'ra), *n.* a genus of small trees of the tropics of both hemispheres.
Iyyar (ē-yär'), *n.* a month in the Hebrew calendar.

J.

Jab (jab), *v.* to punch with a dull instrument.
Jabul (jä-bul'), *n.* a kind of a mantle worn by women in the Philippine Islands.
Jacal (jä-kal'), *n.* a hut; a cabin; as of timber daubed with clay.
Jacaroo (jak-ä-roo'), *n.* a young man living as apprentice.
Jacitara (jä-si-tä'rä), *n.* the name of a paper made from palm leaves and bark.
Jacobean (ja-kō'be-an), *a.* and *n.* a style of architecture in England during the reign of James I.
Jahad (jä-had'), *n.* a religious war.
Jambone (jam'bōn), *n.* a lone hand played with cards exposed on the table.
Jamboree (jam-bo-rē'), *n.* a drunken spree. (Slang.)
Jangada (jan-gä'dä), *n.* a sort of a great raft used on the waters in South America.
Japonica (ja-pon'e-ka), *n.* a flowering shrub; a native of Japan.
Jequirity (je-kwer'e te), *n.* the name of the seeds of the licorice; used for beads.
Jetty (jet'te), *n.* a barrier of wicker-work.
Jeu-d'esprit (zhŭ'des-prē), *n.* a joke.
Jibe (jīb), *v.* to fit; to harmonize.
Jiffy (jif'fē), *n.* a short time; an instant. (Slang.)
Jimjams (jim'jams), *n.* delirium tremens. (Slang.)
Jimmy (jim'me), *n.* a short, pointed steel lever; a burglar's tool.
Jobbing-house (job'ing-hows), *n.* a commercial establishment which buys goods from manufacturers and sells to the retail dealer.
Jug (jug), *n.* a prison. (Slang.)
Jugulation (jū-gū-lā'shun), *n.* the sudden stoppage of an epidemic by prompt treatment.
Julienne (jū-le-en), *n.* a vegetable soup.
Jumbo (jum'bō), *n.* the largest elephant ever known. Supposed to be allied to the mastodon.
Jump-seat (jump'sēt), *n.* a carriage with a movable seat constructed so as to make two seats or one.
Junketing (junk'et-ing), *n.* feasting and reveling in a private manner.
Jurant (jū'rant), *n.* one who makes a statement under oath.
Jussive (jus'siv), *a.* having the effect of a command; expressing command.
Jute (jūt), *n.* (American), a fine, woody fiber; a velvet leaf.

K.

Kaiser (kī'zr), *n.* an emperor.
Kame (kām), *n.* a steep sidehill of glacial origin.
Kanaka (ka-nä'ka), *n.* a native of the Sandwich Islands.
Kaseelee (ka-sē'lē), *n.* a snake which charms and subsists upon birds; snake-bird.
Kench (kensh), *n.* a bin in which fish are salted or cured.
Kettle-drum (ket'l-drum), *n.* an afternoon tea-party.
Khedive (ke-dīv'), *n.* the title of the Viceroy of Egypt granted him by the Sultan of Turkey.
Kid (kid), *n.* a child. (Slang.)
Kiddy (kid'e), a sporting man; a thief.
Kidsman (kidz'man), *n.* one who trains boys to steal and pick pockets. (Slang.)
Kindergarten (kin'der-gär-tn), *n.* a school for very young children.
Kissing-bug (kis'sing-bug), *n.* a blood-sucking venomous bug; they cause painful sores; usually attack the lips.
Kite-flyer (kīt'fl-er), *n.* a person who raises money by accommodation bills and notes. (Slang.)
Knickerbocker (nik'er-bok-er), *n.* a kind of short trousers or suit, worn by sportsmen and boys.
Knick-knacks (nik'naks), *n.* variety of toys; trifles; gewgaws.
Knowing (nō'ing), *a.* shrewd; sharp; artful.
Kosmos (kos'mos), also **Cosmos**, *n.* the world as a beautiful system.
Ku-klux (kū'kluks'), **Ku-klux-klan** (kū'kluks'klan), *n.* a secret organization in the Southern States, which after the war was alleged to have committed many outrages on freedmen and others.

KISSING-BUG.

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L.

Laager (lä'ger), *n.* wagons for defence in time of war.
Lacrosse (la-kros'), *n.* an Indian game of ball.
Ladrone (la-drōn'), *n.* a robber; a rascal.
La Grippe (la-grip'), *n.* (Fr.), influenza; croup.
Lambrequin (lam'ber-kin), *n.* window-drapery.
Lancaster-gun (lan'kas-ter-gun), *n.* a gun with a twisted bore, capable of throwing projectiles a great distance.
Landlordism (land'lord-izm), *n.* the interests and influence of landlords.
Land League (land'lēg), *n.* a political organization for equalizing the ownership of land in Ireland.
Land-warrant (land'wawr-rant), *n.* a government warrant granting title to public lands.
Lark (lärk), *n.* a frolic; a spree.
Leachy (lēch'e), *a.* leaky; applied to soil through which water easily percolates.
Lead (lēd), *n.* a branch of a vein of metal that leads to the lode.
Leatheret (leth-er-et'), *n.* an imitation of leather made from paper.
Legal tender (lē'gal-ten'dr), *n.* the established currency of a country.
Liabilities (lī-a-bil'i-tez), *n. pl.* debts; encumbrances.
Lifter (lif'tr), *n.* a pick-pocket; a thief. (Slang.)
Light-wood (līt'wood), *n.* kindling-wood.
Lily-pad (lil'le-pad), *n.* the broad leaf of a pond lily.
Limburger (lim-bur'ger), *n.* a rich cheese of very strong odor, made near Limburg, in Germany.
Line (lin), *n.* a supply of articles in any class of merchandise.
Lingo (lin'go), *n.* language.
Linoleum (lin-ō'le-um), *n.* a kind of carpeting made of fiber and hardened linseed oil.
Littérateur (lit'ta-ra-tur), *n.* a literary person; a newspaper correspondent.
Live (liv), *a.* active; vivacious.
Loaf (lōf), *v.* to waste time in idleness.
Loafer (lō'fr), *n.* an idle fellow.
Locals (lō'kls), *n.* news items relating to a definite locality; railroad trains that stop at all stations.
Locomobile (lō-ko-mo-bēl'), *n.* a street carriage capable of great speed, propelled by a small engine.
Locomobilist (lō-ko-mo-bēl'est), *n.* one who governs or manages and cares for a locomobile.
Long-shoreman (long-shōre'man), *n.* a laborer employed in loading and unloading vessels.
Loot (loot), *n.* plunder acquired by thieving.
Lop-sided (lop'sid-ed), *a.* leaning to one side, as a ship; unevenly balanced.
Lorrel (lor'rel), *n.* a good for nothing fellow.
Lotus (lō'tus), *n.* an East Indian water lily; lotus bird.
Lush (lush), *n.* any kind of drink. (Slang.)
Lushy (lush'ē), *a.* drunken.
Lynch (linch), *v.* to punish without legal trial; to hang by a mob.
Lyssophobia (lis-sō-fō'be-a), *n.* a morbid dread of hydrophobia.

M.

Machine (ma-shēn'), *n.* any vehicle, coach, carriage, &c., as "run the *machine*."
Maelstrom (māl'strum), *n.* a whirlpool.
Magenta (ma-jen'ta), *n.* a beautiful coloring-matter of a reddish-purple hue.
Magnesium-light (mag-nē'shi-um-līt), *n.* a brilliant chemical light of a bluish-white color.
Mahl-stick (māl-stik), *n.* a stick used by painters on which the hand is rested while working.
Main-spring (mān-spring), *n.* the principal spring in a watch or clock.
Maizena (ma-zē'na), *n.* a fine preparation of maize used in cooking.
Majolica (ma-jol'e-ka), *n.* a pottery made to imitate in color and styles certain old Italian work.
Make-up (māk-up), *n.* the general composition or arrangement of anything.
Making (māk'ing), *n.* the means of promoting improvement or perfection, as "it was the making of him."
Malachite (mal'a-kīt), *n.* a green stone; carbonate of copper.
Malagasy (mal-a-gas'e), *a.* pertaining to the natives of Madagascar.
Malodorous (mal-ō'dor-us), *a.* having a bad odor.
Malthusianism (mal-thū'shan-izm), *n.* the doctrine of Malthus, that the natural increase of population should be restrained.
Manicure (man'e-kūr), *n.* the science of the care of the nails.
Manila-paper (ma-nil'a-pā'per), *n.* a strong brown wrapping-paper made from manila hemp.
Marbelize (mär'bl-iz), *v.* to imitate marble by painting or staining.
Mardigras (mär'de-grä), *n.* a festival preceding the first day of Lent.
Maroon (ma-roon'), *n.* a brownish-crimson color.
Marrow-squash (mar'ro-skwosh), *n.* a kind of squash.
Martello (mā-tel'lo), *n.* a round tower.
Mascot (mas'kot), *n.* an omen of good luck; an amulet; a charm; the name of a comic opera.
Masked (maskt), *a. masked battery*; a concealed battery.
Massage (mas-säj'), *n.* a kind of medical treatment by pinching and kneading the body.

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Materialize (ma-tē're-al-iz), *v.* to cause a spirit to assume material form.
Matinée (mat-e-nā'), *n.* a morning reception or concert wrongly used as *afternoon*.
Mauve (mōv), *n.* a rich violet color.
Mayonnaise (ma-yon-nāz'), *n.* a French sauce, or meat seasoned with this sauce.
Measured (mezh'urd), *a.* regulated; moderate.
Medicine-man (med'e-sin-man), *n.* an Indian magician or prophet.
Medium (mē'de-um), *n.* in spiritual'sm, a person holding communication with spirits.
Mêlée (ma-lā'), *n.* a bloody conflict; an affray.
Memorize (mem'o-riz), *v.* to commit to memory.
Menu (mē-nū'), *n.* a bill of fare.
Meteoroid (mē'te-or-oid), *n.* a small meteor.
Metric (met'rik), *a.* pertaining to measurements; *metric system*, a system of weights and measures (*see table in back of this book*).
Metroscope (met-ro-scōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the uterus.
Microphone (mī'kro-fōn), *n.* an electric apparatus by which sounds are magnified.
Middleman (mid'dl-man), *n.* one who comes between the producer and the consumer; a commission merchant.
Middlings (mid'dlings), *n.* a coarse flour.
Middy (mid'de), *n.* a midshipman.
Miff (mif), *n.* slight offense; pique.
Mignon (min'yon, or mēn'yōn), *a.* pretty; delicate.
Mikado (me-kä'dō), *n.* the title of the Emperor of Japan.
Mill (mil), *n.* a prize-fight. (Slang.)
Miocene (mī'ō-sēn), *a.* middle tertiary.
Misfit (mis-fit'), *n.* a bad fit; a garment not accepted because not fitting.
Missy (mis'se), *n.* a little girl; applied in ridicule to a fop.
Mitrailleuse (mē'trā-yuz), *n.* a gun firing several barrels at once.
Mobilize (mob'il-iz), *v.* to call out to active service, as soldiers.
Mogul (mo-gul'), *n.* a name given to a large, powerful locomotive, used for drawing freight trains.
Monetize (mon'e-tiz), *v.* to convert into money or legal tender.
Monitor (mon'e-ter), *n.* a low, iron-clad war vessel, with revolving gun-turrets.
Moonshiner (moon-shin-er), *n.* an illicit distiller of spirits. (Slang.)
Moony (moon'e), *a.* moon-struck; dreamy.
Moslem (moz'lem), *n.* a Mussulman.
Muff (muf), *n.* in baseball, a failure to catch a fly ball; a soft, stupid fellow. (Slang.)
Mugwump (mug'wump), *n.* one dissatisfied with the nominee or policy of his own party.
Mycology (mi-kol'o-je), *n.* science of fungi or mushrooms.
Myology (mi-olo'-je), *n.* science of the muscles.
Myopic (mi-op'ik), *a.* short-sighted.

N.

Nag (nag), *v.* to tease in a petty way; to annoy.
Nagkassar (nag-kas'sar), *n.* a dye obtained from guttiferous trees; a bright orange color.
Nappy (nap'pe), *a.* referring to frothy liquor, as beer or ale.
Narrow gauge (nar'ro gāj), *n.* a railroad track less than 4 ft. 8 in. wide,—the regular broad gauge.
Natatorium (nā-ta-tō're-um), *n.* a place for swimming; a swimming-school.
Natty (nāt'te), *a.* neat; fine; spruce.
Nickel (nik'l), *n.* an American five-cent piece made of nickel.
Nihilist (nī'hil-ist), *n.* one who belongs to a secret society for overthrowing the Russian government; a sceptic.
Nincompoop (nin'kum-poop), *n.* a dunce; a silly fellow.
Nobby (nob'e), *a.* fashionable; stylish.
Noisette rose (nwä-zet' rōz), *n.* a beautiful yellow rose, from Louis Noisette, a celebrated florist.
Nolana (no-lā'na), *n.* a spreading herb found in Peru.
Nomistic (nō-mis'tik), *a.* founded upon law; set forth in sacred book.
Nonchalance (non'shal-lons), *n.* coldness; indifference.
Noon (noon), *v.* to rest and take dinner.
Norseman (nors'man), *n.* an ancient Scandinavian; a Northman.
Nose (nōz), *v.* to pry into others' affairs; to be inquisitive. (Slang.)
Novelette (nov-l-et'), *n.* a short novel.
Nutrient (nū'tre-ent), *n.* that which nourishes; a nutritious substance.

O.

Object-teaching (ob-jekt-tēch'ing), *n.* instruction by exhibiting the article concerning which the lesson is given.
Officialism (of-fish'al-izm), *n.* the routine of official duties.
Oleograph (ō'le-ō-graf), *n.* a picture printed in oils; similar to a lithograph.
Oleomargarine (ō-le-o-mär'ja-rēn), *n.* artificial butter produced from fat.
Omniety (om-nī'e-te), *n.* that which comprehends everything; the universe.
One-horse (wun'hors), *a.* of limited capacity; insignificant.
Opéra-bouffe (opä-ra-boof'), *n.* a burlesque opera.
Operose (op'er-ōz), *a.* laborious.
Orate (o'rāt), *v.* to declaim; to make a formal public speech.

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Oroide (ō'roid), *n.* a metallic composition resembling gold.
Orphanage (or'fan-aj), *n.* an asylum for orphans; the state of being an orphan.
Orphic (of'fik), *n.* a certain religious system with mystic rights.
Osiris (o-si'ris), *n.* the most important of the Egyptian deities.
Osteopathy (os-tē-op'a-thē), *n.* the system of healing by manipulating certain muscular centers to create new action of the bones; no medicine is given, and all diseased are claimed to be healed by this method.
Ouabain (wā-bā'in), *n.* a poison from snakes, used as an arrow poison.
Out-come (owt'cum), *n.* that which results from an action; consequence.
Outre (ōō-trā'), *a.* outlandish; uncommon; extravagant.
Outspoken (owt'spōk'n), *n.* unreserved; frank.
Over-supply (ō'ver-sup-plī), *v.* to over-stock; to glut.
Ozostomia (ō-zos-tō'me-ä), *n.* foul breath; — *v.* to smell foul.

P.

Palissy-ware (pa-lis'e-wār), *n.* ware with high relief ornaments, first made by Palissy, 1555.
Pan-American (pan-am-er'i-kan), *n.* including both North and South America.
Papeterie (pap'a-tre), *n.* a box of fancy stationery.
Papuliferous (pap-u-lif'er-us), *n.* or *a.* covered with pimples; very pimply.
Pasteurization (pas-tū-re-zā'shun), *n.* keeping milk at 140 degrees to kill germs and yet not boil the milk.
Parvenu (pär've-noo), *n.* one who has just come to notice; an upstart.
Passe (pas-sā), *a.* out of style; faded.
Periarteritis (per-e-ar-te-rī'tis), *n.* an inflammation of the tissue around the glands.
Peritonitis (per'e-to-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the cavity of the abdomen.
Physicism (fiz'i-sizm), *n.* the science of physical phenomena.
Pickaninny (pik'a-nin-ne), *n.* a negro baby.
Pink-eye (pink'ī), *n.* a catarrhal disease of horses affecting the eyes.
Plaque (plak), *n.* a plate or platter, porcelain or metal, on which pictures are painted.
Plucky (pluk'e), *a.* full of resolution; determination.
Plumaceous (plu-mā'shus), *a.* like feathers; bearing plumes.
Plumbago (plum-bā'go), *n.* graphite, commonly called black-lead.
Pollical (pol'le-kal), *a.* pertaining to the pollox, or thumb.
Polonaise (pol-o-nās), *n.* a dance; an overdress for a lady.
Polycephalous (pol-e-sef'a-lus), *a.* (Bot.) having many heads.
Pony (pō'ne), *n.* a small glass of beer.
Pony up (pō'nē up), *v.* to hurry up; to be prompt.
Pool (pool), *n.* a venture in which several persons take a risk and share the profit or loss.
Postal card (pōs'tal kärd), **Post card** (pōst kärd), *n.* a card made by the P.O. Dept. for correspondence.
Pretzel (pret'zl), *n.* a salted biscuit of wheat flour.
Professional (pro-fesh'un-al), *n.* one skilled in any art or profession.
Pronounced (pro-nownsd'), *a.* marked; decided.
Protoplasm (prō'to-plazm), *n.* the first or lowest form of organic life.
Psyche (sī'kē), *n.* a mythological maiden, supposed to be the personification of the soul.
Pullman car (pul'man kär), *n.* a car named from the inventor, with parlor and sleeping-room accommodations.
Pysæmia (pi-ē'me-a), *n.* blood-poisoning by the absorption of purulent matter.
Pythogenesis (pith-ō-gen'e-sis), *n.* producing disease from filth.

Q.

Quadroon (kwod'roon), *n.* a fourth blood; offspring of a mulatto and white person.
Quahaug, **Quahog** (kwä'hog), *n.* a large shell-fish, found on the New England coast.
Qualifiable (kwäl'e-fī-a-bl), *a.* that may be qualified.
Quebrada (ka-brä'da), *n.* a ravine; a gorge; a gap made by an earthquake.
Queue (kū), *n.* a braid or twist of hair hanging down the back.
Quintette (kwin-tet'), *n.* a piece of music performed by five persons.
Quinoline (kwin'o-lin), *n.* a dye extracted from coal-tar, bright rose color.
Quirky (kwerk'ē), *a.* tricky; unfair.
Quod (kwod), *n.* a nickname in the South for a Quadroon; a prison. (Slang.)
Quoniam (kwō'ne-am), *n.* (L.) For Thou only art holy.
Quotum (kwō'tum), *n.* share; proportional part.

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R.

Rabies (rā'be-ēs), *n.* hydrophobia.
Racker (rak'r), *n.* a horse that racks.
Racket (rak'et), *n.* a kind of dance. (Slang.)
Ram (ram), *n.* a very strong iron war-ship, designed to pierce and sink an enemy's ship.
Rap-scallion (rap-skal'yun), *n.* a low, worthless rascal.
Realistic (rē-al-is'tik), *a.* faithfully representing nature.
Recapitulate (re-ka-pit'ū-lāt), *n.* any of the several extinct fossils.
Receiver (re-sēv'er), *n.* one appointed to take charge of property under litigation; the apartment of an air-pump from which the air is exhausted.
Réchauffé (rā-shō-fā'), *n.* made over; a warmed-over dish
Recitando (re-che-tan'do), *ad.* free and easy style in reciting.
Record (rek'ord), *n.* reputation; character.
Redingote (red'in-gōt), *n.* a double-breasted coat worn by ladies.
Red tape (red tāp), *n.* excessive formality.
Re-hash (rē'hash), *n.* anything hashed up or made over.
Reminiscence (rem-i-nis'sens), *n.* a thing recalled to mind.
Renaissance (re-nās'sans), *n.* a name given to the period comprising the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.
Republican (re-pub'le-kan), *n.* a member of that political party in the United States which is favorable to a strong federal government, and usually to protection of home industries.
Retriever (re-trēv'er), *n.* a dog trained to recover game shot by a hunter.
Revamp (re-vamp'), *v.* to renew; to patch up.
Revenant (rev'e-nant), *n.* one who returns after death; hence, a ghost, a specter.
Rhagon (rag'on), *n.* a simple adult; weakly.
Rhoding (rō'ding), *n.* the journal bearing a break to a pump on an engine.
Ribbonman (rib'bon-man), *n.* a member of an Irish secret society which aims to avenge wrongs by acts of violence.
Rifle-pit (rī'fl-pit), *n.* a pit in which a rifleman takes shelter while firing.
Rincon (rin'kon), *n.* a snug nook; a corner; a cliff.
Rinderpest (rin'der-pest), *a.* a plague among cattle.
Ring (ring), *n.* a combination for illegitimate purposes; a clique.
Rink (rink), *n.* an artificial pond or smooth floor in a building, for skating.
Rogue's-march (rōgz'märch), *n.* a derisive tune, played when a rogue or coward is drummed out of a regiment.
Roll-call (rōl'kawl), *n.* calling over a list of names, as of soldiers, that each may answer to his name.
Romany (rom'a-ne), *a.* pertaining to the gypsies.
Roor-back (roor'bak), *n.* a sensational story; a falsehood with details.
Rope (rōp), *v.* to catch; to draw, as, to "*rope* him in."
Roustabout (rowst'a-bowt), *n.* a disreputable character; a deck-hand on a steamer.
Rowdy (row'de), *n.* a turbulent fellow.
Rowdyism (row'de-izm), *n.* blackguardism.
Royalty (roy'al-te), *n.* money paid to the owner of a patent or copyright.

S.

Safety-match (sāf'te-mach), *n.* a match that can only be ignited on a surface prepared for the purpose.
Sage-bush (sāj'bush), *n.* a low shrub growing on Western plains.
Sage-hen (sāj-hen), *n.* a fowl that lives in the sage-bush.
Sageretia (sāj-er-rē'ti-a), *n.* a French botanist.
Saltanto (sal-tan'to), *a.* in a springing, jumping manner.
Sauerkrout (sowr'krowt), *n.* pickled cabbage.
Scalawag (skal'a-wag), *n.* a mean fellow; a scamp (Slang.)
Scaly (skā'le), *a.* inferior; shabby.
Scarlatinoid (skär-lat'e-noid), *n.* resembling scarlet fever.
Scavange (skav'anj), *v.* to remove filth; to clean.
Schooner (skoon'er), *n.* a tall lager-beer glass.
Scientist (sī'en-tist), *n.* one skilled in the sciences.
Scoundreldom (skown'drel-dom), *n.* the government or practices of scoundrels.
Scrawny (skraw'ne), *a.* of thin flesh; bony.
Screeve (skrēv), *n.* a begging letter, designed to elicit charity.
Scroggy (skrog'ē), *a.* stunted; rough; twisted.
Scrouge (skrūj), *v.* to squeeze; to crowd against.
Secesh (sē-sesh'), *n.* a cant word for one who seceded from the Union.
Secession (sē-ses'shun), *n.* the withdrawal of the Southern States from the Union.
Sectionalism (sek'shun-al-izm), *n.* a special preference for one locality or section of country.
Seedy (sēd'ē), *a.* shabby; poverty-struck.
Selectman (se-lekt'man), *n.* one chosen by vote of a town to manage its affairs.
Self-assertive (self-as-ser'tiv), *a.* self-confident; egotistical.
Sematic (se-mat-ik), *n.* a sign serving as a warning of danger; a small-pox sign.
Semaphore (sem'a-fōr), *n.* a telegraph which communicates by means of flashes of light.

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Semifrater (sem-ē-frā'ter), *n.* a half-brother; made a member by his good works.
Seminar (sem-ē-när'), *n.* a group of students in particular lines of study.
Septometer (sep-tom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring the septic dust in the air.
Sequoia (se-kwōl'ä), *n.* the gigantic red-wood trees of California.
Sèvres-ware (sevr-wär'), *n.* porcelain made at Sèvres in France.
Shaky (shā'ke), *a.* weak; of doubtful credit.
Shebang (she-bang'), *n.* a shanty; a low drinking house. (Slang.)
Shema (shē-mar'), *n.* a benediction of the Jewish faith; O hear.
Shenanigan (she-nan'e-gan), *n.* treacherous scheming; fraud; trickery. (Slang.)
Shicer (shī'ser), *n.* an unproductive mine.
Shillalah (shil-lā'la), *n.* a cudgel; an oak club.
Shilly-shally (shil'e-shal'e), *a.* indecision; unstableness.
Shimmer (shim'er), *n.* a ray of light; a glimmer.
Shin (shin'), *v.* to climb up a tree by grasping with the legs and arms.
Shindig (shin'dig), *n.* a riotous frolic; a low dance. (Slang.)
Shin-plaster (shin'plas-tr), *n.* a bank-note, generally applied to those of depreciated value.
Ship canal (ship'ka-nal'), *n.* a canal through which large ships can pass.
Short (short), *a.* without money; a term used by brokers when articles or stocks sell for less than the contract price.
Shoulder-strap (shōl'der-strap), *n.* a strap on the shoulder of an officer denoting his rank.
Shuck (shuk), *v.* to pull the husks from corn.
Shucking (shuk'ing), *v.* peeling the husks; — *n.* a gathering for the purpose of husking corn.
Shunt (shunt), *v.* to turn a train from one track to another.
Sierra (sē-er'ra), *n.* mountains with saw-shaped peaks.
Signatory (sig'na-to-re), *a.* having official power to affix signatures.
Signor (sēn'yōr), *n.* the Italian title for *Mr.* or *Sir*.
Signora (sēn-yō'ra), *n.* the Italian title for *Mrs.* or *Madam*.
Signorina (sēn-yo-rē'na), *n.* the Italian title for *Miss*.
Silo (sī'lō), *n.* a deep pit in which ensilage is made.
Single (sin'gl), *n.* the gait of a horse between a trot and a pace.
Sitz-bath (sitz'bath), *n.* a bath taken in a sitting posture.
Six-shooter (six'shūt'er), *n.* a pistol capable of firing six successive shots.
Skedaddle (ske-dad'dl), *v.* to scatter; to hurry away in fright.
Skeldock (skel'dok), } *v.* to swagger; talk
Skelloch (skel'lok), } loud; clatter.
Skulduddery (skul-dud'der-re), *n.* grossness; obscenity; vile. (Slang.)
Sky-scraper (skī-skrā-per), *n.* a baseball sent high into the air by the batsman.
Slab-sided (slab'sīd-ed), *a.* having thin sides; lank.
Slag (slag), *n.* a product of smelting.
Slide-rail (slīd-rāl) *n.* a contrivance for connecting a siding with the main track.
Sling-cart (sling'kärt), } *n.* a conveyance in
Slung-cart (slung'kärt), } which the cart is suspended from the axle.
Slop-shop (slop'shop), *n.* a shop where work is done cheaply.
Slugger (slug'ger), *n.* a prize-fighter. (Slang.)
Sluit (slūt), *n.* a channel formed by a stream or river.
Snubbing (snub'ing), *n.* the repressing of a person by indifference or sarcasm.
Socialism (sō'shal'izm), *n.* abolition of the rights of private property; communism.
Socionomy (sō-shē-on'o-me), *n.* forming laws of society.
Soidisant (swä'de-zan), *a.* self named; self styled. Slaves named themselves after the war.
Sockdologer (sock-dol'o-jr), *n.* a deadly blow; a finishing stroke. (Slang.)
Soft-money (soft-mun'ē), *n.* paper currency.
Soft soap (soft sōp') *n.* a kind of soap; flattery.
Soft-solder (soft-saw'der), *n.* unmeaning flattery; blarney.
Soufflé (soo-flā'), *n.* a pudding made of any farinaceous substance.
Sough (suf), *n.* the whistling of the wind.
Spiritism (spir'it-izm), *n.* a belief in intercourse with spirits; Spiritualism.
Spiritus (spir'it-us), *n.* a breathing; an aspirate.
Spitz (spitz), } *n.* a small species of
Spitz-dog (spitz-dog), } dog, with silken hair, sharp ears, and pointed nose.
Splurge (splurj), *n.* a great demonstration.
Spooney (spoo'ne), *a.* weak-minded; foolishly fond.
Spread-eagle (spred-ē'gl), *a.* exceedingly pompous; boasting.
Sprite (sprit), *n.* a beach crab.
Spruced-up (sproost-up), *a.* finely adorned.
Spud (spud), *imp.* and *pp. Spudded*, to dig up; to remove.
Square-toed (skwär'tōd), *a.* firmly honest; reliable.
States' rights (stāts'rīts), *n.* the right of each State to govern itself independent of the general government.
Stive (stīv), *v.* to suffocate; to shut up in a close room.
Stock (stok), *n.* the strong broth extract from meat for making soups.
Strapped (strapt), *n.* destitute of money.
Straw-bail (straw-bāl), *n.* worthless bail.
Stuffy (stuf'e), *a.* angry; quick-tempered.
Stylographic pen (stī-lo-graf'ik-pen), *n.* a stylus or pen, the handle of which contains ink.
Switch (swich), *n.* false hair worn by ladies.

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Synactic (sin-ak'tik), *a.* all working together; unite together.
Syndicate (sin'de-kāt), *n.* an organized association for making regulations.
Syringitis (sir-in-jī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the Eustachian tube.
Syzygy (siz'e-jē), *n.* algebraic equation; a junction; connection.

T.

Table-tipping (tāb'l-tip'ing), } *n.* move-
Table-turning (tāb'l-turn'ing), } ments with tables ascribed to spirit influence.
Tableau-vivants (tab'lō-vē-von'), *n* picture represented by living persons.
Tabescence (tā-bes'sens), *n.* emaciation; wasting away.
Table-d'hôte (tah'bl-dōt), *n.* public table for hotel guests.
Tabulate (tab'u-lāt), *a.* shaped like a table.
Tachometer (tak-om'e-ter), *n.* a machine for measuring the velocity of a machine.
Teak (tēk), *n.* a very durable wood from India.
Teal (tēl), *n.* a species of duck.
Team (tēm), *n.* a number of persons associated to accomplish an object; — *v.* to haul with a team.
Tea-rose (tē-rōz), *n.* a delicate rose with a fragrance like tea.
Technic (tek'nik), *a.* artistic skill in execution.
Technist (tek'nist), *n.* one conversant with the practical arts.
Ted-bad (ted'bad), *n.* a storm of sand, common in Australia.
Telegrapher (te-leg'ra-fer), *n.* a telegraph operator.
Telegraphophone (tel-e-graf'o-fōn), *n.* an instrument for obtaining sounds from a distant telephone.
Telephone (tel'e-fōn), *n.* an electric apparatus for talking at a distance; — *v.* to transmit messages through a telephone.
Telephony (te-lef'o-ne), *n.* science of the telephone.
Telepathy (te-lep'a-thy), *n.* the ability of one mind to impress another at a distance.
Telephene (tel'e-fēn), *n.* a message sent by telephone.
Tensioned (ten'shund), *a.* extended to great length.
Teredo (ter'ē-do), *n.* an insect that bores the bottoms of ships.
Terpsichore (terp-sik'o-re), *n.* a muse that presided over music.
Terry (ter're), *n.* a heavy fabric used for draperies.
Tessellate (tes'sel-lāt), *a.* checkered; tessellated.
Thermally (ther'mal-e), *a.* pertaining to heat.
Thermochemistry (ther'mo-kem'is-tre), *n.* the chemistry of heat.
Thermograph (ther'mo-graf), *n.* an instrument to regulate heat.
Thermology (ther-mol'o-je), *n.* the science of heat.
Thick-head (thik'hed), *n.* a block-head; a dunce.
Thorough brace (thur'o-brās), *n.* a leather strip supporting the body of a carriage.
Throttle-valve (throt'l-valv), *n.* a valve regulating the quantity of steam or water in a pipe.
Thud (thud), *n.* a dull, heavy sound or blow.
Ticdoloureux (tik-doo-loo-roo'), *n.* facial neuralgia.
Tintype (tin'tīp), *n.* a picture made on tin.
Toady (to'de), *v.* to flatter.
Toddler (tod'ler), *n.* a child just learning to walk.
Toggle joint (tog'l-joint), *n.* a revolving joint in a bar.
Tomfoolery (tom-fool'er-e), *n.* trifling sport; foolishness.
Tondo (tŏn'do), *n.* a small decorated window.
Tonish (tōn'ish), *a.* according to fashion
Tonometer (to-nom'e-tr), *n.* an instrument for measuring tones.
Tonsilitis (ton-sil-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils; quinsy.
Torpedo (tor-pē'dō), *n.* a military contrivance for destroying ships by submarine explosions.
Torreador (tor'ra-ē-dor), *n.* a bull-fighter.
Torsade (tor'sād), *n.* a firmly twisted cord of ornaments.
Tourniquet (toor'ne-ket), *n.* a bandage to prevent blood flowing from an artery.
Tour (toor), *v.* to travel for pleasure.
Toxicant (toks'a-kant), *n.* an intoxicating narcotic or stimulant.
Trade-dollar (trād-dol'lar), *n.* a silver dollar made by the United States for export to China, weight 420 grains.
Traik (trāk), *v.* to lounge; to decline or give away physically.
Tremolo (trā'mo-lo), *n.* a contrivance in a musical organ to produce tremulous sounds.
Trichina (tre-kī'na), *n.* a small and often deadly animal parasite.
Trichinus (trik'e-nus), *a.* pertaining to or infested with trichinæ.
Tricycle (trī'sik-l), *n.* a three-wheel velocipede.
Trisection (trī'sek'shun), *n.* a division into three parts.
Troupe (troop), *n.* a band of operatic performers.
Tsar (tsär), *n.* Emperor of Russia, Czar.
Tsarina (tsär-ē'na), *n.* the Empress of Russia.
Tsarowitz (tsär'o-wits), *n.* the eldest son of the Emperor of Russia.
Tuberculosis (tū-ber-ku-lō'sis), *n.* tubercles in the internal organs, especially the lungs.
Turkoman (tur'ko-man), *n.* one from the wandering tribes in Asia.
Typist (tip'est), *n.* a person who runs a typewriter.
Typewriter (tip'rī-ter), *n.* a machine operated by a key-board for producing manuscript in type.
Typograph (tī'po-graf), *n.* a machine for setting type

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U.

Udomograph (ū-dom'ō-graf), *n.* a self-registering rain-gauge.
Ulerythema (ū-ler-e-tha'mă), *n.* a disease of the skin, very much like eczema.
Umber (um'br), *n.* a brown, ocherous ore, used in coloring.
Umbra (um'bra), *n.* the central dark spots on the sun.
Umbrella-bird (um-brel'la-berd), *n.* a beautiful South American bird, with an umbrella-shaped plume on the head.
Uncanny (un-kan'ne), *a.* not safe; with supernatural powers.
Unconventional (un-kon-ven'shun-l), *a.* natural.
Underestimate (un-der-es'te-māt), *v.* to undervalue.
Union Jack (ūn-yun-jak), *n.* the flag of Great Britain.
Untentie } (un-ten'te), *a.* inattentive; incau-
Untenty } tious; careless.
Up-stroke (up'strōk), *n.* in writing, the light, upward stroke.
Uræmia (ū-rē'me-a), *n.* a dangerous disease of the blood.
Urogenital (ū-ro-jen'e-tl), *a.* relating to the urinary or reproductive organs.
Usquebaugh (us'kwe-baw), *n.* Scotch or Irish whiskey.
Utu (ō'tō), *n.* satisfaction for injuries received; recompense.
Uvular (ū'vu-lar), *a.* pertaining to the palate.
Uvulitis (ū-vu-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the uvula.

V.

Vaquero (va-kā'rō), *n.* a man who has charge of cattle, horses, &c.
Vaticanism (vat'e-kan-izm), *n.* the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope.
Velocipedist (vē-los'i-pēd-ist), *n.* one who travels on a velocipede.
Venturine (ven'tu-rēn), *n.* a fine gold powder used in japanning surfaces to imitate gold.
Verve (verv), *n.* animation; spirit; fervor, as of a poet or artist.
Vesuvian (ve-sū've-an), *n.* a strongly-burning lucifer match for use in wind or rain.
Vichy-water (vish'e-waw-ter), *n.* a French mineral water, or an imitation of the same.
Vim (vim), *n.* force; energy; vigor.
Vinaigrette (vin-ā-gret'), *n.* a sauce containing vinegar; a small bottle for smelling salts.
Vinous (vī'nus), *a.* having the color of wine.
Viperish (vip'er-ish), *a.* of the nature of a viper.
Vitrics (vit'riks), *n.* the art of making and decorating glassware.
Vitrophyre (vit'ro-fīr), *n.* a rock partly of glass and partly of crystals.
Vitteline (vit'te-lēn), *n.* the nutritive portion of the yolk of an egg, supposed to be a mixture of albumen and caseine.
Viva or Vivo (vē'va, or vē'vō), *n.* good will; well wishing.
Vulgate (vul'gāt), *a.* commonly received; ordinary.

W.

Waist-belt (wāst'belt), *n.* a lady's sash or girdle.
Walking-gentleman (wawk'ing'jen-tl-man), *n.* a stock actor whose part requires little more than gentlemanly appearance.
Walk-over (wawk'ōver), *n.* an easy and complete victory. (Slang.)
Wall-flower (wawl'flow-er), *n.* a person at a ball who takes no part in the dance.
Ware-room (wār'room), *n.* a room in which goods are stored or kept for sale.
War-path (wawr'path), *n.* a warlike expedition.
Wash-out (wosh'owt), *n.* a place in a road or railroad washed away by a freshet.
Waste-basket (wāst'bas-ket), *n.* a basket in an office for the reception of waste papers.
Watch-night (woch'nit), *n.* the last night of the year, when religious services are held till after midnight.
Water (waw'ter), *v.* to increase the stock of a company without adding to its value, by issuing new stock.
Water-fall (waw'ter-fawl), *n.* a kind of chignon.
Way-train (wā'trān), *n.* a railroad-train stopping at all stations.
Weak (wēk), *a.* a little in demand; downward tendency, as in price.
Weather-strip (weth'er-strip), *n.* a strip of wood or other material on the edge of a door or window to exclude cold or storms.
Weird (wērd), *a.* supernatural; unearthly.
Weiss-bier (vīs'bēr), *n.* a pale, whitish beer.
Wharf-boat (hwawrf'bōt), *n.* a float used as a landing for boats, rising and falling with the water.
Wherewithal (whār'with-awl), *n.* means wherewith to affect an object.
Whipper-in (hwip'per-in), *n.* one who brings up the members of a legislative body on a party vote.
White-wash (hwīt-wosh), *n.* in baseball, a game in which no runs are scored.
Whitsunday (hwit'sun-da), *n.* the seventh Sunday after Easter.
Whole-souled (hōl'sōld), *a.* noble-minded.
Whorl (hworl), *a.* leaves of flowers growing on the same stem.
Wide-awake (wīd'a-wāk), *a.* alert; lively.

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Winkel (vin'kel), *n.* a shop or store where all sorts of things are kept.
Winter-killed (win'tr-kild), *a.* killed by cold weather, as vegtation.
Wintertide (win'tr-tid), *n.* winter-time; the winter season.
Wire (wir), *v.* to send a message by telegraph.
Wire-pulling (wir'pul-ing), *n.* intriguing; strategy.
Wireless telegraphy (wir'les-te-leg'ra-fe), *n.* a system of communication through space, by electric waves, without wires or other conductors.
Woesome (wō'sum), *a.* piteous.
Woke (wōk), *v.* awaked; awoke.
Worriment (wur're-ment), *n.* vexation; anxiety; worry.
Wrathy (räth'e), *a.* full of anger.
Wyckhamist (wik'am-ist), *n.* a student in Winchester College, England. Founder, Wykeham.

X.

Xanthochroia (zan-thō-krol'a), *n.* having a yellow skin.
Xanthous (zan'thus), *a.* yellow.
Xenial (zē'ne-al), *a.* hospitality between host and guest.
Xenon (zen'on), *n.* a gaseous element.
Xerosis (zē-rō'sis), *n.* dry, or dryness of the skin (med.).
X-Rays (eks'rāz), *n.* Roentgen's discovery by electric current of revealing objects through opaqueness.
Xylite (zī'lit), *n.* a mineral, chiefly iron ore.
Xylocarpus (zī'lo-kär-pus), *a.* yielding hard and woody fruit.
Xyloidine (ze-loyd'in), *n.* a white explosive compound.
Xylometer (zil-om'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for obtaining the weight of wood.
Xylophone (zī-lo-fōn), *n.* a musical instrument in which the tones are produced by striking on pieces of wood.
Xylotomous (zī-lot'ē-mus), *a.* capable of boring or cutting wood; said of insects.

Y.

Yachtsman (yots'man), *n.* one who sails a yacht.
Yaksha '(yak'sha), *n.* a Hindoo god, represented by some as good, by others as evil.
Yal (yal), *n.* a kind of lute of sweet tone used in India.
Yam (yam), *n.* a sweet potato.
Yamen (ya'men), *n.* a Hindoo deity supposed to judge the dead and rule the lower regions.
Yank (yank), *v.* to jerk away.
Yashmak (yash'mak), *n.* a veil or covering for the face, worn by Moslem women.
Yataghan (yat-a-gan'), *n.* a Turkish dagger.
Ycleped (e-klept'), *v.* named; called.
Year-book (yer'book), *n.* a book of reports and statistics published annually.
Yellow-Jack (yel'lō-jak), *n.* a name given to yellow fever.
Yellow-jacket (yel'lō-jak-et), *n.* a small yellow wasp.
Yerba (yer'ba), *n.* a South-American plant whose leaves are used as a tea.
Yerraman (yar-rā'man), *n.* a horse, so called by the colonists.
Ynca (yn'ka), *n.* a coarse flour, called also Cassava; also a beverage from the plant of the same.
Younker (yun'ker), *n.* a youngster.
Ytterby (it'ter-be), *n.* a kind of garnet containing other rare metals.
Yttrium (it're-um), *n.* a rare metal.

Z.

Zabra (zā'brā), *n.* a Spanish sailing vessel.
Zeolites (zē'o-lits), *n. pl.* silicates of alumina, lime, etc.
Zincate (zin'kāt), *n.* a positive metal.
Zither (zith'er, or zith'ern), *n.* a stringed musical instrument used principally in Germany.
Zoetic (zō-et'ik), *a.* living; vital.
Zoetrope (zō'e-trōp), *n.* an optical toy in which figures are placed inside of a revolving cylinder.
Zonda (zon'dä), *n.* a hot wind.
Zoogenesis (zo-ō-gen'e-sis), *n.* origin of animals.
Zoologize (zo-ol'o-jiz), *v.* to study zoölogy.
Zoonic (zo-on'ik), *a.* of, relating to, or derived from, animals.
Zooplasty (zo-ō-plas'te), *n.* the act of grafting animal tissue into the human body.
Zootic (zo-ot'ik), *a.* containing fossil animal remains, as caves or rocks.
Zoroastrian (zō-ro-as'tre-an), *a.* pertaining to Zoroaster, the founder of the ancient Persian religion.
Zymic (zim'ik), *a.* of or producing fermentation.
Zymite (zim'it), *n.* the eucharist; Lord's supper.
Zymosis (zī-mō'sis), *n.* a morbid action, as of the blood.
Zymurgy (zim'ur-je), *n.* the process of wine-making.

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ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Arts.
A. B. Able-bodied seaman.
A. C. (*Ante Christum.*) Before Christ.
A. D. (*Anno Domini.*) In the year of our Lord.
Æt. Aged.
A. M. (*Artium Magister.*) Master of Arts. (*Ante Meridiem.*) Before noon. (*Anno Mundi.*) In the year of the world.
Am. American.
An. (*Anno.*) In the year.
Anon. Anonymous.
App. Appendix.
A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
A. S. Anglo-Saxon.
A. V. Authorized Version.

B. A. Bachelor of Arts.
Bart. *or* **Bt.** Baronet.
B. C. Before Christ.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws.
B. M. Bachelor of Medicine.
Bot. Botany.
Bp. Bishop.

C. (*Centum.*) A hundred; cent; centime.
C. *or* **Cap.** (*Caput.*) Chapter.
Capt. Captain.
C. B. Companion of the Bath.
C. E. Civil Engineer.
C. J. Chief Justice.
Co. Company; County.
Col. Colonel; Colossians.
Coll. College; Collector.
Con. (*Contra.*) In opposition.
Cong. Congress.
C. P. Common Pleas.
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr. Credit *or* Creditor.
C. S. (*Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.
Cts. Cents.
Cycl. Cyclopedia.

D. (*Denarius.*) A penny.
D. C. Dollars and Cents.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil Law.
D. D. (*Divinitatis Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
Deg. Degree.
Del. Delete.
D. G. (*Dei gratia.*) By the grace of God.
Do. Ditto; the same.
D. P. Doctor in Philosophy.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor.
D. V. (*Deo volente.*) God willing.

Ed. Edition; Editor.
E. G. (*Exempli gratia.*) For example.
E. I. East Indies.
Encyc. Encylopedia.
E. N. E. East-Northeast.
Eng. England; English.
E. *and* **O. E.** Errors and Omissions Excepted.
Ep. Epistle.
E. S. E. East-Southeast.
Esq. Esquire.
Etc. (*Etcætera.*) And so forth.
Exr. Executor.

Fahr. Farenheit.
F. H. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
F. M. Field Marshal.
Fo. Folio.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.

G. A. General Assembly.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geog. Geography.
Geol. Geology.
Geom. Geometry.
G. M. Grand Master.
G. P. O. General Post Office.
Gr. Greek; Grains; Gross.

H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
H. C. M. His or Her Catholic Majesty.
Heb. Hebrews.
Hist. History.
H. M. His or Her Majesty.
H. R. House of Representatives.
H. R. H. His Royal Highness.
H. S. (*Hic situs.*) Here lies.

Ib. *or* **Ibid.** (*Ibidem.*) In the same place.
Id. (*Idem.*) The same.
I. e. (*Id est.*) That is.
I. H. S. (*Jesus Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus the Saviour of men.
Imp. Imperial.
Incog. (*Incognito.*) Unknown.
I. N. R. I. (*Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum.*) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Inst. Instant; the present month.
I. O. U. I owe you.
It. Italian: Italy.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr. *or* **Jun.** Junior.
Jul. P. Julian Period.

K. A. Knight of St. Andrew.
Kal. The Kalends.
K. B. Knight of the Bath; King's Bench.
K. C. Knight of the Crescent; King's Counsel.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
K. G. C. B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
K. M. Knight of Malta.
K. C. S. I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
Kt. Knight.
K. T. Knight of the Thistle.

Lat. Latin; Latitude.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
LL. B. (*Legum Baccealaureus.*) Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D. (*Legum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
Lon. Longitude.
Lond. London.
L. S. (*Locus Sigilli.*) Place of the Seal.
L. S. D. Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.
LXX. The Septuagint or Seventy.

M. A. (*Artium Magister.*) Master of Arts; Military Academy.
Mad. Madam.
Maj. Major.
Marq. Marquis.

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M. B. (*Medicinæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Medicine.
M. B. (*Musicæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Music.
M. C. Member of Congress.
M. D. (*Medicinæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Medicine.
Mem. (*Memento.*) Remember; Memorandum.
Messrs. (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen; Sirs
M. P. Member of Parliament.
MS. Manuscript.
M. S. (*Memoriæ sacrum.*) Sacred to the Memory.
MSS. Manuscripts.

N. A. North America.
Naut. Nautical.
N. B. (*Nota Bene.*) Note well; Take Notice.
N. E. Northeast; New England.
Nem. Con. (*Nemine contradicente.*) No one contradicting; Unanimously.
Nem. Diss. (*Nemine dissentiente.*) No one dissenting.
N. Lat. North Latitude.
N. N. E. North-Northeast.
N. N. W. North-Northwest.
No. (*Numero.*) Number.
N. P. Notary Public.
N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style.
N. W. Northwest.
N. Y. New York.

Ob. (*Obiit.*) Died.
Obs. Obsolete.
O. F. Odd Fellows.
O. H. M. S. On Her or His Majesty's Service.
O. S. Old Style.
Oxon. (*Oxonia.*) Oxford.

Parl. Parliament.
P. C. Privy Councillor.
Per *or* **pr.** By the, as *per* yard.
Per an. (*Per annum.*) By the year.
Per ct. (*Per centum.*) By the hundred.
Ph. D. Doctor of Philosophy.
P. M. (*Post Meridiem.*) Afternoon.
P. M. Post-Master.
P. O. Post-Office.
P. O. O. Post-Office Order.
PP. *or* **pp.** Pages *or* printed page; past participle.
Pres. President.
Pro. For; In favor of.
Prob. Problem.
Prof. Professor.
Pro tem. (*Pro tempore.*) For the time being.
Prox. (*Proximo.*) Next.
P. S. (*Post scriptum.*) Postscript.

Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's Counsel,
Q. E. D. (*Quod erat demonstrandum.*) Which was to be demonstrated.
Q. E. F. (*Quod erat faciendum.*) Which was to be done.
Q. S. (*Quantum sufficit.*) A sufficient quantity; Quarter Sessions.
Q. V. (*Quod vide.*) Which see.

R. (*Rex.*) King; (*Regina.*) Queen.
R. A. Royal Academy or Academician; Royal Artillery.
R. C. Roman Catholic.
R. E. Royal Engineers.
Rect. Rector; Receipt.
Regt. Regiment.
Rep. Representative; Republic.
R. N. Royal Navy.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
Rt. Right.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.

S. A. South America.
Sax. Saxon.
Sc. *or* **Sculp.** (*Sculpsit.*) Engraved.
Schr. Schooner.
Scil. (*Scilicet.*) To wit; Namely.
S. E. Southeast.
Sec. Secretary.
Sect. Section.
Sen. Senator; Senior.
S. Lat. South Latitude.
S. P. G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus Populusque Romani.*) Senate and People of Rome.
Sq. Square.
Sq. Ft. Square Feet.
Sq. M. Square Miles.
Sr. Sir or Senior.
SS. (*Scilicet.*) Namely.
S. S. E. South-Southeast.
S. S. W. South-Southwest.
St. Saint; Street.
Sup. C. Superior Court.
S. W. Southwest.

T. Town; territory.
Text Rec. Received text.
Theol. Theology.
Trin. Trinity.
Typ. Typographer.

U. K. United Kingdom.
Ult. (*Ultimo.*) Last, or the last month.
U. P. United Presbyterian.
U. S. United States. (*Uti supra.*) As above.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. S. United States Senate.

V. (*Vide.*) See; Verse.
V. C. Victoria Cross.
V. i. Verb intransitive.
Vis. Viscount.
Viz. (*Videlicet.*) Namely; To wit.
Vol. Volume.
V. P. Vice President.
V. R. (*Victoria Regina.*) Queen Victoria.
V. t. Verb transitive.

W. I. West Indies
W. Lon. West Longitude.
W. N. W. West Northwest.
W. S. Writer to the Signet.
W. S. W. West-Southwest.

Xmas. Christmas.
Xn. Christian.
Xnty. Christianity.
Xt. Christ.

Yd. Yard.
Yr. Your.
Yrs. Yours.

Zool. Zoology.

& And.
&c. (*Et cætera.*) And so forth.

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FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS, AND THE FRENCH PHRASES SPELT PHONETICALLY.

ABBREVIATIONS. — L. *Latin;* Fr. *French;* It. *Italian;* Sp. *Spanish.*

A.

Ab initio. L. From the beginning.
Ab origine. L. From the origin.
Ad finem. L. To the end.
Ad infinitum. L. To infinity.
Ad libitum. L. At pleasure.
Ad vitam aut culpam. L. For life or fault.
Ad valorem. L. According to the value.
Æquo animo. L. With an equal mind.
A fortiori. L. With stronger reason.
Aide-de-camp (ăd-dă-kang). Fr. An assistant to a general.
A la Française (a-la-frang-săz). Fr. After the French mode.
A la mode (a-la-mōd). Fr. According to the custom.
A l'Anglaise (a-läng-glăz). Fr. After the English custom.
Alias. L. Otherwise.
Alibi. L. Elsewhere.
Allegro. It. Cheerful; joyful.
Alma mater. L. A benign mother, generally applied to the University.
Alumni. L. Those who have received their education at a college.
Amende honorable (a-mōngd-ō-nō-rabl), Fr. Satisfactory apology.
Amicus humani generis. L. A friend of the human race.
Amor patriæ. L. Love of country.
Amour propre (a-moor-prōpr), Fr. Self-love; vanity.
Anglice. L. In English, or according to the English manner.
Animo et fide. L. By courage and faith.
Anno Domini (A.D.). L. In the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi (A.M.). L. In the year of the world.
Ante bellum. L. Before the war.
Ante lucem. L. Before the light.
Ante meridiem. Before noon.
Anti. Gr. Against.
A posteriori. L. From the effect to the cause.
A priori. L. From the cause to the effect.
A propos (ap-prō-pō). Fr. To the point.
Aqua vitæ. L. Water of life, often applied to spirituous liquors.
Argumentum ad judicium. L. Argument to the judgment.
Audaces fortuna juvat. L. Fortune favors the brave.
Au fait (ō-fā). Fr. Well instructed; master of it.
Au revoir (ō-rā-vwär). Fr. Adieu until we meet again.
Auto da fé (a-tō da-fā). Sp. An act of faith; the name given in Spain and Portugal to the burning of Jews and heretics.
Aut vincere aut mori. L. Victory or death.
Aux armes (ōz-ärm). Fr. To arms.
Auxilium ab alto. L. Help is from on high.
Avant-courier (ävang-koo-rē-ā). Fr. a forerunner.
A votre santé (a-vōtr-sang-tā). Fr. to your health.

B.

Bagatelle (bag-a-tel). Fr. A trifle.
Beau monde (bō-mōngd). Fr. The fashionable world.
Beaux esprits (bōz-esprē). Fr. Gay spirits; men of wit.
Bel esprit (bel-esprē). Fr. A brilliant mind.
Bizarre (be-zär). Fr. Odd; fantastic.
Bona fide. L. In good faith; in reality.
Bon-bon (bŏng-bŏng). Fr. A sweetmeat; confectionery.
Bon jour (bŏng-zhūr). Fr. Good morning; good day.
Bonne bouche (bŏn-boosh). Fr. A delicate bit.
Bon soir (bŏng-swär). Fr. Good evening; good night.
Bon ton (bŏng-tŏng). Fr. The height of fashion.
Bonus. L. A consideration for something received.
Bourgeois (boor-zhwä). Fr. A citizen.

C.

Cætera desunt. L. The remainder is wanting.
Cæteris paribus. L. Other things being equal.
Café (ka-fā). Fr. Coffee; coffee-house.
Canaille (ka-näi-yuh). Fr. The rabble.
Cap-à-pie (kap-a-pē). Fr. From head to foot; all over.
Carpe diem. L. Enjoy the present day; seize the opportunity.
Carte blanche (kärt-blangsh). Fr. A blank sheet of paper; full powers.
Carte de visite (kärt-de'vēzēt). Fr. A small photographic picture.

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Casus belli. L. An occasion for war.
Causa sine quâ non. L. A condition which is indispensable.
Cede Deo. L. Submit to Providence.
Champs Elysées (shäng-zā-lē-zā). Fr. Elysian fields; a beautiful public park in Paris.
Chef-d'œuvre (shā-doo-vr). Fr. A masterpiece.
Chère amie (shār-a-mē). Fr. A dear friend.
Cicerone. It. A guide who explains curiosities.
Ci-devant (sē-dā-vong). Fr. Formerly.
Comme il faut (kŏm-il-fō). Fr. As it should be.
Comment vous portez vous? (kō-mang-voo-pōrtā-voo). Fr. How do you do?
Commune bonum. L. A common good.
Communi consensu. L. By common consent.
Compagnon de voyage (kŏng-pang-yŏng-de-voy-äj). Fr. A traveling companion.
Compos mentis. L. Of a sound mind.
Congé d'élire (kŏng-zhā-dā-lēr). Fr. Leave to elect.
Consilio et animo. L. By wisdom and courage.
Constantiâ et virtute. L. By constancy and virtue.
Contra bonos mores. L. Against good manners.
Contre-temps (kŏngtr-tang). Fr. A mischance; disappointment.
Congversazione. It. Conversation; a meeting for conversation.
Coram nobis. L. Before us.
Coram non judice. L. Not before the proper judge.
Corrigenda. L. Things to be corrected.
Cor unum, via una. L. One heart, one way.
Couleur de rose (koo-ler-de-rōz). Fr. Rose color; of flattering or pleasing appearance.
Coup de grâce (koo-de-gras). Fr. A finishing stroke.
Coup de main (koo-de-mang). Fr. A sudden enterprise or effort.
Coup de soleil (koo-de-sō-la-ye). Fr. A stroke of the sun.
Coup d'état (koo-dā-ta). Fr. A stroke of policy or of violence in state affairs.
Courage sans peur (koo-raj-sang-pur). Fr. Courage without fear.
Crux mihi anchora. L. The cross is my anchor.
Cui bono? L. For whose benefit is it? *proverbially*, What good will it do?
Cum privilegio. L. With privilege.

D.

D'accord (da-kōr). Fr. Agreed; in tune.
Data. L. Things granted.
De bonne grâce (de-bon-gras). Fr. With good grace; willingly.
Début (dā-boo). Fr. First appearance in public.
Deceptio visûs. L. An illusion of the sight.
De facto. L. From the fact.
Dégagé (dā-ga-zhā). Fr. Easy.
Dei gratia. L. By the grace of God.
Dénûment (dā-noo-mang). Fr. The unravelling of a plot.
De novo. L. Anew.
Deo favente. L. With God's favor.
Deo gratias. L. Thanks to God.
Deo juvante. L. With God's help.
Deo non fortuna. L. From God, not fortune.
Deo volente. L. God willing.
Dernier ressort (dern-yā-res-sōr). Fr. A last resource.
Desideratum. L. A thing desired.
Desunt cætera. L. The remainder is wanting.
Détour (dā-toor). Fr. A circuitous march.
De trop (de-trō). Fr. Too much, or too many.
Deus est qui regit omnia. L. There is a God who rules all things.
Devoir (de-vwar). Fr. Duty.
Dies iræ. L. The day of wrath.
Dieu défend le droit (dyoo-dā-fangd-le-drwa). Fr. God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit (dyoo-ā-mŏng-drwa). Fr. God and my right.
Dii penates. L. Household gods.
Dites moi s'il vous plait (det-mwā-sil-voo-plā). Fr. Tell me if you please.
Dolce. It. In *music*, soft and agreeable.
Dolce far niente. It. Sweet doing-nothing. — *A difficult phrase to give in equivalent English.*
Domine dirige nos. L. O Lord, direct us.
Dominus vobiscum. L. The Lord be with you.
Double entendre (doobl-ang-tang'dr). Fr. A double meaning.
Douceur (doo-soor). Fr. Sweetness; a bribe.
Dramatis personæ. L. Characters represented in a drama.
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. L. It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero. L. While I breathe, I hope.
Durante vitâ. L. During life.

E.

Eau de vie (ō-de-vē). Fr. Brandy.
Ecce homo. L. Behold the man.
Ecce signum. L. Behold the sign.
Eclat (ā-kla). Fr. Splendor; pomp; glory.
Editio princeps. L. The first edition.
Elite (ā-lēt). Fr. The best part.
Emeute (ā-moot). Fr. Insurrection; uproar.
Employé (ang-plō-a-yā). Fr. A person employed by another.
En avant! (ang-a-vang). Fr. Forward!
En masse (ang-mas). Fr. In a body.
Ennui (an-noo-ē). Fr. Lassitude.
En passant (ang-pas-sang). Fr. In passing; by the way.
En route (ang-root). Fr. On the way.
Ens rationis. L. A creature of reason.
Entente cordiale (ang-tangt-kōr-dē-āl). Fr. Cordial understanding between two parties.
Entre nous (angtr-noo). Fr. Between ourselves.
Errare est humanum. L. To err is human.
Erratum. L. An error;—*pl.* Errata, Errors.
Esprit de corps (es-prē-de-kōr). Fr. The spirit of the body.
Est modus in rebus. L. There is a medium in all things.
Et cætera. L. And the rest; &c.

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Et hoc genus omne. L. And everything of the sort.
Et tu, Brute! L. And thou, O Brutus!
Ex abundantiâ. L. Out of the abundance.
Ex animo. L. Heartily.
Ex cathedrâ. L. From the chair.
Excerpta. L. Extracts.
Ex curiâ. L. Out of court.
Exempli gratiâ. L. By way of example.
Exeunt omnes. L. All retire.
Ex nihilo nihil fit. L. Nothing comes of nothing.
Ex officio. L. By virtue of his office.
Ex parte. L. On one side only.
Ex post facto. L. After the fact, or commission of a crime.
Ex tempore. L. Without premeditation.
Extra muros. L. Beyond the walls.
Ex uno disce omnes. L. From one learn all.

F.

Facile princeps. L. The admitted chief.
Facilis est descensus. L. Descent is easy.
Fac simile. L. A close imitation.
Faire mon devoir (fâr-mŏng-de-vwär). Fr. To do my duty.
Faire sans dire (fâr-sang-dēr). Fr. To act without ostentation.
Fait accompli (fā-ta-kŏng-plē). Fr. A thing already done.
Fata obstant. L. The fates oppose it.
Faux pas (fō-pa). Fr. A false step; a mistake.
Felo de se. L. A suicide.
Fête (fāt). Fr. A feast.
Fête champêtre (fāt-shang-pātr). Fr. A rural feast.
Fides et justitia. L. Fidelity and justice.
Fidus Achates. L. A faithful friend.
Fille de chambre (fē-ye-de-shangbr). Fr. A chambermaid.
Finem respice. L. Look to the end.
Finis. L. The end.
Finis coronat opus. L. The end crowns the work.
Fortiter in re. L. With firmness in acting.
Fracas (fra-ka). Fr. A slight quarrel.
Fronti nulla fides. L. There is no trusting to appearances.
Fugit hora. L. The hour flies.
Functus officio. L. Out of office.
Furor poeticus. L. Poetical fire.

G.

Garçon (gar-sŏng). Fr. A boy; a waiter.
Garde du corps (gard-de-kōr). Fr. A body guard.
Gens d'armes (zhang-därm). Fr. Armed police.
Gloria in excelsis. L. Glory to God in the highest.
Gratis. L. For nothing.

H.

Habeas corpus. In *law*, a writ for delivering a person from imprisonment.
Hauteur (hō-toor). Fr. Haughtiness.
Haut gout (hō-goo). Fr. High flavor.
Hic jacet. L. Here lies.
Hoc age. L. Do this; attend to what you are doing.
Honi soit qui mal y pense (hō-ne-swä-kē-ma-le-pangz). Fr. Evil to him who evil thinks.
Hors de combat (hōr-dā-kŏng-ba). Fr. Out of condition to fight.
Hortus siccus. L. A collection of dried plants.
Hôtel de ville (ō-tel-de-vēl). Fr. A town hall.
Hôtel Dieu (ō-tel-dyoo). Fr. The house of God; a hospital in Paris.
Humanum est errare. L. It is the lot of human nature to err.

I.

Ibidem, Ibid. L. In the same place; *a note of reference.*
Id est (*i.e.*). L. That is.
Ilium fuit. L. Troy has existed; such things have been.
Imperium in imperio. L. A government within a government.
Imprimatur. L. Let it be printed.
Imprimis. L. In the first place; especially.
Impromptu. L. Without study.
Improvisatore. It. An impromptu poet or story-teller.
In articulo mortis. L. At the point of death; in the last struggle.
In cœlo quies. L. There is rest in heaven.
Incognito. L. Unknown.
In curiâ. L. In the court.
Index expurgatorius. L. A list of prohibited books.
In dubiis. L. In matters of doubt.
In equilibrio. L. Equally balanced.
In esse. L. In being.
In extenso. L. At full length.
In extremis. L. At the point of death.
Infinito. L. Perpetually.
In futoro. L. In future; henceforth.
In hoc signo spes mea. L. In this sign is my hope.
In hoc signo vinces. L. In this sign thou shalt conquer.
In loco. L. In the place.
In loco parentis. L. In the place of a parent.
In medias res. L. Into the midst of things.
In memoriam. L. To the memory of.
In nubibus. L. In the clouds.
In pace. L. In peace.
In perpetuum. L. For ever.
In propriâ personâ. L. In person.
In re. L. In the matter of.
In rerum naturâ. L. In the nature of things.
Instanter. L. Instantly.
In statu quo. L. In the former state or condition.
Inter alia. L. Among other things.
Inter nos. L. Between ourselves.
In terrorem. L. As a warning.
Intra muros. L. Within the walls.
Ipse dixit. L. He said it himself; dogmatism.
Ipsissima verba. L. The very words.

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Ipso facto. L. In the fact itself.
Ipso jure. L. By the law itself.

J.

Jacta est alea. L. The die is cast.
Januis clausis. L. With closed doors.
Je ne sais quoi (zhe-ne-sā-kwä). Fr. I know not what.
Je suis prêt (zhe-swē-prā). Fr. I am ready.
Jet d'eau (zhet-dō). Fr. A jet of water.
Jeu d'esprit (zhu-des-prē). Fr. A witticism.
Judicium Dei. L. The judgment of God.
Jupiter tonans. L. Jupiter the thunderer.
Jure divino. L. By divine law.
Jure humano. L. By human law.
Jus civile. L. Civil law.
Jus gentium. L. Law of nations.

L.

Labor omnia vincit. L. Labor conquers everything.
L'allegro. It. The merry man.
Lapsus linguæ. L. A slip of the tongue.
Lapsus memoriæ. L. A slip of the memory.
Lares et penates. L. Household gods.
Laus Deo. L. Praise to God.
Lazzaroni. It. Street beggars.
Le beau monde (le bō-mōngd). Fr. The fashionable world.
Leges legum. L. The law of laws.
L'empire des lettres (lang-pēr-dā-letr). Fr. The republic of letters.
Lettre de cachet (letr-de-ka-shā). Fr. A sealed letter; a royal warrant.
Lex loci. L. The law or custom of the place.
Lex non scripta. L. The common law.
Lex scripta. L. Statute law.
Lex terræ. L. The law of the land.
L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose (lom-prō-pōz-ā-dyoo-dis-pōz). Fr. Man proposes and God disposes.
Lis sub judice. L. A case not yet decided.
Litera scripta manet. L. The written letter remains.
Literatim. L. Literally; letter for letter.
Locus standi. L. A right to interfere.
Lusus naturæ. L. A sport or freak of nature.

M.

Ma chère (ma-shār). Fr. My dear.
Magna charta. L. The great charter.
Magna est veritas, et prevalebit. L. Truth is mighty and will prevail.
Magnum bonum. L. A great good.
Magnum opus. L. A great work.
Maintien le droit (mang-te-ang-le-drwä). Fr. Maintain the right.
Maison de campagne (ma-zŏng-de-kŏng-pawn). Fr. A country seat.
Maison de ville (ma-zŏng-de-vel). Fr. The town-house.
Maître d'hôtel (mā-tr-dō-tel). Fr. A house steward.
Major domo. L. Master of the house; a steward.
Mal à propos (mal-ap-prō-pō). Fr. Ill-timed.
Malgré nous (mal-grā-noo). Fr. In spite of us.
Mali exempli. L. Of a bad example.
Manu forti. L. With a strong hand.
Mater familias. L. The mother of a family.
Materia Medica. L. Substances used in the healing art.
Mauvais gout (mō-vā-goo). Fr. Bad taste.
Mauvais honte (mō-vāz-hŏngt). Fr. False modesty.
Maximum. L. The greatest possible.
Mêlange (mā-langsh). Fr. A mixture.
Me judice. L. I being judge; in my opinion.
Memento mori. L. Remember death.
Memorabilia. L. Things to be remembered.
Memoriâ in eternâ. L. In everlasting remembrance.
Mens conscia recti. L. A mind conscious of rectitude.
Meo periculo. L. At my own risk.
Meum et tuum. L. Mine and thine.
Mirabile dictu. L. Wonderful to be told.
Mirabile visu. L. Wonderful to be seen.
Mon ami (mōn-a-mē). Fr. My friend.
Morceau (mōr-sō). Fr. A morsel.
More majorum. L. After the manner of our ancestors.
More suo. L. In his own way.
Mors omnibus communis. L. Death is common to all.
Multum in parvo. L. Much in little.

N.

Naiveté (nä-iv-tā). Fr. Simplicity.
Natale solum. L. Natal soil.
Ne cede malis. L. Yield not to misfortune.
Necessitas non habet legem. L. Necessity has no law.
Nem. con. (*nemine contradicente*). L. Without opposition.
Nem. dis. (*nemine dissentiente*). L. No one dissenting.
Nemo me impune lacessit. L. No one injures me with impunity.
Ne plus ultra. L. Nothing further; the uttermost point.
Ne quid minus. L. *Literally.* Not too much; *i.e.* go not too far.
Nihil ad rem. L. Nothing to the point.
Nil admirari. L. To wonder at nothing.
Nil desperandum. L. Never despair.
N'importe (naing-pōrt). Fr. It matters not.
Noblesse oblige (nō-bles-ō-blēj). Fr. Rank has its obligations.
Nolens volens. L. Whether he will or not.
Nom de plume (nōng-de-ploom). Fr. An assumed literary name.
Nonchalance (nŏng-sha-langs). Fr. Carelessness; indifference.
Non compos mentis. L. Not of sound mind.
Non est inventus. L. He has not been found.
Non mi ricordo. It. I do not remember.
Non nobis solum. L. Not merely for ourselves.
Non sequitur. L. It does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.
Non sibi, sed omnibus. L. Not for itself, but for all.
Non sibi sed patriæ. L. Not for ourselves, but for our country.

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Nota bene (N.B.). L. Mark well.
Notre Dame (nōtr-dam). Fr. Our lady; the name of a famous church in Paris.
N'oubliez pas (noo-ble-ā-pa). Fr. Don't forget.
Nous verrons (noo-ver-rōng). Fr. We shall see.
Novus homo. L. A new man.
Nunquam non paratus. L. Never unprepared.

O.

Obiit. L. He or she died.
Obsta principiis. L. Resist the first beginnings.
Odium theologicum. L. The hatred of divines.
Omnes. L. All.
Omnia bona bonis. L. All things are good to the good.
Omnia vincit labor. L. Labor overcomes all things.
On connait l'ami au besoin (ōng-kōn-nā-la-mē-ō-bē-zoo-ang). Fr. A friend is known in the time of need.
On dit (ōng-dē). Fr. They say; a flying rumor.
Onus probandi. L. The burden of proving.
Ora et labora. L. Pray and work.
Ora pro nobis. L. Pray for us.
O tempora! O mores! L. Oh the times! Oh the manners!
Otium cum dignitate. L. Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
Outré (oo-trā). Fr. Out of the usual manner; extravagant.

P.

Pallida mors. L. Pale death.
Papier maché (pa-pe-ā-mash-ā). Fr. A substance made of paper reduced to a pulp.
Par excellence (par-eks-sel-langs). Fr. By way of eminence.
Pari passu. L. With equal pace; together.
Par nobile fratrum. L. A noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
Pars pro toto. L. Part for the whole.
Particeps criminis. L. An accomplice.
Parvenu (par-ve-noo). Fr. A newcomer; an upstart.
Passim. L. Everywhere.
Paterfamilias. L. The father of a family.
Pater noster. L. Our Father; the Lord's Prayer.
Pax in bello. L. Peace in war.
Peccavi. L. I have sinned.
Penchant (pang-shang). Fr. Inclination; desire.
Penseroso. It. Melancholy.
Per annum. L. By the year.
Per centum. L. By the hundred.
Per contra. L. On the contrary.
Per diem. L. By the day.
Per interim. L. In the mean time.
Per mare per terras. L. Through sea and land.
Per saltum. L. By a leap or jump.
Per se. L. By itself.
Petitio principii. L. A begging of the question.
Petit-maître (pe-tē-mātr). Fr. A fop.
Pleno jure. L. With full authority.
Poste restante (pōst-res-tangt). Fr. To remain till called for.
Post mortem. L. After death.
Post obitum. L. After death.
Præscriptum. L. A thing prescribed.
Prima donna. It. The principal actress or singer.
Primâ facie. L. On the first view.
Primum mobile. L. The first mover; the first impulse.
Principia. L. First principles.
Principia, non homines. L. Principles, not men.
Pro aris et focis. L. For our altars and firesides.
Pro bono publico. L. For the public good.
Procès-verbal (prō-sā-ver-bal). Fr. A written statement.
Pro et con. L. For and against.
Pro formâ. L. For the sake of form.
Project (prō-zhā). Fr. A plan or project.
Pro loco et tempore. L. For the place and time.
Pro patriâ. L. For our country.
Pro re natâ. L. For a special emergency.
Pro tanto. L. For so much.
Protégé (prō-tā-zhā). Fr. One protected or patronized.
Pro tempore. L. For the time being.

Q.

Quære. L. Query; inquiry.
Quantum libet. L. As much as you please.
Quantum sufficit. L. A sufficient quantity.
Quasi. L. As if; in a manner.
Quid nunc? L. What now?
Quid pro quo. L. One thing for another; tit for tat.
Qui pense? (kē-pangs). Fr. Who thinks?
Qui vive? (kē-vēv). Fr. Who goes there? on the *qui vive*, on the alert.
Quo animo? L. With what mind or intention.
Quo jure? L. By what right?
Quo warranto? L. By what authority?
Quod avertat Deus! L. Which God avert!
Quod erat demonstrandum. L. Which was to be demonstrated.
Quod erat faciendum. L. Which was to be done.
Quod vide. L. Which see.
Quot homines, tot sententiæ. L. Many men, many minds.

R.

Rara avis. L. A rare bird; a prodigy.
Recherché (re-sher-shā). Fr. Nice to an extreme; uncommon and desirable.
Recte et suaviter. L. Justly and mildly.
Rectus in curiâ. L. Upright in court; with clean hands.
Reductio ad absurdum. L. A reducing a position to an absurdity.
Regina. L. A queen.
Regium donum. L. A royal gift.
Renaissance (re-nā-sangs). Fr. Revival, as of letters or art.

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Requiescat in pace. L. May he rest in peace.
Res gestæ. L. Exploits.
Respice finem. L. Look to the end.
Res publica. L. The commonwealth.
Résumé (rā-zoo-mā). Fr. An abstract or summary.
Resurgam. L. I shall rise again.
Rex. L. A king.
Ruat cœlum. L. Let the heavens fall.
Ruse contre ruse (rooz-kŏng-tr-rooz). Fr. Diamond cut diamond; trick for trick.
Ruse de guerre (rooz-de-gâr). Fr. A stratagem of war.

S.

Sanctum sanctorum. L. Holy of holies.
Sang froid (sang-frwä). Fr. Indifference; apathy.
Sans cérémonie (sang-sā-rā-mō-nē). Fr. Without ceremony.
Sans Dieu rien (sang-dyoo-re-ang). Fr. Nothing without God.
Sans peur et sans reproche (sang-poor-ā-sang-re-prōsh). Fr. Without fear and without reproach.
Sans souci, (sang-soo-se). Fr. Without care; free and easy.
Sapere aude. L. Dare to be wise.
Sauve qui peut (sōv-kē-poo). Fr. Save himself who can.
Savant (sa-vang). Fr. A learned man.
Scilicet. L. That is to say; to wit.
Secundum artem. L. According to rule; scientifically.
Secundum naturam. L. According to the course of nature.
Se defendendo. L. In self-defence.
Selon les régles (se-lŏng-lā-rā-gl). Fr. According to rule.
Semper fidelis. L. Always faithful.
Semper paratus. L. Always ready.
Senatûs consultum. L. A decree of the senate.
Seriatim. L. In regular order.
Sic. L. So; such.
Sic est vita. L. Such is life.
Sic passim. L. So everywhere.
Sic semper tyrannis. L. Ever so to tyrants.
Sic transit gloria mundi. L. So passes away earthly glory.
Sicut ante. L. As before.
Sic vos non vobis. L. Thus you do not labor for yourselves.
Sine curâ. L. Without charge or care.
Sine die. L. Without a day appointed.
Sine dubio. L. Without doubt.
Sine odio. L. Without hatred.
Sine quâ non. L. An indispensable condition.
Siste viator. L. Stop, traveller.
Sobriquet (sō-brē-kā). Fr. A nickname.
Soi-disant (swä-de-zang). Fr. Self-styled.
Sotto voce. It. In an under tone.
Soyez ferme (swä-ye-ferm). Fr. Be firm.
Spes mea Christus. L. Christ is my hope.
Spes tutissima cœlis. L. The safest hope is in heaven.
Sponte suâ. L. Of one's own accord.
Stat magni nominis umbra. L. He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
Statu quo. L. As things were before.
Status quo. L. The state in which.
Stet. L. Let it stand.
Sua iuâque voluptas. L. Every man has his own pleasures.
Sub judice. L. Under consideration.
Sub pœnâ. L. Under a penalty.
Sub rosâ. L. Under the rose; privately.
Sub silentio. L. In silence.
Sui generis. L. Of its own kind.
Sui jure. L. In one's own right.
Summum bonum. L. The chief good.
Supra. L. Above.
Suum cuique. L. Let each have his own.

T.

Table-d'hôte (ta-bl-dōt). Fr. A common table for guests.
Tabula rasa. L. A smooth or blank tablet.
Tant mieux (tang-me-oo). Fr. So much the better.
Tant pis (tang-pē). Fr. So much the worse.
Tapis (ta-pē). Fr. The carpet.
Te Deum. L. A hymn of thanksgiving.
Te judice. L. You being the judge.
Tel maître, tel valet (tel-mā-tr tel-val-ā). Fr. Like master, like man.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. L. The times are changed, and we are changed with them.
Tempus fugit. L. Time flies.
Terra firma. L. Solid earth; a safe footing.
Terra incognita. L. An unknown country.
Tête-à-tête (tāt-a-tāt). Fr. Head to head; in close conversation.
Toga virilis. L. The gown of manhood.
Toties quoties. L. As often as.
Totis viribus. L. With all his might.
Toto cœlo. L. By the whole heavens.
Toujours prêt (too-zhoor-prā). Fr. Always ready.
Tout au contraire (too-tō-kŏng-trār). Fr. On the contrary.
Tout ensemble (too-tang-sangbl). Fr. The whole taken together.
Trait (trā). Feature; arrow.
Trans. L. On the farther side.
Tria juncta in uno. L. Three joined in one.
Trottoir (trō-too-ar). Fr. Sidewalk.
Tu quoque Brute! L. And thou too, Brutus.
Tuum est. L. It is your own.

U.

Ubi supra. L. Where above mentioned.
Ultima ratio regum. L. The last argument of kings; war.
Ultima thule. L. The utmost boundary or limit.
Ultimatum. L. The last or only condition.
Ultimus. L. The last.
Unâ voce. L. With one voice; unanimously.
Un fait accompli (oong-fā-ta-kŏng-plē). Fr. An accomplished fact.
Unique (ū-nēk). Fr. The only one of its kind.
Usque ad aras. L. To the very altars.
Usus loquendi. L. Usage in speaking.
Ut infra. L. As below.
Utile dulci. L. The useful with the pleasant.
Ut supra. L. As above stated.

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V.

Vade mecum. L. Go with me; a constant companion.
Valet de chambre (val-ā-de-shangbr). Fr. An attendant; a footman.
Vale. L. Farewell.
Veni, vidi, vici. L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
Verbatim et literatim. L. Word for word and letter for letter.
Verbum sat sapienti. L. A word is enough for a wise man.
Veritas odium parit. L. Truth often causes hatred.
Versus. L. Against.
Vexata quæstio. L. A disputed question.
Viâ. L. By the way of.
Via media. L. A middle course.
Vice. L. In the place of.
Vice versâ. L. The terms being exchanged.
Vide et crede. L. See and believe.
Videlicet (viz). L. To wit; namely.
Vide ut supra. L. See what is stated above.
Vi et armis. L. By main force.
Vincit amor patriæ. L. Love of country prevails.
Vincit, qui se vincit. L. He conquers who overcomes himself.
Virtute officii. L. By virtue of office.
Vis-à-vis (vē-za-vē). Fr. Opposite; facing.
Vita brevis, ars longa. L. Life is short and art is long.
Vivat respublica. L. Long live the republic.
Vivat rex. L. Long live the king.
Vivâ voce. L. By the living voice; by oral testimony.
Vive le roi! (vēv-le-roo-a). Fr. Long live the king!
Vive memor lethi. L. Live mindful of death.
Vive vale. L. Farewell and be happy.
Vox et prætera nihil. L. Sound and nothing more.
Vox populi, vox Dei. L. The voice of the people is the voice of God.

Z.

Zonam perdidit. L. He has lost his purse.

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WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

WITH

CORRECT AND INCORRECT PRONUNCIATION.

A.

ACCENT			AND
Accent (*verb*) . . .	ak-sent′	*not*	ak′sent.
Acclimate	ak-kli′māt	"	ak′klĭ-māt.
Address	ad-dres′	"	ad′dres.
Admirable	ad′mĭ-ra-bl	"	ad-mi′ra-bl.
Adult	a-dult′	"	ad′ult.
Æneid	e-nē′id	"	e′ne-id.
Aerie	e′rĕ	*or*	a′rĕ.
Afraid	a-frade′	*not*	a-fērd′.
Again	a-gen′	"	a-gān′ *nor* a-gin′
Aggrandize	ag′gran-dīz	"	ag-gran′dīz.
Agile	aj′īl	"	aj′īl *nor* ā′jīl.
Alien	āl′yen	"	ā′lĭ-en.
Allopathy	al-lop′a-thĭ	"	al′lo-path-ĭ.
Ally	al-li′	"	al′lī.
Almond	ar′mund	"	al′mund.
Alpaca	al-pak′a	"	al-a-pak′a.
Always	awl′wāz	"	ol′wuz *nor* ol′lus.
And	and	"	an.

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Antarctic	ant-ark′tik	*not*	ant-ar′tik.
Antipodes	an-tip′o-dēz	"	an′ti-pōdz.
Apparent	ap-par′ent	"	ap-pā′rent.
Appointed	ap-point′ed	"	ap-pint′ed.
Arabic	ăr′a-bik	"	a-ra′bik.
Archangel	ark-ān′jel	"	arch-ān-jel.
Architect	ar′kĭ-tekt	"	arch′i-tekt.
Arctic	ark-tik	"	ar′tik.
Area	a′re-a	"	a-re′a.
Aristocrat	a-ris′to-krat	"	a-ris-tok′rat.
Asia	a′shĭ-a	"	a′zha *nor* a′zhe-a
Assets	as′sets	"	as-sets′,
Asked	askt	"	ast.
Asylum	a-sī′lum	"	as′ĭ-lum.
Athenæum	ath-e-ne′um	"	a-the′ne-um.
Attacked	at-takt′		at-tak′ted.
Attorney	at-tur′ne	"	at-tor′ne.
Audience	au′dī-ence	"	aw′jĕ-ence.
Aureola	au-re′o-la	"	au-re-o′la.
Auxiliary	awgz-il′ya-rĕ	"	awgz-il′ĭ-a-rĕ.
Awkward	awk′ward	"	ork′ard.

B.

Bade	băd	"	bād.
Barbarous	bar′ba-rus	"	bar-ba′rĭ-us.
Basket	bas′ket	"	bas′kit.
Bastile	bas-tēl′	"	bas-tīl′.
Beautiful	bū′tĭ-ful	"	be-ū′tĭ-ful.
Because	be-kawz′	"	be-kŏz′.
Bedstead	bed′sted	"	bed′stid.
Been	bin	"	ben.

Digitized by Google

Behemoth . . .	be'he-moth	*not*	**be-he'moth.**
Believe	be-lēv'	"	**blēv.**
Betroth	be-trŏth'	"	**be-trōth'.**
Biography . . .	bī-og'ra-fē	"	**bĕ-og'ra-fē.**
Bitumen	bĭ-tu'men	"	**bit'u-men.**
Bivouac	biv'wak	"	**biv'oo-ok.**
Blackguard . . .	blag'ard	"	**blak'gard.**
Blasphemy . . .	blas'fe-mĭ	"	**blas-fē'mĭ.**
Blatant	bla'tant	"	**blāt'ant.**
Blessed (*adj.*) . .	bles'ed	"	**blest.**
Boil	boil	"	**bīl.**
Boisterous . . .	bois'ter-us	"	**bois'trus.**
Bonnet	bon'et	"	**bun'et.**
Bowling	bōl'ing	"	**bowl'ing.**
Bowsprit	bō'sprit	"	**bow'sprit.**
Bravo	brah'vo	"	**brā'vo.**
Brigand	brig'and	"	**brĭ-gănd'.**
Broil	broil	"	**brīl.**
Brooch	brōch	"	**brūch.**
Bulwark	bool'wark	"	**bŭl'wark.**
Buoyant	bwoi'ant	"	**boi'ant** *nor* **booĭ'ant.**
Burst	burst	"	**bust.**
Business	biz'nes	"	**biz'ĭ-nes.**

C.

Calliope	kall-li'o-pe	"	**kal-lĭ-ō'pe.**
Calyx	kā'liks	"	**ka-liks'.**
Camphor	kam'for	"	**kam'fĭr.**
Can	kan	"	**ken.**
Canal	ka-nal'	"	**ka-nawl'.**
Canine	ka-nīn'	"	**ka'nīn.**

Digitized by Google

Capitoline . . .	kap'ĭ-to-līn	*not*	kap-ĭ-to'līn.
Caret	ka'ret	"	kăr'et.
Cartridge . . .	kar'trij	"	kat'rij.
Cassimere . . .	kas'si-mēr	"	kaz'i-mēr.
Catch	kăch	"	kĕch.
Cayenne	kā-en'	"	kī-en' *nor* kī-an'.
Cellar	sel'ler	"	sul'ler.
Centenary . . .	sen'te-na-rĭ	"	sen-ten'a-rĭ.
Centrifugal . . .	sen-trif'u-gal	"	sen-trĭ-fu'gal.
Centripetal . . .	sen-trip'e-tal	"	sen-trĭ-pe'tal.
Chamois	sham'ĭ	"	sha-moi'.
Chaos	ka'os	"	ka'us *nor* cha'os.
Character . . .	kar'ak-ter	"	ka-rak'ter.
Chasm	kazm	"	kaz'um.
Chasten	chās'n	"	chăs'n.
Chest	chest	"	chist.
Children	chil'dren	"	chil'durn.
Chimney	chim'nĭ	"	chim'lĭ *nor* chim'bĭ.
Chivalrous . . .	shiv'al-rus	"	shĭ-val'rus.
Circuitous . . .	sur-ku'it-us	"	sur'kit-us.
Clinch	klinch	"	klench.
Close	close	"	clost.
Coadjutant . . .	ko-ad'ju-tant	"	ko-ad-ju'tant.
Coadjutor . . .	ko-ad-ju'tor	"	ko-aj'u-tor.
Coffin	kŏf'in	"	kawf'in.
Coliseum	kol-i-se'um	"	kol-iz'e-um.
Colporter . . .	kol'pōrt-er	"	kol-pōrt'er.
Column	kol'um	"	kol'yum.
Combatant . . .	kom'ba-tant	"	kom-bat'ant.
Combative . . .	kom'ba-tiv	"	kom-bat'iv.
Comma	kom'ma	"	kom'me.
Comment	kom'ment	"	kom-ment'.

Digitized by Google

Communist	kom′mu-nist *not*	kom-mu′nist.
Comparable	kom′pa-ra-bl "	kom-par′a-bl.
Compeer	kom-pēr′ "	kom′pēr.
Compensate	kom-pen′sāt "	kom′pen-sāt.
Complaisance . . .	kom′pla-zance "	kom-pla′sance.
Component	kom-po′nent "	kom′po-nent.
Compromise	kom′pro-mīz "	kom-prom′īs.
Concubinage	kon-kū′bĭ-nāj "	kon-kū-bi′nāj.
Condemner	kon-dem′ner "	kon-dem′er.
Condolence	kon-do′lence "	kon′do-lence.
Confidant	kon-fĕ-dant′ "	kon′fĕ-dant.
Confluent	kon′flu-ent "	kon-flu′ent.
Concern	kon-sern′ "	kon-sarn′.
Consummate (*adj.*) .	kon-sum′māt "	kon′sum-māt.
Contrary	kon′tra-rĭ "	kon-tra′rĭ *not* kon′trĭ.
Contribute	kon-trib′ūt "	kon′trĭ-būt.
Controvert	kon′trō-vert "	kon-tro-vert′.
Contumacy	kon′tu-ma-sĭ "	kon-tu′ma-sĭ.
Contumely	kon′tu-me-lĭ "	kon-tu′me-lĭ.
Conversant	kon′ver-sant "	kon-ver′sant.
Convex	kon′veks "	kon-veks′.
Coquet	ko-ket′ "	ko-kwet′.
Coquetry	ko-ket′rĭ "	ko′ket-rĭ.
Coral	kor′al "	ko′ral.
Corps	kore "	korps.
Cost	kŏst "	kawst.
Coterie	kō-te-rē′ "	kŏt′er-e *nor* kō′te-rē.
Coupon	koo′pon "	ku′pon.
Courier	koo′rĭ-er "	kur′rĭ-er.
Covetous	kuv′et-us "	kuv′e-chus.

Digitized by Google

Cranberry . .	kran′bĕr-rĭ	*not*	kram′brĭ.
Creek	krēk	"	krik.
Cucumber . .	ku′kum-ber	"	kow′kum-ber.
Culinary . . .	ku′lĭ-na-rĭ	"	kul-ī′na-rĭ.
Cupola . . .	ku′po-la	"	ku′pa-lo.
Cursed (*adj.*) .	kur′sed	"	kurst *nor* kus′sid.
Curtain . . .	kur′tin	"	kurt′n.

D.

Damning . . .	dam′ning	"	dam′ing.
Daub	dawb	"	dob.
Deaf	dĕf	"	dēf.
Decade . . .	dek′ād	"	dek-ād′.
Deficit . . .	def′ĭ-sit	"	de-fis′it.
Delicate . . .	del′e-kāt	"	dil′e-kit.
Demonstrative .	de-mon′stra-tiv	"	dem′on-stra-tiv.
Depot	dē′po	"	de′pot.
Despicable . .	des′pĭ-ka-bl	"	des-pik′a-bl.
Dessert . . .	dez-zert′	"	dez′ert.
Desultory . .	des′ul-to-rĭ	"	de-zult′o-rĭ.
Different . . .	dif′fur-ent	"	dif′runt.
Diplomacy . .	dĭ-plo′ma-sĭ	"	dip′lo-ma-sĭ.
Diplomatic . .	dip-lo-mat′ik	"	dī-plo-mat′ik.
District . . .	dis′trikt	"	de′strikt.
Docile	dos′īl	"	do′sīl.
Doing	doo′ing	"	doo′in.
Doric	dŏr′ik	"	dō′rik.
Drain	drān	"	drēn.
Draught . . .	draft	"	drawt.
Drown . . .	drown	"	drownd.
Drowned . . .	dround	"	drown′ded.
Ducat . . .	dŭk-at	"	dū′kat.

Digitized by Google

E.

Eastward	east′ward	*not*	east′ard.
Edge	edge	"	aje.
Edgewise	edge′wīz	"	edge-wāz.
Education	ed-jū-kā′shun	"	ed-dī-ka′shun.
Eleven	e-lev′n	"	levn.
Elm	elm	"	el′um.
Emaciate	e-ma′she-ate	"	e-ma′shāt.
Encore	ŏng-kōr′	"	ŏng′kōr.
Endwise	end′wīz	"	end-wāz.
Enervate	e-ner′vāt	"	en′er-vāt.
Engine	en′jĭn	"	en′jĭn *nor* ĭn-jĭn.
Ennui	ŏng-we′ *or* ahn-we′	*not*	ŏng′we.
Epizootic	ep-ĭ-zo-ot′ik	*not*	ep-ĭ-zoo′tik.
Equipage	ek′wĭ-pej	"	e-kwip′ej.
Etiquette	et′ĭ-ket	"	et′ĭ-kwet.
European	ū-ro-pe′an	"	ū-ro′pe-an.
Every	ev′er-ĭ	"	ev′ri.
Excise	eks-sīz′	"	eks′sīz.
Exemplary	egz′em-pla-rĭ	"	egz-em′pla-rĭ.
Exorcise	eks′or-sīz	"	eks-or′sīz.
Exploit	eks-ploit′	"	eks′ploit.
Exponent	eks-po′nent	"	eks′po-nent.
Expurgate	eks-pur′gāt	"	eks-pur-gāt′.
Exquisite	eks′kwĭ-zit	"	eks-kwiz′it.
Extant	eks′tant	"	eks-tant′.
Extempore	eks-tem′por-e	"	eks-tem′pōr.
Extirpate	eks-ter′pāt	"	eks-ter-pāt′.
Extol	eks-tŏl′	"	eks-tōl′.
Extra	eks′trar	"	eks′trĭ.

Digitized by Google

F.

Far	far	*not*	fur.
Faucet	faw'set	"	fas'sit.
February	feb'ru-a-re	"	feb-u-wa're.
Figure	fig'yur	"	fig'gur.
Finance	fī-nance'	"	fī'nance.
Flatwise	flat'wīz	"	flat'wāz.
Flaccid	flak'sid	"	flas'id.
Flaunt	flarnt	"	flaunt.
Florid.	flŏr'id	"	flo'rid.
Follow	fol'lo	"	fol'lur.
For	for	"	fur.
Forbade	for-băd'	"	for-bād'.
Forget	for-get'	"	for-git'.
Forward	for'ward	"	for'urd.
Fragmentary . . .	frag'ment-a-rĭ	"	frag-ment'a-rĭ.

G.

Gallant (*n.*) . . .	gal-lănt'	"	gal'lant.
Gallows	gal'lus	"	gal'lōz.
Garden	gar'dn	"	gar'den.
Gather	gath'er	"	geth'er.
Gave	gave	"	giv.
Gentlemen	jen'tl-men	"	jen'tl-mun.
Geography	je-og'ra-fĭ	"	jog'ra-fĭ.
Get	get	"	git.
Gibberish	gib'er-ish	"	jib'er-ish.
Gimlet	gim'let	"	gimb'let.
Gladiator	glad'ĭ-a-tur	"	glā'dĭ-a-tor.
Going.	go'ing	"	go'in *nor* gwin.

Digitized by Google

Gondola . . .	gon′do-la	*not*	gon-do′la.
Got	got	"	gut.
Government . .	guv′ern-ment	"	guv′er-munt.
Governor . .	guv′ern-ur	"	guv′nur.
Gown . . .	goun	"	gound.
Grandmother .	grand′muth-er	"	gran′muth-er.
Grimace . . .	grĭ-mās′	"	grim′ās.
Grimy . . .	grī′mĭ	"	grĭm′i.
Grindstone . .	grīnd′stōn	"	grĭn′ston.
Guardian . .	gard′ĭ-an	"	gar-dēn.
Guild . . .	gĭld	"	gīld.
Gum-arabic . .	gum-ăr′a-bik	"	gum-a-rā′bik.

H.

Halcyon . . .	hăl′sĭun	"	hal′kĭ-on.
Harass . . .	har′as	"	ha-ras′.
Harem . . .	hā′rem	"	hăr′em.
Harsh . . .	harsh	"	hash.
Has	haz	"	hez.
Haunt . . .	harnt	"	hawnt.
Have	hav	"	hev.
Hearth . . .	harth	"	herth.
Heinous . . .	hā′nus	"	he′nus *nor* hān′yus.
Herculean . .	her-cu′le-an	"	her-cu-le′an.
Heroine . . .	her′o-ĭn	"	hē′ro-ĭn *nor* hĕ-ro-ĭn.
Hibernate . .	hi′ber-nāt	"	hi-ber′nāt.
Hideous . . .	hid′e-us	"	hij′us *nor* hē-jus.
Hindrance . .	hin′drans	"	hin′drans *nor* hind′er-ance.
Hippopotamus .	hip-po-pot′a-mus	*not*	hip-po-po-ta′mus.
History . . .	his′to-rĭ	"	his′tri.

Digitized by Google

Hollow . . .	hol'lo	*not*	hol'lur.
Hoist . . .	hoist	"	hīst.
Homage . . .	hom'āj	"	om'aj.
Home . . .	hōm	"	hum.
Homœopathy .	ho-me-op'a-thi	"	ho-me-o-path'ĭ.
Hoof	hoof	"	huf.
Horse . . .	horse	"	hoss.
Hospitable . .	hos'pĭ-ta-bl	"	hos-pit'a-bl.
Hovel . . .	hŏv'el	"	huv'el.
Hover . . .	huv'er	"	hŏv'er.
Husband . .	huz'band	"	huz'bun.
Hydropathy . .	hi-drop'a-thĭ	"	hi-drop-path'ĭ *not* hi'dro-path-ĭ.
Hymeneal . .	hi-me-ne'al	"	hi-me'ne-al.

I.

Idea	i-de'a	"	i-de'.
Illustrate . .	il-lus'trāt	"	il'lus-trāt.
Impetus . . .	im'pe-tus	"	im-pe'tus.
Impiously . .	im'pĭ-us-lĭ	"	im-pī'us-lĭ.
Impotence . .	im'po-tence	"	im-po'tence.
Improvise . .	im-pro-vīz'	"	im'pro-vīz.
Incomparable .	in-kom'pa-ra-bl	"	in-kom-par'a-bl.
India	in'de-a	"	in'je.
Indian . . .	ind'yan *or* in'dĭ-an	*not*	in-jun.
Indicative . .	in-dik'a-tiv	*not*	in'dĭ-ka-tiv.
Indicatory . .	in'dĭ-ka-to-rĭ	"	in-dik'a-to-rĭ.
Industry . .	in'dus-trĭ	"	in-dus'trĭ.
Inexplicable .	in-eks'plĭ-ka-bl	"	in-eks-plik'a-bl.
Innocent . . .	in'no-sent	"	in'no-sunt.
Inquiry . . .	in-kwī'rĭ	"	in'kwĭ-rĭ.

Digitized by Google

Instead . . .	in-sted′	*not*	in stid′.
Interpolate . .	in-ter′po-lāt	"	in-ter-po′lāt.
Intestine . .	in-tes′tĭn	"	in-tes′tĭn.
Intrigue (*n.* or *v.*)	in-trēg′	"	in′trēg.
Inventory . .	in′ven-to-rĭ	"	in-ven′to-rĭ.
Irate	i-rāt′	"	i′rāt.
Iron	ī′urn	"	ī′run.
Irrevocable . .	ĭr-rev′o-ka-bl	"	ir-re-vo′ka-bl.

J.

Jaundice . .	jan′dis	"	jan′durs.
Jesting . . .	jest′ing	"	jest′in.
Jocund . . .	jok′und	"	jo′kund.
Joist	joist	"	jĭs *nor* jīst.
Join	join	"	jīn.
Joiner . . .	join′er	"	jī′ner.
Joint	joint	"	jīnt.
Jugular . . .	ju′gu-lar	"	jug′u-lar.
Jujube . . .	ju′jūb	"	ju′ju-be.
Junior . . .	jūn′yur	"	ju′nĭ-ur.
Just	just	"	jest.
Juvenile . . ,	ju′ve-nīl	"	ju′ve-nil.

K.

Keg	keg	"	kag.
Kept	kept	"	kep.
Kettle . . .	ket′tl	"	kit′tl.
Kiln	kil	"	kiln.
Kitchen . . .	kitch′en	"	kitch′ing.

Digitized by Google

L.

Lamentable . .	lam'en-ta-bl	*not*	la-ment'a-bl.
Learn . . .	lern	"	larn.
Learned (*adj.*) .	lern'ed	"	lernd.
Lecture . . .	lek'tshure	"	lek'tur.
Lengthwise . .	length'wīz	"	length'wāz.
Lenient . . .	le'nĭ-ent	"	len'ĭ-ent.
Leper . . .	lep'er	"	le'per.
Lethargic . .	le-thar'jik	"	leth'ar-jik.
Libertine . .	lib'er-tĭn	"	lib'er-tīn.
Lid	lid	"	led.
Lithography .	lith-og'ra-fĭ	"	lith'o-graf-ĭ *nor* li-thog'ra-fĭ.
Little . . .	lit'tl	"	lĕ'tl.
Lover . . .	luv'ur	"	luv'yur.
Lyceum . . .	li-se'um	"	li'se-um.

M.

Magazine . .	mag-a-zēn'	"	mag'a-zēn.
Maintenance .	mān'ten-nance	"	mān-tān'ance.
Mandarin . .	man-da-rēn'	"	man'da-rĭn.
Manger . . .	mān'jer	"	măn'jer.
Maniacal . .	ma-nī'a-kal	"	ma'nĭ-ak-al.
Marigold . .	măr'i-gōld	"	mā'rĭ-goold.
Matron . . .	ma'tron	"	mat'ron.
Meadow . . .	med'do	"	med'der.
Mechanist . .	mek'an-ist	"	me-kan'ist.
Medium . . .	me'dĭ-um	"	me'jum.
Mellow . . .	mel'low	"	mel'ler.
Mile	mile	"	mild.

Digitized by Google

Minus . . .	mi′nus	*not*	mĭn′us.
Mischievous . .	mis′chĭv-us	"	mis-chēv′us.
Misconstrue . .	mis-kon′stroo	"	mis-kon-stroo′.
Mitten . . .	mit′ten	"	mit′tn.
Molecular . .	mo-lek′u-lar	"	mo′le-ku-lar.
Momentary . .	mo′ment-ta-rĭ	"	mo-ment′a-rĭ.
Monument . .	mon′u-ment	"	mon′i-munt.
Morphine . .	mor′fĭn	"	mor′fēn.
Mosquitoes . .	mos-kee′tōz	"	mus-kee′ters.
Mountain . .	moun′tin	"	moun′ting.
Municipal . .	mu-nis′ĭ-pal	"	mu′nĭ-sip-al.
Museum . . .	mu-ze′um	"	mu′ze-um.

N.

Naive . . .	nah′ēv	"	nāv.
Naked . . .	na′ked	"	nek′ed.
Nape	nāp	"	năp.
Narrow . . .	nar′row	"	nar′rur.
National . . .	nash′un-al	"	na′shun-al.
Natural . . .	nat′yur-ral	"	nat′ral.
Nature . . .	nāt′yur	"	nā′tur.
Negro . . .	ne′gro	"	nig′gur *nor* nig′ro.
Neuralgia . .	nu-ral′jĭ-a	"	nu-ral′ĭ-jĭ *nor* nu-ral′jĭ.
Nothing . . .	nŭth′ing	"	nŏth′in.
Nowise . . .	no′wiz	"	no′wāz.

O.

Objurgate . .	ob-jur′gāt	"	ob′jur-gāt.
Oblige . . .	o-blīj	"	o-blēj.
Obligatory . .	ob′lĭ-ga-to-rĭ	"	ob-lig′a-to-rĭ.

Digitized by Google

Obsequies	ob′se-kwiz	*not*	**ob-se′kwiz.**
Obsolete	ob′so-lēt	"	**ob-so-lēt′.**
Occult	ok-kult′	"	**ok′kult.**
Odious	o′dĭ-us	"	**o′jus.**
Ogle	o′gl	"	**og′l.**
Oil	oil	"	**ile.**
Once	wuns	"	**wunst.**
Opponent	op-po′nent	"	**op′po-nent.**
Orchestral	or′kes-tral	"	**or-kes′trul.**
Ordeal	or′de-al	"	**or-de′al.**
Otherwise	uth′ur-wīz	"	**uth′ur-wāz.**
Overseer	o-ver-sēr′	"	**o′ver-sēr.**
Overt	o′vert	"	**o-vert′.**

P.

Particular	par-tik′u-lar	"	**pu-tik′lur.**
Partisan	par′tĭ-zan	"	**par-tĭ-zan′.**
Partner	part′ner	"	**pard′ner.**
Pathos	pa′thos	"	**păth′os.**
Patriot	pa′trĭ-ot	"	**păt′rĭ-ot.**
Patron	pa′tron	"	**păt′ron.**
Pedestal	ped′es-tal	"	**pe-des′tal.**
Penance	pen′ance	"	**pe′nance.**
Peremptory	pĕr′em-to-rĭ	"	**pe-rem′to-rĭ.**
Perfume (*verb*)	per-fūm′	"	**per′fūm.**
Perhaps	per-haps′	"	**praps.**
Phaeton	fa′e-ton	"	**fe′ton.**
Pharmacopœia	far-ma-ko-pe′ya	"	**far-ma-ko′pe-a.**
Phosphorus	fos′fo-rus	"	**fos-fo′rus.**
Photographist	fo-tog′ra-fist	"	**fo′to-graf-ist.**
Pigeon	pij′un	"	**pij′in.**

Digitized by Google

Pillow . . .	pil'lo	*not*	**pil'lur.**
Pith	pith	"	**peth.**
Placable . .	pla'ka-bl	"	**plak'a-bl.**
Plague . . .	plāg	"	**pleg.**
Plait . . .	plāt	"	**plēt.**
Plebeian . .	ple-be'yan	"	**ple'be-an.**
Poet	po'et	"	**po'it.**
Poignant . .	poy'nant	"	**poig'nant.**
Point . . .	point	"	**pint.**
Poison . . .	poi'zn	"	**pī'zn.**
Portent . . .	por-tent'	"	**pōr'tent.**
Predecessor . .	pred-e-ses'sur	"	**pre'de-ses-sur.**
Preferment . .	pre-fer'ment	"	**pref'er-munt.**
Pretence . .	pre-tence'	"	**pre'tence.**
Pretty . . .	prit'ĭ	"	**poot'ĭ.**
Prism . . .	prism	"	**priz'um.**
Privily . . .	prĭv'ĭ-lĭ	"	**prī'vĭ-lĭ.**
Probity . . .	prob'ĭ-tĭ	"	**prō'bĭ-tĭ.**
Process . . .	pros'es	"	**pro'sis.**
Produce . . .	prod'ūs	"	**pro'dūs.**
Project (*noun*)	proj'ekt	"	**pro'jekt.**
Prolix . . .	pro-liks'	"	**pro'liks.**
Promissory . .	prom'is-so-rĭ	"	**pro-mis'so-rĭ.**
Promulgate . .	pro-mul'gāt	"	**prom'ul-gāt.**
Protége . . .	pro-tā-zha'	"	**prot'ā-zhā.**

Q.

Quadrille . .	ka-drĭl'	"	**kwod-rĭl'.**
Quantity . .	kwon'te-te	"	**kwan'te-te.**
Quash . . .	kwosh	"	**skwush.**
Quay . . .	**ke**	"	**kwa.**

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Quench . . .	kwensh	*not*	kwinsh.
Quoit . . .	kwoit	"	kwĭt.

R.

Radish . . .	rad′ish	"	red′ish.
Raillery . . .	răl′er-ĭ	"	rāl′er-ĭ.
Rapine . . .	rap′ĭn	"	rā′pēn.
Raspberry . .	răz′bĕr-rĭ	"	rawz′ber-rĭ.
Ration . . .	ra′shun	"	rash′un.
Rational . .	rash′un-al	"	rā′shun-al.
Recess . . .	re-ses′	"	re′ses.
Recognise . .	rek′og-nīz	"	re-kog′nīz.
Reconnoissance .	re-kon′nis-sarnce	*not*	re-kon-nois′sance
Recourse . .	re-kōrce′	*not*	re′kōrce.
Recreant . .	rek′re-ant	"	re′kre-ant.
Referable . .	rĕf′er-a-bl	"	re-fer′a-bl.
Reflex (*adj.*) .	re′flex	"	re-flex′
Repartee . .	rep-ar-te′	"	rep′ar-te.
Reptile . . .	rep′tĭl	"	rep′tīl.
Reputable . .	rep′u-ta-bl	"	re-pūt′a-bl.
Research . .	re-serch′	"	re′serch.
Resource . .	re-sōrce′	"	re′sōrce.
Respited . .	res′pit-ed	"	re-spīt′ed.
Retributive . .	re-trib′u-tiv	"	ret-rĭ-bu′tiv.
Revocable . .	rev′o-ka-bl	"	re-vo′ka-bl.
Rid	rid	"	red.
Ridicule . .	rid′i-kūl	"	red′i-kul.
Rinse . . .	rĭnse	"	rĕnse.
Risk . . .	rĭsk	"	rĕsk.
Robust . . .	ro-bust′	"	ro′bust.
Romance . .	ro-mance′	"	ro′mance.

Digitized by Google

Routine . . .	roo-tēn′	*not*	roo′tēn.
Ruffian . . .	ruf′yan	"	ruf′in.
Rose . . .	rōz	"	rĭz.

S.

Sacrament . .	sak′ra-ment	"	sā′kra-ment.
Salient . . .	sa′lĭ-ent	"	sal′ĭ-ent.
Sat	sat	"	sot.
Saturday . .	sat′ur-da	"	sat′a-de.
Saucer . . .	saw′sur	"	sars′sur.
Saucy . . .	saw′se	"	sars′sy.
Sausage . .	saw′sāg	"	sas′sij *nor* sos′sij.
Scared . . .	skārd	"	skārt.
Scrivener . .	skrĭv′ner	"	skrĭv′ner.
Search . . .	sertsh	"	sartsh.
Sedative . .	sed′a-tiv	"	se-da′tiv.
Shekel . . .	shek′l	"	shĕ′kl.
Shut . . .	shut	"	shet.
Since . . .	since	"	sense.
Sit	sit	"	set.
Sloth . . .	slōth	"	slŏth.
Smutch . . .	smuch	"	smooch.
Sofa	so′fa	"	so′fĭ.
Sojourn . . .	so′jurn	"	so-jurn′.
Solemn . . .	sol′em	"	sol′um.
Something . .	sum′thing	"	sum′thin.
Soot	soot	"	sŭt.
Sorrow . . .	sor′ro	"	sor′rur.
Sough . . .	suf	"	sow.
Spirit . . .	spĭr′it	"	spĕr′it.
Stand . . .	stand	"	stan.

Digitized by Google

Statics . . .	stăt'iks	*not*	stā'tiks.
Steady . . .	stĕd'ĭ	"	stĭd'ĭ.
Steelyard . .	stēl'yard	"	stil'yardz.
Stint . . .	stint	"	stent.
Stolid . . .	stol'id	"	stō'lid.
Stone . . .	stōn	"	stun.
Subjected . .	sub-jekt'ed	"	sub'jekt-ed.
Sublunary . .	sub'lu-na-rĭ	"	sub-lu'na-rĭ.
Such . . .	such	"	sich *nor* sech.
Suicidal . .	su'ĭ-sīd-al	"	su-ĭ-sīd'al.
Suppose . . .	sup-pōz'	"	spōz.
Surnamed . .	sur-nāmd'	"	sur'nāmd.
Swallow . .	swol'lo	"	swal'lur.
Sword . . .	sōrd	"	sword.
Synod . . .	sin'od	"	sĭ'nod.

T.

Teat . . .	tēt	"	tĭt.
Telegraphist .	te-leg'ra-fist	"	tel'e-graf-ist.
Tenet . . .	ten'et	"	tē'nit.
Terrible . . .	ter're-bl	"	tur're-bl.
Than . . .	thăn	"	then *nor* thun.
Three-legged .	thrē-legd'	"	thrē-leg'ged.
Tobacco . . .	to-bak'ko	"	to-bak'ur.
Tomatoes . .	to-mā'toz	"	to-ma'ter-sĭz.
To-morrow . .	to-mor'ro	"	to-mor'rur.
Tottering . .	tot'ter-ing	"	tot'tring.
Touch . . .	tutsh	"	tetsh.
Tour . . .	toor	"	towr.
Transmigrate .	trans'mĭ-grāt	"	trans-mĭ'grāt.
Traveller . .	trav'el-er	"	trav'ler.

Digitized by Google

Treble . . .	treb'l	*not*	trib'l *nor* thrib'l.
Tremendous .	tre-men'dus	"	tre-men'jus.
Tripartite . .	trip'ar-tīt	"	trī-par'tīt.
Trombone . .	trom'bōn	"	trom-bōn'.
Turbine . . .	tur'bĭn	"	tur'bīn.

U.

Umbrella . .	um-brel'la	"	um-brĭl'la *nor* um-ber-el'.
Undersigned .	un-der-sīnd'	"	un'der-sīnd.
Unerring . .	un-er'ring	"	un-ur'ring.
Unknown . .	un-nōn'	"	un-be-nōn'.
Uranus . . .	u'ra-nus	"	u-ra'nus.

V.

Vagary . . .	va-ga'rĭ	"	vā'ga-rĭ.
Vehement . .	ve'he-ment	"	ve-he'ment.
Velvet . . .	vel'vet	"	vel'vit.
Vessel . . .	ves'sel	"	ves'l.
Vicar . . .	vik'ar	"	vi'kar.
Victory . . .	vik'to-rĭ	"	vik'trĭ.
Vignette . .	vin-yet'	"	vin-et'.
Vineyard . .	vin'yard	"	vīn'yard.
Violent . . .	vi'o-lent	"	voi'lent.
Volatile . . .	vol'a-tīl	"	vol'a-tīl.
Volume . . .	vol'yume	"	vol'lum.

W.

Wan . . .	wăn	"	wŏn.
Was	wŏz	"	wuz.
Well . . .	wel	"	wal.

Digitized by Google

Were . . .	wer	*not*	wār.
What . . .	hwot	"	wot.
White . . .	hwīt	"	wīt.
Whole . . .	hōl	"	hŭl.
Willow . . .	wil'lo	"	wil'lur.
Window . .	win'do	"	win'dur.
Won't . . .	wōnt	"	wŭnt.
Worcester . .	woos'ter	"	wor'ces-ter.
Worse . . .	wurs	"	wus.
Worst . . .	wurst	"	wust.
Worth . . .	wurth	"	wuth.

Y.

Yacht . . .	yot	"	yat.
Yellow . . .	yel'lo	"	yăl-lo *nor* yel'ler.
Yesterday . .	yes'ter-dā	"	yis'ter-dā.
Yet	yĕt	"	yĭt.
Yonder . . .	yon'der	"	yun'der.

Z.

Zealot . . .	zĕl'ut	"	zēl'ut.
Zebra . . .	ze'bra	"	zeb'ra.
Zenith . . .	ze'nith	"	zen'ith.
Zoology . .	zo-ol'o-jĭ	"	zū-ol'o-jĭ.

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SLANG WORDS AND PHRASES.

WITH

THEIR MEANINGS.

Absquatulate, to abscond or hide. "He *absquatulated*," i.e. he absconded.

Above my bent, for, beyond my powers or means, as, "Such style of dress is *above my bent*."

After a bit, for, in a short time, as, "I will follow you *after a bit*," i.e. soon.

Allow, for, design or purpose, as, "I *'lowed* to kill the bear." Common in some Western States.

A little ways, for, a short distance, as, "It is a *little ways* off."

All along, for, a long time, as, "I've been expecting you *all along*."

All broke up, for, sick or disturbed, as, "I'm *all broke up*," i.e. I'm sick, or confused.

Along back, for, during the past, a while past, as, "Where have you been *along back?*"

Aint, for, are not, am not, as, "*Aint* you going? No, I *aint*."

Allot, for, intend or purpose, generally abbreviated, as, "I *'lotted* to go to-day."

Any how, an expression used evidently with the idea of giving emphasis, as, "I will not do it *any how*."

All to smash, for, bankrupt, as, "*Gone all to smash*," failed.

Almighty dollar, the power of money.

Ary, for, either, as, "I'll take *ary* one."

All-fired, for, extraordinary or exceeding, as, "It is *all-fired* cold."

All in your eye, for, it is improbable.

All a high, for, in earnest, as, "He was *all a high* to go."

All serene, for, it is correct or harmonious.

Apple-pie order, for, in exact order, nice, as, "She keeps her house in *apple-pie* order."

As how, an expression without meaning, as "He said *as how* he was going." It should be "He said he was going."

As good's go, as good's do, for, may as well, or might as well, as, "He said, I *might as good's* go home."

At loggerheads, an expression meaning at variance, or disagreeing, as, "The neighbors are at *loggerheads*."

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Back out, for, to fail to perform, or turn away from a difficulty, as, "He *backed out* of the trade."

Bacon, "to *save your bacon*," to escape.

Bad, "*to go to the bad*," to deteriorate in character, to become profligate or intemperate.

Baker's dozen, to give a *baker's dozen* means an extra quantity. Among sporting men, to give a man a baker's dozen means to severely pummel him. It used to be a custom with bakers to give thirteen or fourteen cakes for a dozen; this was to avoid the penalty of short weight. Hence the expression, to indicate an extra quantity of anything.

Back, for, a while ago. "It occurred about three years back."

Bad box, in a *bad box*, for, in difficulty, as, "He is in a *bad box*," i.e. in an unpleasant situation.

Bad, for, exceedingly, as, "I want to see you *bad*."

Balmy. "He is *balmy*," i.e. He is drunk.

Bamboozle, to deceive, to cheat. The word is from the language of the gypsies.

Bang up, for, good or first-class, as "We had a *bang-up* dinner."

Barking up the wrong tree, for, in error or on the wrong pursuit. A backwoods expression.

Bran or **Brand new,** for, fresh or unused. "A *bran new* hat," simply say, "a *new* hat."

Bimeby, for, by and by, presently, or before a long time, as, "He will come *bimeby*."

Brace up, for, be courageous or firm.

By good rights, for, by right. "The whole amount belongs to him *by good rights*."

By Jove, by Jupiter, and similar expressions, are oaths taken by calling upon mythological deities.

By Golly, an oath; a compromise for "by God." "By *gum*" is another form.

Better, for, more, as, "It is *better* than a year ago."

Blood, an aristocratic or gay fellow, a fast man; spoken of as "one of the *bloods*."

Beat out, for, tired or exhausted, as, "I'm all *beat out*," i.e. weary.

Beat all hollow, for, excelled or conquered, as, "He was *beat all hollow*."

Be blowed, for, be cursed, a sort of windy oath, as "I'll *be blowed* if I do it."

Blade, a wide-awake, sharp, or cunning young man; in ancient times applied to a soldier.

Black-leg, a sporting man, from the fact that such used to wear black top-boots; a gambler, a swindler, a cheat.

Blarney, flattery, exaggeration. From Blarney Castle, in county of Cork, Ireland, in which is a stone which when kissed is supposed to confer the power of making flattering speeches. "You have kissed the *blarney-stone*," i.e. You are *flattering*.

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Blazes, a synonym for the infernal regions. "Hot as *blazes.*"
Blow, to inform against a person, to expose; common slang among thieves. "I was afraid he'd *blow on* me," i.e. inform against me.
Blow up, a quarrel or dispute between two or more persons. "There were two families in one house, and they got into a regular *blow up.*"
Blurt out, to speak impulsively or without meditation.
Bog oranges, potatoes.
Bog-trotter, a satirical name for an Irishman.
Bones. "He made no *bones* of it," i.e. did not hesitate, did it without difficulty.
Book it, for, remember it, treasure the thought.
Break up, the conclusion of a performance.
Break-down, a noisy dancing party.
Brass, for, impudence; synonymous with *cheek.*
Breeches, "to *wear the breeches,*" for, a wife to usurp the business or prerogatives of her husband.
Buckle-to, for, to apply with earnestness to one's work, from the old custom of buckling on the armor.
Budge, for, move off or stir, as, "I will not *budge* an inch."

Cave in, for, give up, submit, as, "The argument was so strong that the jury *caved in.*"
Calculate, for, intend, as, "I *calculate* to make a journey to the mountains."
Catch on, for, comprehend or understand.
Chicken fixins, small matters, trifles, fancy articles.
Clever. In England this word is used in its proper sense to mean skilful, dexterous, as, "He writes with a *clever* hand." But in the United States it is improperly used to mean good nature, as, "He is a *clever* fellow."
Clear out, for, go away, as, "I don't want you here; *clear out.*"
Cracked up, for, recommended, as, "I don't think he is what he is *cracked up* to be."
Clip it, for, to run quickly, as, "You will miss the train unless you *clip it.*"
Cracker-Jack, you are a *cracker-jack,* outdoes them all; a clipper; outwits everybody; Just fit to be hanged (Shakespeare).

Dabster, an expert, a skilful *dabster.*
Damage, for, recompense or price. "What is the *damage?*" i.e What is the price?
Dancing on nothing, being hung.
Dark. "*Keep dark,*" i.e. Keep the secret.
Darsant, i.e. dare not. "You *darsant* disobey the old man."
Daylights, eyes. "To darken his *daylights,*" i.e. give him a black eye.

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Dead men's shoes, property of the deceased. To "wait for *dead men's shoes*" is to expect to inherit their property.

Dead set, strongly opposed to. "He is *dead set* against me."

Didoes. "To cut up *didoes*," to engage in pranks, odd tricks, and capers.

Dilly dally, to trifle or delay.

Dimber damber, a keen rogue who excels his associates; chief of the gang.

Dirt. "To *eat dirt*," i.e. to come to mortification.

Dorights or **torights,** for, directly or presently. "I will attend to it *dorights*," "I see you *torights*."

Do, Done. These words have many slang meanings; for instance, to *do* a person is to cheat him; *done brown*, cheated thoroughly; *done over*, ruined, or upset, or knocked down; *done for*, "used up" or finished. Pugilists say he *did* his opponent, i.e. defeated him; and tourists say, "We have *done* New Hampshire and Maine and are going *to do* Canada."

Done, for, did. "He *done* it" should be "He *did* it."

Done, used in an unmeaning sense, especially in the Southern States, with the past tense of any verb, as, "I *done* finished the letter," "He has *done* gone."

Done up brown, i.e. handsomely, effectually. "His argument was *done up brown*."

Don't see it. "I *don't see it*," i.e. I don't comprehend, or, I don't accept the proposition.

Don't you forget it, i.e. be sure to remember it, or, let it impress you. "Don't let it escape you."

Down. To be *down on one* is to be opposed to him or to treat him harshly.

Down in the mouth, i.e. disconsolate or discouraged.

Draw, for, attract. A new play is said to *draw*; for, induce, as, "*Draw him on*." Among pickpockets, to *draw his wipe* means to steal his handkerchief; to *draw his ticker* means to steal his watch. "*Draw it mild*," i.e. don't exaggerate.

Draw off, i.e. to throw the body back so as to strike with force. "He *drew off*, and struck the man."

Draw it mild, i.e. don't exaggerate, don't describe too graphically.

Drive, a business slang term. "He is in a *drive*," i.e. in a hurry. "He's doing a *driving* business," i.e. thriving business. "He *drives* a sharp bargain," i.e. makes a shrewd trade. "He's *driving* at the shoe business," i.e. he is employed in the shoe business. "What are you *driving at?*" i.e. what are you doing? "He *let drive* at me," i.e. he struck at me. "A great *drive* in gloves," i.e. a great bargain in gloves.

Drop. To "*drop on to* a man" means to accuse him or strike at him suddenly; "to *drop* a man" means to knock him down; "to *drop* an acquaintance" is to avoid or leave off association.

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Drum, low slang for solicit or influence. "To *drum trade*," i.e. solicit patronage.

Dumfound, to perplex. "He was *dumfounded* at the statement," i.e. astonished or perplexed.

Dust, to whip. "To *dust* a boy's jacket," i.e. to whip him. "To *kick up a dust*," i.e. to make a disturbance. "To get up and *dust*" is to leave or quit. "You better *get up and dust*," i.e. You better go.

Dust, money. "Come down with the *dust*," i.e. pay down the money.

Dragged out, for, fatigued or exhausted. "I'm all *dragged out*," "He was *fairly dragged out*," i.e. completely fatigued or exhausted.

Dump, for, unload, as, "*Dump* the cart."

Dutch uncle. "I'll talk to him like a *Dutch uncle*" conveys the idea of reproving severely, or in the language of an undesirable acquaintance.

Elephant. "To *see the elephant*" is to become acquainted with the tricks or ways of the world. "To have *seen the elephant*" is to be knowing, not *green*.

Elbow-grease, labor, hard work. "He put in the *elbow-grease*," i.e. the hard work.

E'enamost. This is a corruption of *almost*. "The horse was *e'enamost* tired out," i.e. almost exhausted.

Extensive. Frequently used in a slang sense to persons' talk, as, "He talks rather *extensive*."

Face. "To *run one's face*," to obtain credit; *brazen face*, impudence, confidence.

Feed. *Off feed*, out of health, or not in usual condition, as, "He is *off his feed*."

Fix. "To be in a *fix*" is to be in difficulty. *Fix*, to injure, as, "He *fixed* him," i.e. he injured him. *Fix*, to repair, as, "The jeweller *fixes* watches." *Fix*, situation or condition, as, "He is in a horrible *fix*."

Fizzle, an inglorious failure.

For good and all, for entirety, or forever. "The family went West *for good and all*."

Flare up, a quarrel. "The brothers had a *flare up*." "To *flare up*," to become enraged. "When I told him his fault he *flared up*."

Floor, to knock down or defeat. "He *floored* his opponent in the argument."

Flop over, to change sides, or to change opinions. "He is a politician liable to *flop over*."

Flush, having money; opposite of "hard up."

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Fork over, to pay money. "He drew his calf-skin (i.e. his pocket-book) and *forked over*," i.e. paid the money.
Fresh, forward, "cheeky," as, "Don't be so *fresh*," for "Don't put yourself forward so much," or "Mind your own business."
Full butt, for, with great force. "He struck him *full butt* in the face." "The horse ran *full butt* against a post."
Full chisel, for, very fast or very swift. "He drove *full chisel* down the street."
Flat, a silly person.
Flunked out, for, gave up. "He *flunked out*," i.e. he gave up or abandoned the enterprise.
Flunkey, a cowardly person, a sneak.
Flummux, to stop, or use up, or throw down, as, "He invested so much in worthless stocks that it *flummuxed him*," "He trod on an orange-peeling, and it *flummuxed* him."

Gab, for, talk. "I'll have no more of your *gab*."
Gag, a hoax or deception, as, "He's giving us a *gag*," i.e. He is trying to deceive us.
Game. "To *die game*," to fight to the last, to be plucky. "To *make game of*," to laugh at, to ridicule.
Get away with, to outdo, or conquer, or dispose off.
Get up, general appearance. "His whole *get up* was showy."
Get up and get, activity, sprightliness. "There is more *get up and get* in some persons than others."
Gibberish, unmeaning jargon, the language of gypsies, synonymous with slang. Rogues, thieves, and pickpockets have a slang language among themselves, sometimes called *gibber gabber* or *gibble gabble*.
Give. "To *give it* to him" is scold him or abuse him. "*Give away*," to reveal a secret. "*A dead give away*," a full explanation. "*Give in*," to yield.
Go. "To *go for*," to attack with the idea of punishing. "If he don't behave, I'll *go for him*." "*Go in for*," to approve of. "We all *go in for* the improvements." "*Go it blind*," to act without knowledge. "*No go*," not appropriate. "*All the go*," in fashion. "*Here's a pretty go*," i.e. here's trouble. "*A great go*," something remarkable.
Go way back and sit down, you are way back, a hundred years behind the times; there is no use for you; keep quiet.
Got it bad, for, in earnest. "He's got the Western fever *bad*," for, "He's determined to go West."
Gone up, failed. "*Gone up the spout*," utterly failed or lost.
Grub, for, food.
Green, not posted, unsophisticated.
Gump, a simpleton.
Gumption, skill, knowledge, or ability.
Guess, for, know. "I *guess* I am wrong."

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Half an eye. "You can see that with *half an eye*," i.e. it is very easy to be seen or understood.
Hang out, to reside, or do business. "Where do you *hang out?*" i.e. where do you reside?
Hang up, to stop or retire from business.
Hard up, short of funds, in distress.
Hash, a confusion. To "*hash up*," to jumble together in confusion. To "*settle one's hash*," end their difficulties.
Head or tail. "Can't make *head or tail* of it," i.e. cannot make out what it means.
Heap. This word is used very much in the South in the sense of quantity, or very much; as, "We raise a *heap* of cotton."
Heat, the round in a race-course, — hence, a contest.
Heels over head, headlong, also used, "*head over heels*," for precipitate or absorbed in, as he is "*head over heels* in business."
Helter skelter, mixed, confused, crooked, or unclassified. "She was a poor housekeeper; her rooms were all *helter skelter*."
Hire a hall, an expression of reproof to one who is talking loudly or extravagantly, as, "Go *hire a hall*."
High and dry, completed, or beyond danger. "He came out of the fight *high and dry*," i.e. without injury.
Highfaluten, affected, pompous.
High-toned, high feelings, elevated in ideas.
Hobson's choice, no choice at all. "It was *Hobson's choice*," i.e. there was no choice; there was only one way.
Hocus pocus, words of magic used by the Gipsies; hence, something obscure or concealed.
Hook, to steal.
Hook or crook, by fair means or foul; from thieves carrying a hook, with which to steal from open windows.
Hook it, to run away, or to hasten.
Hooks. "Off the *hooks*," out of humor.
How are you? an expression of salutation.
How came you so? drunk. "The old man had been to town, and came home *how came you so*."
How is that for high? i.e. what do you think of it?
Humble pie. To "eat *humble pie*" is to be submissive, or to be humiliated.
Hum and haw, to hesitate, or to raise objections.
Humbug, an imposition, or a person who imposes upon others.
Hum-drum, tedious, monotonous, or stupid.
Hunk, for, a big piece.

[or difficult.

In. To be "*in for it*" is to be engaged in anything troublesome
In with. To be "*in with* a person" is to be intimate with him.
Into. To "*pitch into* a person" is to attack or fight one. To "*go in demons*" is to attack with full force, or earnestly.

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Ivories, teeth. To "*show your ivories,*" i.e. to show your teeth, to smile or grin. To "*wash your ivories*" is to take a drink.

Jam up, good; also *bang up*. "His credit is *jam up*," i.e. excellent.
Jew, to cheat. "He *jewed* me out of ten dollars."
Jesse. To "*give him Jesse,*" to beat him severely.
Jiffy, a moment. "I'll do it in a *jiffy*."
Jingo. "By *jingo*," an unmeaning oath.
Jib. "The cut of his *jib*," i.e. his peculiar appearance.
Job, employment. To be *out of a job* is to be out of work. In political phraseology, a *job* is a government contract.
Job work is work done by the *piece*, — not time work.
Job lot, any miscellaneous goods purchased at cheap rate, or sold at a special bargain.
Jōb's comforter, one who brings news of additional misfortune; also a boil.
Jōb's comfort, reproof instead of consolation.
Jug, a prison, to put in prison.

Kilkenny cat, a simile for a savage or quarrelsome person. From the story of the two cats which fought till only a small portion of their tails remained.
Killing, fascinating, or extravagant. "Her dress was *killing*," "She was dressed to death."
Kit, a collection of anything. "A *cobbler's kit of tools*," "The whole *kit* of them," i.e. the entire number.
Knife. To *knife* a person is to stab him.
Knock off, leave off. "I've *knocked off* smoking."
Knocked up, tired, or jaded, or perplexed.
Keel haul. To *keel haul* one is to give him rough treatment, severe punishment. A nautical phrase, from the custom of punishing by drawing the offender under the keel of the vessel by a rope.
Kick, to object. "I'll get some money out of the old man, if he don't *kick*."
Kick the bucket, to die.
Kick up, a noise or disturbance. To "*kick up* a muss," i.e. to cause disturbance.
Kid, a child.
Kiddy, a sporting man, a thief.
Kidsman, one who trains boys to steal and pick pockets.
Know. To *know a thing or two* is to be well informed, cunning. "*I know a trick worth two of that,*" i.e. I'm not to be "taken in" by such a device.

Lame duck, a stock-jobber who speculates beyond his capital, one with doubtful credit.

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Lark, a night spree.
Larrup, to whip. "If I catch that boy, I'll *larrup* him severely."
Lay, to wait and watch for. "I'll *lay* for him," i.e. "I'll watch and be ready for him."
Leg it, to run, or hasten.
Let on, to inform against a person, or to give a hint or intimation of a thing.
Lick, a blow. To "*give a licking*" is to whip. To "*put in big licks*" is to use great exertion.
Lingo, talk, any language; but by low people it means slang.
Liquor. To "*liquor up*" is to take a dram; "*in liquor*" is to be tipsy; "*worse for liquor,*" also drunk.
Lip. "*Don't give me your lip,*" or "*None of your lip,*" means "Don't say anything; hold your tongue."
Lots, a common expression for a great many, or a large quantity. "There were *lots* of people." "We had *lots* of fun." These expressions are very common. "*Lots* of land" would be correct, but "*lots* of people" is decidedly improper.
Long odds, a sporting term to express the difference in a bet; hence, a great difference.
Loud, flashy, showy, applied to dress. "Her dress was very *loud.*"

Made out, succeeded. "He *made out* well in the business," i.e. he was successful.
Make up, general appearance; applied to stage dress. "His *make up* was good."
Mighty, for the adverb *very.* "He is *mighty* weak."
Mild. "*Draw it mild,*" i.e. don't exaggerate. "A *mild* attempt," i.e. feeble, or insufficient.
Mind, for, notice. "Did you *mind* what time it was?"
Mipent, for, *impertinent* or impudent.
Mitten, to reject. "She has given her lover the *mitten,*" i.e. she has rejected him. "*Mitten on,*" to steal, or pick up.
Moonshine, palaver, deception, humbug. "That is all *moonshine,*" i.e. that is a complete deception.

Nab, to catch or capture. "The policeman *nabbed* the thief."
Nail. "To pay *on the nail*" is to pay cash. "*Dead as a door-nail,*" a simile to express death; from Shakespeare: "What, is the old king dead?" "*As a nail* in door." "*A nail in one's coffin,*" anything that is to injure or defeat.
Nanby pamby, over nice, effeminate.
Nary one, for, not any one.
Neck and neck, even, or equally matched. Said of horses in a race when neither gains on the other.
Nick or **Old Nick,** the devil. "*Nick of time,*" just at the right time.

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Nincompoop, an ignorant fellow, a "henpecked" husband. This word is a corruption of *non compos mentis,* not sound of mind.

Nit, no.

Nob, also **Snob,** a fellow of high rank or of stylish or aristocratic manners; "a swell." It is evidently a contraction of the word *nob*leman.

Nobby, fine or showy, fashionable. "He wears a *nobby* hat."

Nose. To "*nose around,*" i.e. to be inquisitive. To "*put one's nose out of joint,*" is to offend them. To "*turn up the nose*" is to express disgust or dislike.

Not for Joe, it cannot be so.

Not if I know myself, an expression used to strengthen a negative assertion, as, "I'll not do it, *not if I know myself.*"

Not much, a stronger method of saying *no,* as, "*not much,* I won't go."

Nut. "*A hard nut,*" a reckless or profligate fellow. To "*give one a nut to crack*" is to stagger them with hard arguments. "*Off your nut*" means that you are in error or mistaken.

O-be-joyful, intoxicating liquors. "He had taken too much *o-be-joyful,*" i.e. he was drunk.

Oar. To "*put in his oar*" is to meddle or interrupt in conversation.

Obstropolous, a corruption of *obstreperous,* unruly.

Odds. "*What's the odds?*" i.e. what is the consequence? or what is the difference? "*A long odds,*" a great difference.

On. "*On a spree,*" for a prolonged drunk. "*On a high horse,*" for assuming a grand or gay style. "*Try it on,*" a defiant challenge to dare a person to do a thing. "If you think you can whip me, *try it on.*"

On the whole, all things considered.

Out. "*Played out,*" exhausted or weakened, ended. "*Out and out,*" perfect or complete. "It was an *out and out* swindle." "*Out of sorts,*" unnatural, vexed, or displeased." To "*stand out,*" to remain firm in one's opinion.

Off and on, occasionally; as, "He goes to see her *off and on,*" i.e. occasionally. "He is an *off and on* fellow," i.e. a changeable or fickle-minded person.

Off his base, i.e. out of the proper condition. "*Off his nut,*" "*Off at the head,*" are similar expressions.

Off his feed, out of health, no appetite.

O. K., for **Oll korrect,** all correct, in the proper manner.

Once in a while, for occasionally or sometimes.

On the pick up, trying to beg, borrow, or steal.

Over the left, i.e. in the wrong direction; an expression of disbelief in a statement.

Overhaul, for overtake; to gain on, as in a race.

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Palaver, to talk, to argue; sometimes, to talk deceitfully.
Palm off, to sell by using persuasive or oily language. "A good salesman can *palm off* many refuse goods."
Pan. "*Pan out,*" to yield, — a mining term. Any successful thing is said to "*pan out* well." To "*flash in the pan,*" to be unsuccessful, an abortive attempt, a "fizzle."
Party, a person. "*Waking up the wrong party,*" arresting or disturbing the wrong person; equivalent to "*Barking up the wrong tree.*" "*An old party,*" an elderly person.
Pay, to punish. "I'll *pay* him for this insult." "*Pay out,*" or "*pay away,*" to extend. "*Pay out the rope.*" Hence, "*Pay away with your story,*" means "go on." "*Pay away at it,*" to delve at anything. "*The devil to pay,*" a catastrophe that cannot be averted.
Passed in his checks, i.e. he is dead.
Pegged out, dead. "He *pegged out* last year," i.e. died.
Peg away, hurry or drive on.
Peg, to take down a, to take conceit out of an arrogant person.
Pecking, "*Keep pecking away,*" i. e. be firm, don't get discouraged; literally, keep your head or beak above water, — "*never say die.*"
Pepper, to thrash or strike; also, to shoot with a shot-gun.
Pesky, troublesome. A corruption of *pestilent.* "He's a *pesky* fellow," i.e. a disagreeable or annoying person.
Peter, to waste or come short. "He will allow his fortune to *peter out,*" i.e. to waste.
Phiz, or **Physog,** the face. Corruption of *physiognomy.*
Pick. To "*pick up your crumbs,*" to improve or amend, to be convalescent. "I've been sick, but am now *picking up my crumbs.*" To "*pick yourself up,*" is to regain footing after a fall. To "*pick up an acquaintance,*" is to make an acquaintance on the street without introduction.
Pickle. "To be in a *pickle,*" is in difficulty. "A *sad pickle,*" a perplexing accident.
Pig-headed, wilfully obstinate.
Pin, to catch or apprehend, as, to "*pin a thief.*" To "*knock one off his pins,*" to throw him down, or off his legs.
Pitch into, to attack or fight.
Pitch-pole, to throw. "I'll *pitch-pole* him out of the door," i.e. throw him headlong.
Plenty of rocks, much wealth. "The old man has *plenty of rocks,*" i.e. is wealthy.
Plunder, for baggage or luggage. "How much *plunder* have [you?"
Powerful, for extremely. "It is *powerful* hot."
Poke, a bag. To "*buy a pig in a poke*" is to buy a thing without seeing it.
Poorly, for sick. "He is looking poorly."

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Pot, fat. "He is a *pot*-looking sort of a man," i.e. stout and fat. "*Gone to pot*," ruined or dead, from the ancient custom of putting the ashes of the dead in pots or urns. "*Go to pot*," means go hang yourself, i.e. be quiet, or shut up.

Previous. "*You are too previous*," i.e. your remarks are uncalled for, or untimely.

Pucker, a passion or excitement. "To get *into a pucker*," i.e. to get excited.

Puff, to swell with praise.

Pull the wool over his eyes, i.e. to cheat by plausible acts or language; to deceive.

Pull down your vest, an expression of disapproval of what one is saying, equivalent to "*Wipe off your chin.*"

Put that in your pipe and smoke. In other words, "Profit by that," said of a reproof or rebuff.

Put. "He was *put up* to it," i.e. incited to do it. "*A put-up job*," something planned to deceive. "*Put up* at a tavern," to register or be lodged there. "*Put upon*," to abuse or insult. "*Put out*," offended. "He was *put out* about it," is displeased.

Pretty good, for, *rather*, or very good. "*Pretty nice*," something exquisite. "*Pretty well fixed in life*," well settled, or of sufficient property.

Racket, a dodge, manœuvre, or disturbance. To "*be up to that racket*" is to be acquainted with that trick, or able to defeat it.

Rag out, to dress well or in fashion.

Raise the wind, also "*whistle up a breeze*," to obtain credit, or raise money.

Rapscallion, a wretch, a low scamp.

Rat, a sneak or treacherous fellow. "*Wharf-rat*," an urchin inhabiting the slums of a city near the wharf. To "*smell a rat*" is suspect something wrong.

Rather, a frequent street expression, uttered with a drawling sound, signifying *yes*. "*Well, I rather guess*" has the same meaning also. "*Well, I should smile.*"

Reckon, for, suppose or imagine, as, "*I reckon* it will be hot to-day."

Ride. To "*ride rough-shod over a man*" is to oppress him, or rule over him. To "*ride a high horse*" is to be arrogant or overbearing.

Right you are, an expression implying assent or acquiescence in what one has said or done.

Right away, immediately. "I want to see you *right away*," i.e. at once.

Ring, a clique, a corporate organization. To "*ring* one in," to induce him to take part in any movement.

Rip, evidently a corruption of reprobate. "*An old rip*," an aged debauchee, a profligate woman.

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Rising, for, more than or upwards of, as, "*rising* two years."
Rot gut, poor whisky or beer.
Rough, bad, or hard to endure. "That was *rough on him*," i.e. hard to be endured. "*Roughing it*," camping out, or living in the backwoods.
Rubber Neck, a great mischief maker.
Run, the duration of a theatrical performance. "*Pinafore* had a *good run*," i.e. a successful popularity. To "*run down*," to use deprecating language, or abuse any person or thing. To "*get the run of*," to learn how a thing is done. To "*run the machine*," to manage the business. To "*run with* the machine," to be a member of a fire-company. To "*run to*" a thing, to have a fancy for it.

Sack, to discharge or cast off. "She has *sacked* her lover," or "has given him the *sack*," i.e. she has rejected him or cast off his attentions.
Sass or **Sarse,** impudence, a corruption of the word *sauce*.
Scrape, trouble, difficulty, as, "He got into a bad *scrape*."
Scratch. To "*come up to the scratch*," to fulfil the agreement. "*A tough scratch*," something difficult.
Screw. "*Screw loose*," something wrong. To "*put screws to*," to compel by strong influences. To "*put on the screws*," to limit or restrain, equivalent to "put down the brakes."
Scrouge, to crowd, as, "don't *scrouge* so."
Scrumptious, something very beautiful.
See. "*I don't see it*," i.e. I don't comprehend, or don't believe it.
Sell, a deception, a lying joke. To "*sell a man;*" this expression, with the emphasis on *sell*, is to cheat him, or deceive him, while to "*sell* a man goods" is an honorable transaction.
Serene. "*All serene*," all right, no disturbance. [quiet them.
Settle. To "*settle one's hash*," to end their difficulty, to effectually
Set to, a fight, a quarrel.
Shaky, doubtful; often applied to a firm of weak credit.
Should smile, a ridiculous expression, implying *yes*, in a sarcastic manner.
Sheep's eyes. To "*cast sheep's eyes*" is to look slyly, with an amorous expression.
Shell out, count out, or pay over the money.
Shoes. To "*die in one's shoes*," to be hung. To "*wait for dead men's shoes*," to anticipate their fortunes. To "*snake one out of his shoes*," to give him a whipping or shaking.
Shot. "*Not a shot in the locker*," no resources, no money. "*Shoot with a long bow*," to exaggerate, to tell lies.
Shut up, be silent, hold your tongue; equivalent to "*dry up*."
Sight. A "*sight of people*," or, a "*sight of potatoes*," for a large number or great quantity.

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Sixes and sevens, affairs or articles in confusion are said to be at "*sixes and sevens.*"
Sixty. "*Like sixty,*" rapidly or powerfully.
Skip, Skip the gutter, to run away.
Skute, to run or dart away quickly.
Slang, unauthorized or unwritten language; secret language or gibberish; the language of Gypsies.
Slam bang, violently or suddenly.
Slip. To "*give the slip,*" to run away. To "*let slip,*" to drop a word or fact unconsciously.
Slop, cheap or ready-made; applied to clothing. To "*slop over,*" to make unguarded statements.
Slope, to abscond or run away, sometimes used as a contraction of elope.
Slum, a back street or low neighborhood.
Smart chance, a favorable prospect. "He has a *smart chance* of success."
Smash. "*Gone to smash,*" broken or failed; a business failure.
Smell a rat, to suspect something wrong.
Snide, dishonest, a cheat.
Sock it to him, give him a beating, whip him.
Sockdologer, a finishing stroke or blow.
Spec, for profit or speculation, as, "He made a good *spec* by the trade."
Spell, for, awhile. "Let's rest a *spell.*"
Splurge, Splutter, fuss, ado, as, "He made a great *splurge.*"
Spondulicks, money.
Spruced up, fixed up in fine style.
Square-toed, honest, fair-dealing.
Stick, to cheat. To "*get stuck,*" to be cheated. "*Stick up for,*" to defend. To "*stick up to,*" to be attentive to, to court. To "*stick to a person,*" to be a friend. To "*get stuck in his part,*" to forget the words of the drama. To "*cut sticks,*" to escape or run away. To "*stick* in one's crop, or one's gizzard," to have anything unpleasant rankle in the mind. "*Stick to it,*" be persistent in, or continue.
Stove up, all broken to pieces.
Stock. To "*stock up,*" to buy goods. To "*take stock in,*" to become a beliver in, or an adherent to any scheme.
Streak of luck, good fortune.
Stuck up, of high or aristocratic notions.
Stunning, excellent, or first class.
Swap, to trade or exchange.
Swell, a person of showy dress and manners; a snob; one who apes a higher position than he occupies.
Swell, stylish. A "*swell* bonnet," i.e. a fashionable one.

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T. To "*suit to a T*," to fit exactly; from the T-square of carpenters, by which the accuracy of work is tested.

Taffy, flattery. "Are you giving us *taffy?*" i.e. are you trying to flatter us?

Take. "*The opera takes well*," i.e. succeeds. To "*take on*," to grieve. To "*take up for one*," to protect or aid him. To "*take off one*," to mimic him. To "*take down a peg*," to tame or humiliate. To "*take after*," to resemble. "*The boy takes after his father.*" To "*take the field*," to conquer. To "*take the cake*," to excel. To "*take the bakery*," to be superior to all else.

Taken in, cheated. "*Taken in and done for*," completely deceived and cheated.

Teeth. "*Eye-teeth cut*," old and shrewd enough.

Thick. To "*lay it on thick*," to exaggerate, to flatter extravagantly.

Three sheets in the wind, drunk.

Tough, hard, difficult, severe; as, "a *tough* job," "it is *tough* on me."

Too thin, too tissue, too transparent, something extravagantly false; equivalent to "*It won't wash*," will not bear investigation.

Too utterly too, used to denote that a person or thing is extremely self-important or beautiful.

Tote, to carry.

Try it on, make the attempt; a challenge.

Turn up, to become visible, or to return after absence. "He was gone to California ten years, and then *turned up* in Maine."

Tumble. To "*tumble* to it," to accept it.

Two-forty. 2.40 = swift. "He was walking at *two-forty speed.*"

Up. "*Up to snuff*," wide awake, acquainted with the latest tricks. "*Up to tricks*," tricky. "*Up a tree*," cornered or defeated. "*Up to slum*," proficient in low tricks, thieving. "*What's up?*" i.e. what is the matter? "*Used up*," tired out or exhausted. "*Up the spout*," lost or failed.

Walk into, to demolish; to scold or thrash. "*Walk the mark*," or, "*Walk the chalk*," to be careful in behavior.

Walk over, a complete and easy victory.

Warm. To "*warm one's jacket*," to whip him. To "*warm the wax in his ears*," to beat him over the head.

What do ye soy? i.e. what did you say?

What's eating you? why are you disturbed?

Whistle. "*As clean as a whistle*," anything nice, or nicely done. To "*wet your whistle*," to take a drink. To "*whistle for anything*," to stand a small chance of getting it.

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AMERICANISMS.

At auction. — We sell *at* auction in America; they sell *by* auction in England.

Bank-bill. — *Bank-bill* in England is a *post-note.*

Book-store, in America; *book-seller's shop,* in England.

Cheques or **checks,** in America; *draughts,* in England.

Clever, in America, means *moral excellence;* in England, *intellectual adroitness.*

Clothier, in America, *one who dresses cloth;* in England, *one who manufactures cloth.*

Coal. — We burn *coal;* the English burn *coals.*

Clergyman, in America, is applied to ministers of all religious denominations; in England it is confined to ministers of the established church.

Driver, in America; *coachman,* in England.

Fall, in America; *autumn,* in England.

For sale, in America; *on sale,* in England.

Forks of the road, in America; *division of the road,* in England.

Help, in America; *servants,* in England.

Hub (part of a wheel), in America; *nave,* in England.

Hudson river, putting the *name first,* in America; *river Thames,* putting the *name last,* in England.

Have arrived, in America; *are arrived,* in England.

Insurance, in America; *assurance,* in England.

Locate, in America; *to place,* in England.

Location, in America; *situation,* in England.

Notify of, in America; *notify to,* in England.

Sleigh, in America; *sledge,* in England.

Stage, in America, is applied to the *vehicle;* in England, it denotes a certain *space gone over;* as, "To ride one stage."

Subscriber, in America; *undersigned,* in England.

Steamboat, in America; *steamer,* in England.

Store, in America; in England, here goods are *stored.*

Shop, in America, the building in which mechanics work, and is called a *mechanic's shop;* in England, it is the place *where goods are sold.*

To deed land, in America; *to convey land,* in England.

To let or **to rent,** in America; *to be let* or *to be rented,* in England.

Wharves, in America; *wharfs,* in England.

Mail, in America; *post,* in England. We *mail* a letter, the Englishman *posts* it.

Suspenders, in America; *braces,* in England.

On for *in.* We say he lives *on* Nassau street; the English say, he lives *in.*

Dress, in America; in England, a *gown.*

Tickets. We buy *tickets,* way or through, on railroads; the Englishman is *booked.*

Calico, in America, *printed cotton;* in England, *cotton.*

Woods. — We walk in the *woods;* the English walk in a *wood.*

Hack, in America, *a hackney coach;* in England, *a horse* for casual hire.

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A HANDY DICTIONARY

OF

MYTHOLOGICAL AND CLASSICAL NAMES.

A'bas. Son of Meganira, was turned into a newt for deriding the ceremonies of the Sacrifice.

Absy'rtus. Brother of Medea.

Achelo'us. Son of Oceanus and Terra. He had the power of assuming all shapes, and in a conflict with Hercules he turned himself into a serpent, then into a bull, and, when finally defeated, into a river.

Ach'eron. One of the rivers of the infernal regions, over which the spirits of the dead were conveyed by Charon.

Achil'les. The most valiant of the Greek heroes in the Trojan war. His mother, Thetis, plunged him, when an infant, into the Stygian pool, which made him invulnerable; but the heel by which he was held was not wetted, and that part remained vulnerable. He was shot with an arrow in the heel by Paris, at the siege of Troy, and died of his wound.

A'cis. A Sicilian shepherd, loved by the nymph Galatea. One of the Cyclops, in jealousy, crushed him with a rock. Galatea turned his blood into a river, — the Acis, at the foot of Mount Etna.

Actæ'on. Son of Aristæus, a famous hunter. Intruding himself on Diana while she was bathing, was changed by her into a deer, and killed by his own dogs.

Ado'nis. The beautiful attendant of Venus, who held her train. He was killed by a boar, and turned by Venus into an anemone.

Ægæ'on. A giant with fifty heads and one hundred hands, who was imprisoned by Jupiter under Mount Etna.

Ægeʹus. A king of Athens, who, supposing his son to have perished on a voyage to Crete, threw himself into the sea, afterward called the Ægean Sea.

Æ'gis. The shield of Jupiter, made of goat skin.

Æne'as. The son of Anchises and Venus. One of the few great captains who escaped the destruction of Troy. The hero of Virgil's Æneid.

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Æo'lus. God of the winds and storms. Jupiter was his reputed father.

Æscula'pius. The god of physic, a son of Apollo. He became so noted for his cures that Pluto, in jealousy, requested Jupiter to kill him with a thunderbolt.

Agamem'non. Son of Plisthenes and brother of Menelaus. He was king of the Argives, leader of the Greeks in their expedition against Troy. His brother's wife was the famous Helen.

Aganip'pe. A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, said to inspire those who drank of it.

Agla'ia. One of the Three Graces.

Ag'ni. The Hindoo god of lightning.

A'jax. Son of Telamon, one of the bravest of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Alces'tis. Wife of Admetus, who, to save her husband's life, died in his stead, and was restored to life by Hercules.

Alci'des. One of the names of Hercules.

Alcme'na. The mother of Hercules, daughter of Electrion, a king of Argos.

Alec'to. One of the Furies. Supposed to breed pestilence wherever she went.

Alec'tryon. A servant of Mars, who was changed by him into a cock because he did not warn his master of the rising of the sun.

Al'fadur. In Scandinavian mythology the Supreme Being,—Father of all.

Alphe'us. A river-god. See **Arethusa.**

Am'azons. A nation of women-soldiers who lived in Scythia. Hercules totally defeated them.

Amphi'on. Son of Jupiter and Antiope. He was greatly skilled in music. By the music of his lute is said to have built the wall of Thebes.

Amphitri'te. Wife of Neptune, daughter of Oceanus and Terra, and the mother of Triton, a sea-god.

Amy'cus. King of Babrycia. A son of Neptune, was killed by Pollux.

Anac'reon. A celebrated lyric poet, born at Teos, in Asia Minor, about 560 B.C.

Ancil'ia. The twelve sacred shields.

Androm'ache. Wife of Hector, daughter of Ection, king of Thebes.

Androm'eda. Daughter of Cepheus, king of the Ethiopians, and Cassiope. Wife of Perseus, by whom she was rescued when chained to a rock and about to be devoured by a sea-monster.

Antæ'us. A giant, vanquished by Hercules, who gained fresh strength from touching the earth, so Hercules lifted him off the ground and squeezed him to death.

An'teros. One of the two Cupids, sons of Venus.

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Antic'lea. The mother of Ulysses.
Aph'rodi'te. A Greek name of Venus.
A'pis. A name given to Jupiter by the inhabitants of the Lower Nile. Also the miraculous ox, worshipped in Egypt.
Apol'lo. Son of Jupiter and Latona. The god of music, poetry, and the fine arts.
Arach'ne. A Lybian princess, changed to a spider by Minerva, whom she had challenged to a spinning contest.
Arca'dia. A delightful country in the centre of Peloponnesus, a favorite place of the gods.
Ar'cas. A son of Calistro, was turned into a he-bear, and afterwards into the constellation called Ursa Minor.
Arethu'sa. One of the nymphs of Diana. To aid her escape from Alpheus, a river-god, Diana changed her into a rivulet, which ran underground.
Ar'gonauts. The fifty heroes who sailed to Colchis in the ship Argo, under the command of Jason, to fetch the Golden Fleece.
Ar'gus. A god who had a hundred eyes which slept and watched by turns. He was charged by Juno to watch Io, but, being slain by Mercury, was changed by Juno into a peacock.
Ariad'ne. Daughter of Minos, king of Crete. After enabling Theseus to get out of the Labyrinth by means of a clew of thread, they fled to Naxos, where he deserted her. She afterward married Bacchus, who made her his priestess.
Ari'on. A famous lyric poet of Methymna, who, when about to be thrown into the sea, played his harp so sweetly that the dolphins saved his life.
Aristæ'us. Son of Apollo and Cyrene, was the god of trees. He was also a celebrated hunter.
Aso'pus. A son of Jupiter, who was killed by one of his father's thunderbolts.
Astar'te. One of the Eastern names of Venus.
Aste'ria. Daughter of Cæus, was carried away by Jupiter, who assumed the shape of an eagle.
Astre'a. The goddess of justice; she returned to heaven when the earth became corrupt.
Atalan'ta. Daughter of Cæneus. She was a very swift runner, and promised to marry any one of her suitors who should outstrip her in a race. Hippomenes, with the aid of Venus, was successful, and married her.
A'te. The goddess of revenge.
Atlas. King of Mauritania. Supposed to bear up the world on his back. For his inhospitality to Perseus was changed into a mountain.
Auro'ra. The goddess of the morning, daughter of Sol, the sun, and mother of the stars and winds.

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Ba'al. A god of the Phœnicians.
Ba'al-Pe'or. A Moabitish god, associated with licentiousness and obscenity.
Bac'chantes. The priestesses of Bacchus.
Bac'chus. The god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele.
Ba'lios. A famous horse given by Neptune to Peleus, and afterwards given to Achilles.
Belisa'ma. A goddess of the Gauls; the Queen of Heaven.
Beller'ophon. A hero who destroyed a monster called the Chimæra.
Bello'na. The goddess of war, and sister of Mars.
Be'lus. Son of Neptune and Libya, supposed to be the founder of Babylon, to whom a magnificent temple was built.
Bo'reas. The north wind, son of Astræus and Aurora.
Brah'ma. The great Indian deity, represented with four heads looking to the four quarters of the globe.
Bri'areus. See **Ægeon.**
Bront'es. One of the Cyclops. He is the personification of a blacksmith.
Busi'ris. A king of Egypt who sacrificed strangers to Jupiter, and was killed by Hercules.
Bubo'na. Goddess of herdsmen.
Bud'dah. A pagan deity, the Vishnu of the Hindoos.
Byb'lis. Daughter of Miletus and Idothea. She shed so many tears for unrequited love that she was turned into a fountain.

Cab'iri. The mysterious rites connected with the worship of these deities were so obscene that most writers refer to them as secrets which it was unlawful to reveal.
Cac'odæ'mon. Greek name of an evil spirit.
Ca'cus. A three-headed monster and robber, son of Vulcan and Medusa, slain by Hercules.
Cad'mus. One of the earliest of the Greek demigods, the inventor of letters. His alphabet consisted of sixteen letters.
Calis'tro. An Arcadian nymph, who was turned into a she-bear by Jupiter.
Calli'ope. The Muse who presided over epic poetry and rhetoric.
Calyp'so. Queen of the island of Ogygia, where Ulysses was wrecked and was persuaded to remain seven years.
Ca'ma. The Indian god of love and marriage.
Cano'ba. The Indian Apollo.
Cano'pus. The Egyptian god of water, the conqueror of fire.
Cassan'dra. Daughter of Priam and Hecuba, was granted by Apollo the power of seeing into the future.
Cassiope'ia. An Ethiopian queen, mother of **Andromeda.**
Castor and Pollux. Sons of Jupiter and **Leda.** They went with **Jason** in quest of the Golden Fleece.

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Cau'ther. In Mohammedan mythology is the lake of paradise.
Cel'eno. One of the Harpies, progenitor of Zephyrus, the west wind.
Cen'taur. A huntsman who had the fore part like a man, and the remainder of the body like a horse. The Centauri lived in Thessaly.
Cer'berus. Pluto's famous three-headed dog, which guarded the gate of the infernal regions.
Ce'res. Daughter of Saturn, the goddess of agriculture and of the fruits of earth.
Char'on. The son of Nox and Erebus. He was the ferryman who conveyed the spirits of the dead, in a boat, over the rivers Acheron and Styx, to the Elysian Fields.
Charyb'dis. A ravenous woman who plundered travellers, but was at last killed by Hercules, and changed into a dangerous whirlpool.
Che'mos. The Moabitish god of war.
Chimæ'ra. The monster slain by Bellerophon, with the head and breast of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a serpent. It used to vomit fire.
Chi'ron. The centaur who taught Achilles hunting, music, and the use of medicinal herbs. Made by Jupiter into the constellation Sagittarius.
Chryse'is. Daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo. She was given to Agamemnon as a prize after the Trojan war, but was restored in order to stop a plague sent by Apollo amongst the Grecians at the request of Chryses.
Chou. An Egyptian god corresponding to the Roman Hercules.
Cir'ce. Daughter of the Sun. When Ulysses landed at Æcea, where she lived, she turned all his followers into swine.
Cli'o. One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter. She presided over history.
Cly'temnes'tra. The faithless wife of Agamemnon, slew her husband and married Ægisthus. She attempted to kill her son Orestes, but was killed by him for her crimes.
Clyt'ie. A nymph who got herself changed into a sunflower because her love of Apollo was unrequited.
Cocy'tus. The river of Lamentation, one of the five rivers of the infernal regions.
Cœ'culus. A violent robber, son of Vulcan.
Cœ'lus. Also called Uranus (or Heaven), the most ancient of the gods.
Colli'na. The goddess of hills.
Co'mus. The god of revelry.
Concor'dia. The goddess of peace.
Co'pia. The goddess of plenty.
Crœ'sus. The last and a very rich king of Lydia.

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Cu'pid. The god of love, was the son of Jupiter and Venus.
Cuve'ra. The Indian god of wealth.
Cy'bele. The mother of the gods. She was the wife of Saturn.
Cy'clops or **Cy'clopes.** The gigantic, one-eyed workman of Vulcan, who made Jove's thunderbolts, killed by Apollo in a pique against Jupiter.

Dæd'alus. A great architect and sculptor. He invented the wedge, the axe, the level, and the gimlet, and was the first to use sails. He also constructed the famous Cretan labyrinth.
Da'gon. A god of the Philistines, half man, half fish.
Da'hak. The Persian devil.
Dan'æ. A daughter of Acrisius and Eurydice. She had a son by Jupiter, who was drifted out to sea in a boat, but was saved by Polydectes and educated.
Dana'ides. The fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, who, all but one, at the command of their father, slew their husbands directly after marriage. For this crime they were condemned to the task of forever trying to draw water with vessels without any bottoms.
Daph'ne. The goddess of the earth. Apollo courted her, but she fled from him, and was, at her own request, turned into a laurel tree.
Dar'danus. A son of Jupiter, who built the city of Dardania, and was supposed to have founded Troy.
Deiani'ra. Daughter of Œneus, and wife of Hercules.
De'los. A name of Apollo, from the island in which he was born.
Del'phi. A town on Mount Parnassus, famous for its oracle and for a temple of Apollo.
Del'phos. The place where the temple was built from which the oracle of Apollo was given.
De'mogor'gon. The tyrant genius of the soil or earth, the life and support of plants.
Deucha'lion. Son of Prometheus and Pyrra. He and his wife, by making a ship, survived the deluge which Jupiter sent on the earth, circa 1503 B.C.
Di'ana. Goddess of hunting and of chastity, daughter of Jupiter and Latona.
Di'do. A daughter of Belus, king of Tyre. She built Carthage, where she entertained Æneas, with whom she fell in love, but her love not being reciprocated, she stabbed herself.
Diome'des. Son of Tydeus, next to Achilles the bravest in the Greek army which went against Troy. With Ulysses he carried off the Palladium.
Diony'sius. A name of Bacchus.
Discor'dia. A malevolent deity, daughter of Nox, was driven from heaven for having sown discord amongst the gods.

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Dodo'na, a celebrated oracle of Jupiter.
Dry'ads, rural deities, the nymphs of the forests, to whom their votaries offered oil, milk, and honey.
Dweur'gar. Scandinavian god of the echo — a pigmy.

E'acus, son of Jupiter and Egina, one of the judges of the infernal regions.
Eb'lis, the Mohammedan evil genius.
Echid'na. A woman having a serpent's tail. The mother of all adversity and tribulation.
Ech'o. A nymph who fell in love with Narcissus. When he died she also died from grief, preserving nothing but her voice, which repeats every sound that reaches her.
Ege'on. A giant sea-god, who assisted the Titans against Jupiter.
Ege'ria. A nymph who is said to have suggested to Numa all his wise laws.
E'gis. The shield of Minerva.
Elec'tra. Daughter of Agamemnon. She instigated her brother Orestes to avenge their father's death upon their mother and Ægisthus.
Elys'ium, or the **Elysian Fields.** The temporary abode of the just in the infernal regions.
Endym'ion. A shepherd who acquired from Jupiter the faculty of being always young.
Eph'ial'tes. A giant who lost his right eye in an encounter with Hercules, and the left eye was destroyed by Apollo.
Er'ato. One of the Muses, the patroness of light poetry.
Er'ebus. Son of Chaos, one of the gods of Hades, sometimes alluded to as representing the infernal regions.
Er'os. The Greek god of love.
Euphro'syne. One of the Three Graces.
Eu'rus. The east wind. A son of Æolus.
Eury'ale. One of the Gorgons, daughter of Phorcus and Ceto.
Euryd'ice. Wife of Orpheus, who was killed by a serpent on her wedding night.
Euryth'ion. A seven-headed dragon.
Eu'terpe. One of the Muses, the patroness of instrumental music.

Fates, or **Parcæ.** The three daughters of Necessity, who presided over the birth and life of mankind. Clotho held the distaff, Lachesis turned the spindle, and Atropos cut the thread with the fatal shears.
Faun. A rural divinity, half man and half goat.
Fi'des. The goddess of faith and honesty.
Flo'ra. The goddess of flowers and gardens.
Fortu'na. The goddess of fortune. She was supposed to bestow riches or poverty on mankind.

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Furies, The. Tisiphone, Megæra, and Alecto, the three daughters of Acheron and Nox. They were the punishers of evil-doers.

Galatæ'a. A sea-nymph. Loved by Polyphemus, one of the Cyclops, but she disdained his attentions.

Gal'li. Priests of Cybele, who used to cut their arms with knives when they sacrificed.

Gan'esa. The Indian god of wisdom and prudence.

Ganga. One of the three Indian river-goddesses.

Gan'ymede. A beautiful son of Tros, king of Troy. He succeeded Hebe in the office of cup-bearer to Jupiter.

Gauta'ma. The chief deity of Burmah.

Glau'cus. A fisherman who became a sea-god through eating a sea-weed which he thought invigorated the fishes and might strengthen him.

Gnomes. Invisible deities who were supposed to inhabit the earth.

Golden Fleece, The. The ram's hide which was hung up in the grove of Mars, at Colchis. Jason and forty-nine companions fetched back the Golden Fleece. See **Argonauts.**

Gor'dius. A husbandman, afterward king of Phrygia, remarkable for tying a knot of cords; and the empire of Asia was promised by the Oracle to him who should untie it. Alexander cut the knot with his sword.

Gor'gons, The. Three sisters, named Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa. They petrified every one they looked at. Perseus conquered them.

Graces, The. The three beautiful attendants of Venus. They were supposed to teach the duties of gratitude and friendship, and they promoted love and harmony among mankind.

Har'pies. Three daughters of Neptune and Terra, with the heads and breasts of women, the bodies of birds, and the claws of lions. Their names were Aello, Ocypete, and Celeno. They were loathsome creatures, living in filth, and poisoning everything they came in contact with.

Harpoc'rates. Son of Isis, the god of silence and meditation.

He'be. The goddess of youth. She was cup-bearer to Jupiter and the gods; was banished on account of an unlucky fall.

Hec'ate. The name given to Diana in the infernal regions.

Hec'tor. Son of Priam. The most valiant of the Trojans, slain by Achilles.

Hec'uba. The mother of Paris. Was allotted to Ulysses after the destruction of Troy, and was afterwards changed into a hound.

Hel'en. The wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, but eloped with Paris, and thus caused the Trojan war. She was strangled by order of Polyxo, king of Rhodes.

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He'lios. The Grecian sun-god, who went home every evening in a golden boat which had wings.

Hel'le. When flying with Phryxus from their step-mother, Ino, was drowned in the Pontic Sea, which gave it the name of Hellespont.

Her'cules. The son of Jupiter and Alcmena. One of the most famous heroes of antiquity, noted for his great strength and wonderful exploits.

Hermi'one. Daughter of Mars and Venus. Was turned into a serpent, and allowed to live in the Elysian fields.

He'ro. A beautiful priestess of Venus, with whom Leander was so enamoured that he swam across the Hellespont every night to visit her, but at last was drowned; when Hero threw herself into the sea, and was drowned also.

Hesper'ides. Three daughters of Hesperus. They guarded the golden apples which Juno gave Jupiter on their wedding day.

Hes'perus. Brother of Atlas. Was changed into the evening star.

Hippoly'te. Queen of the Amazons, daughter of Mars. Was conquered by Hercules, and given by him in marriage to Theseus.

Hippoly'tus. Son of Theseus and Hippolyte. He was raised to life by Diana, or by Æsculapius.

Hyacin'thus. A boy greatly loved by Apollo; but he was accidentally slain by him with a quoit. Apollo caused to spring from his blood the flower Hyacinth.

Hy'dra. A famous monster serpent, which had many heads. It was slain by Hercules.

Hyge'ia. The goddess of health, a daughter of Æsculapius and Epione.

Hy'las. A beautiful boy beloved by Hercules. The nymphs, from jealousy, spirited him away.

Hy'men. The Grecian god of marriage, son of Bacchus and Venus.

Hype'rion. Son of Cœlus and Terra. The model of manly beauty.

Hypermnes'tra. One of the fifty daughters of Danaus, who refused to kill her husband on the wedding night. See **Danaides.**

Ic'arus. Son of Dædalus, who, flying to Crete with his father, flew too near the sun, and the heat melting the wax with which his wings were fastened, caused them to drop off, and he fell into the sea and was drowned.

In'dra. The Hindoo Jupiter. His wife was Indrant, who presides over the winds and thunder.

I'no. Second wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, father of Phryxus and Helle, who, to escape her persecution, fled on a ram, whose hide became the Golden Fleece.

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I'o. A daughter of Inachus, and a priestess of Juno. Turned by Jupiter into a beautiful heifer. After her death she was worshipped by the Egyptians as the goddess Isis.

Iola'us, son of Iphicles, assisted Hercules in conquering the Hydra, by burning with hot irons the place where the heads were cut off.

Iph'iclus was twin brother of Hercules, and father of Iolaus.

Iphigeni'a, a daughter of Agamemnon. He made a vow to Diana, which involved the sacrifice of Iphigenia, but just at the critical moment she was carried to heaven, and a beautiful goat was found on the altar in her place.

I'ris. Daughter of Thaumas and Electra, the attendant of Juno, and messenger of the gods. She was turned into a rainbow.

Ixi'on. Son of Phlegyas, king of the Lapithæ. He provoked Jupiter, who cast him into hell, and had him bound to a revolving wheel, keeping him in perpetual torture.

Ja'nus. A king of Italy, the son of Apollo; he sheltered Saturn when he was driven from heaven by Jupiter. He is represented with two faces, because he is acquainted with the past and future.

Ja'son. Son of Æson, king of Iolcos, the leader of the Argonauts, who, with his forty-nine companions, obtained the golden fleece.

Ju'no. The daughter of Saturn and Ops. She married Jupiter, and became queen of all the gods. Juno was the mother of Mars, Vulcan, Hebe, and Lucina. She is the goddess of marriage, and the protectress of married women.

Ju'piter. Son of Saturn and Ops, the chief of all the gods of the ancients, and governor of all things.

Káli. A Hindoo goddess, after whom Calcutta is named.

Ka'loc. One of the chief of the Mexican gods.

Kam'a. The Hindoo god of love.

Krish'na. An Indian god, the revenger of wrongs; also called the Indian Apollo.

Kro'do. The Saxon Saturn.

Ku'ma'ra. The war-god of the Hindoos.

Ku'vera. The Hindoo god of riches.

La'don. The dragon which guarded the apples in the garden of the Hesperides.

Lam'ia. An evil deity amongst the Greeks and Romans, who enticed away and destroyed children.

Laoc'oon. One of the priests of Apollo, who was, with his two sons, crushed to death by serpents, because he opposed the admission of the wooden horse to Troy.

Laom'edon. Son of Ilus, a Trojan king. With the assistance of Apollo and Neptune he built the walls of Troy. Was killed by Hercules.

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La'res and Pen'ates. Sons of Mercury and Lara. They belonged to the lower order of Roman gods, and presided over homes and families.

Lato'na. Daughter of Cœus and Phœbus, mother of Apollo and Diana.

Le'da. The mother of Castor and Pollux.

Le'the. One of the rivers of the infernal regions, of which the souls of the departed are obliged to drink to produce oblivion or forgetfulness.

Leva'na. The deity who presided over new-born infants.

Lo'tis. A daughter of Neptune, who fled from Priapus; was transformed into a lotus-plant.

Lu'cifer. The morning star, son of Jupiter and Aurora.

Luci'na. The goddess who presides at the birth of children, daughter of Jupiter and Juno.

Lu'na. The goddess of the moon, daughter of Hyperion and Terra.

Lu'percus, or Pan. The Roman god of fertility.

Ma'ha'soor. The Hindoo god of evil.

Mam'mon. The money-god.

Mars. The god of war, son of Jupiter and Juno. Amongst his children were Cupid, Anteros, and Harmonia.

Mede'a. Wife of Jason, chief of the Argonauts.

Medu'sa. One of the Gorgons. Minerva changed her beautiful hair into serpents. She was conquered by Perseus, who cut off her head, and placed it on Minerva's shield. Every one who looked at the head was turned into stone.

Melpom'ene. One of the Muses, the goddess of tragedy.

Mem'non. King of Ethiopia, killed by Achilles for assisting Priam at the siege of Troy.

Men'des. An Egyptian god like Pan.

Menela'us. A Spartan king. The elopement of his wife Helen with Paris was the origin of the siege of Troy.

Men'tor. A faithful friend of Ulysses, and instructor of Telemachus, and the wisest man of his times.

Me'nu. The Hindoo god of law.

Mer'cury. The son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods, and conductor of the souls of the dead to Hades; the inventor of weights and measures, and god of eloquence, commerce, and travellers.

Mi'lo. A celebrated Cretan athlete, who is said to have felled an ox with his fist, and to have eaten the beast in one day.

Miner'va. The goddess of wisdom, war, and the liberal arts; is said to have sprung from the head of Jupiter fully armed for battle.

Mi'nos. The principal of the three judges of hell.

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Mi'notaur. The monster, half man, half bull, which Theseus slew.
Mnemos'yne. Mother of the Muses and goddess of memory.
Moak'ibat. The recording angel of the Mohammedans.
Mo'loch. A god of the Phœnicians to whom human victims, principally children, were sacrificed.
Mo'mus. The god of sarcasm, driven from heaven in disgrace for his bitter jests. Also, the god of mirth or laughter.
Mor'pheus. The god of sleep and dreams, the minister of Somnus.
Mors. Death, a daughter of Nox.
Mu'ses, The. Nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. They presided over the arts and sciences, music, and poetry. Their names were Calliope, Clio, Erato, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Uterpe, Polyhymnia, and Urania.

Nai'ads, The. Beautiful nymphs of human form, who presided over springs, fountains, and wells.
Nan'di. The Hindoo goddess of joy.
Narcis'sus. A beautiful youth who killed himself because he could not obtain the reflection of himself which he saw in a fountain, and supposed to be a beautiful nymph.
Nem'esis. Daughter of Nox, the goddess of vengeance or justice, was one of the infernal deities.
Nep'tune. God of the sea, was a son of Saturn and Cybele, and brother of Jupiter and Pluto. Banished from the celestial regions, after having conspired with Pluto to dethrone Jupiter.
Nere'ides. The fifty beautiful daughters of Nereus and Doris; represented as riding on dolphins and carrying tridents.
Nere'us. A sea deity, husband of Doris.
Nes'tor. Son of Neleus and Chloris, a famous Greek hero. He fought the Centaurs, and was distinguished in the Trojan war.
Nif'lheim. The Scandinavian hell.
Ni'obe. Daughter of Tantalus; wife of Amphion. Was turned into a marble statue from grief at the death of her husband and children.
Nox. The daughter of Chaos. She personified night.
Nym'phs. Inferior female deities who were attendants of the gods. They presided over springs, fountains, wells, woods, and the sea.

Ocean'ides. Sea-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.
Oce'anus. A powerful sea-god, son of Cœlus and Terra, and husband of Tethys. Several mythological rivers were called his sons, as Alpheus, Peneus, etc., and his daughters were called the Oceanides. Some of the ancients worshipped him as the god of the seas, and invariably invoked his aid when they were about to start on a voyage. He was also thought to personify the immense stream which it was supposed surrounded the earth, and

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into which the sun and moon and other heavenly bodies sank every day.

Ocrid'ion. A king of Rhodes, who was deified after his death.

O'din. Scandinavian god of the universe. His two sons were Thor and Balder.

Œ'dipus. A son of Laius, king of Thebes, the solver of the famous enigma propounded by the Sphinx.

Ole'nus. A daughter of Vulcan, wife of Lethæa. Turned to stone for claiming more beauty than the goddess.

O'reads. Mountain nymphs, attendants on Diana.

Ori'on. A famous handsome giant, blinded for a wrong done to Merope. Slain by Diana, and placed amongst the stars.

Or'pheus. Son of Apollo and the Muse Calliope. Noted for his great skill in music.

Osi'ris. The Egyptian god of the sun.

Pa'les. The goddess of shepherds and protectress of flocks.

Pan. The god of shepherds, huntsmen, and country folk, the son of Mercury and Penelope.

Pando'ra. According to Hesiod, the first mortal female. Jupiter gave her a box, from which issued numberless diseases and evils which spread all over the world. Hope alone remained in the box.

Panthe'on. The temple of all the gods, built by Agrippa at Rome, in the reign of Augustus.

Par'cæ, The. Goddesses who presided over the destiny of human beings.

Par'is. Son of Priam and Hecuba. He ran away with Helen, wife of Menelaus, which caused the Trojan war.

Peg'asus. The famous winged horse which sprung from the blood of Medusa when her head was cut off by Perseus.

Penel'ope. A celebrated princess of Greece, wife of Ulysses, remarkable for her chastity and constancy in the long absence of her husband.

Per'seus. Son of Jupiter and Danæ. He slew the Gorgon Medusa, delivered Andromeda, and performed other noted exploits.

Pha'eton. A son of Sol, who attempted to drive the chariot of the sun, and was killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt.

Philome'la. Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, was transformed into a nightingale.

Plu'to. King of the infernal regions, son of Saturn and Ops, and husband of Proserpine, daughter of Ceres.

Plu'tus. The god of riches, son of Jason and Ceres

Polyhymn'ia. One of the Muses, who presided over singing and rhetoric.

Polyphe'mus. One of the most celebrated of the Cyclopes, a son of Neptune, destroyed by Ulysses.

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Polyx'ena. Daughter of Priam. By her treachery Achilles was shot in the heel.
Pomo'na. The goddess of fruits and gardens.
Pri'am. The last king of Troy, which under his reign was taken by the Greeks.
Prome'theus. Son of Japetes. He presumed to make clay men, and animate them with fire which he had stolen from heaven. In punishment he was chained by Jupiter to Mt. Caucasus, where a vulture perpetually gnawed his liver.
Proser'pine. A daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, wife of Pluto.
Psy'che. The wife of Cupid. The name signifies the soul or spirit.
Pygma'lion. A famous sculptor who made such a beautiful statue of a goddess that he begged Venus to give it life, which being done, he married it.
Py'thia. The priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who delivered the answers of the oracle.

Qui'es. The Roman goddess of rest.

Ra'ma. A Hindoo god, who was the terrestrial representative of Vishnu.
Re'mus. Twin brother of Romulus, by whom he was killed in a quarrel.
Rhadaman'thus. A son of Jupiter and Europa, the judge of the Asiatics in the infernal regions.
Rom'ulus. Son of Mars and Ilia, and twin brother of Remus. The infants were thrown into the Tiber, but were saved and suckled by a she-wolf, till found by a shepherd, who brought them up. Romulus founded and became the famous emperor of Rome.

Sal'aman'ders. The genii who lived in fire.
Sa'lus. The Roman god of health.
Sap'pho. A celebrated poetess, a native of Lesbos, sometimes called the tenth muse.
Sat'urn. King of the universe, father of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto.
Sat'yrs. The attendants of Silenus, similar to the fauns who attended Pan.
Scyl'la. A beautiful nymph who was changed by Amphitrite, wife of Neptune, into a frightful sea-monster.
Sem'ele. The mother of Bacchus, daughter of Cadmus and Thebe.
Semir'amis. The wife of Ninus. She built the walls of Babylon, and was slain by her son, and changed to a pigeon.
Sile'nus. A Bacchanalian demi-god, the chief of the Satyrs.
Si'rens, The. Sea-nymphs who by their music allured mariners to destruction.

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Sis'yphus. Son of Æolus and Enaretta; killed by Theseus, and condemned to roll a stone to the top of a hill, which constantly rolled back again.
Sol. The sun. The worship of the god Sol is the oldest on record.
Som'nus. The god of sleep, son of Nox.
Sphinx. A monster with a human head, who killed herself because Œdipus solved the riddle she proposed.
Sten'tor. A Grecian whose voice was as strong as the voices of fifty men together.
Styx. A noted river of hell.
Sylva'nus. A god of the woods and forests.

Tac'ita. The goddess of silence.
Tan'talus. Father of Niobe and Pelops, who, as a punishment for serving up his son at a feast, was placed in a pool of water to his neck, but not allowed to drink.
Tar'tarus. An inner region of hell, to which the most depraved were sent.
Terpsich'ore. One of the Muses; she presided over dancing.
Terra. The earth; one of the most ancient of the Grecian goddesses.
The'mis. A daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and wife of Jupiter, the goddess of laws, ceremonies, and oracles.
The'seus. A son of Ægeus; one of the most famous of the Greek heroes.
The'tis. Daughter of Nereus and Doris; mother of the famous Achilles, whom she rendered all but invulnerable by dipping him into the River Styx.
Thor. The Scandinavian war-god.
Tisiph'one. One of the Furies.
Ti'tan. Elder brother of Saturn, who made war against him, and was vanquished by Jupiter.
Ti'tho'nus. The husband of Aurora; changed by her into a grasshopper.
Tit'yus. A son of Jupiter; thrown into the innermost hell for insulting Diana.
Tri'ton. A powerful sea-god, son of Neptune and Amphitrite.
Ty'phon. A monster with a hundred heads, who made war against the gods, but was crushed by Jupiter.

Ulys'ses. A king of Ithaca, noted for his exploits in the Trojan war, and his wanderings and adventures on his return therefrom.
Un'dine. A water-nymph, or sylph.
Ura'nia. The one of the Muses who presided over astronomy.

Val'hal'la. The Scandinavian temple of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle.

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Va'li. The Scandinavian god of archery.
Varu'na. The Hindoo Neptune.
Ve'nus. The goddess of beauty, and mother of love. She is said to have sprung from the foam of the sea, and was carried to the abode of the gods on Olympus, where they were all charmed with her extreme beauty. Vulcan married her.
Vertum'nus. God of spring, or of the seasons; the husband of Pomona.
Ves'ta. Daughter of Saturn and Cybele; the goddess of fire.
Vish'nu. The Preserver, the principal Hindoo god.
Vul'can. The god of fire and patron of blacksmiths, son of Jupiter and Juno.

Xan'thus. The wonderful horse of Achilles.

Ya'ma. The Hindoo devil.
Yg'dra'sil. The famous ash-tree of Scandinavian mythology, under which the gods held daily council.

Zeph'yr. The god of flowers, a son of Æolus and Aurora; the west wind.

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SYMBOLICAL DICTIONARY.

Abomination. Idols, Idolatry. Isa. xliv. 19; Rev. xvii. 4.
Adamant. Obstinate hardness of heart. Ezek. iii. 9; Zech. vii. 12.
Adder. Hidden, deadly malice or evil. Ps. cxl. 3; Prov. xxiii. 32.
Adultery. Faithlessness to Jehovah. Jer. iii. 8, 9; Ezek. xvi. 32; xxiii. 36, 37.
Air. Invisible influences for evil. Eph. ii. 2; Rev. xvi. 17.
Altar. A sanctuary of refuge. Exod. xxi. 14; 1 Kings i. 50.
Amen. Truth, faithfulness. Rev. iii. 14.
Anchor. A sure holdfast. Heb. vi. 19.
Angel. God's thought, His messenger. Ps. xl.
Anoint. To divinely appoint and empower. Exod. xxix. 7; 2 Cor. i. 21.
Ant. Industry and providence. Prov. vi. 6-8; xxx. 24, 25.
Arm. Strength or power. Ps. x. 15; lxxxix. 13; Ezek. xxx. 21.
Arrow. A judgment or scourge. Job vi. 4; Ps. vii. 13; Prov. xxv. 18.
Ashes. Frailty or humiliation. Gen. xviii. 27; Esther iv. 1.
Babes. Simple-hearted. Isa. iii. 4.
Babylon. Spiritually tyrannical, or anti-Christian civil power. Rev. xvi. 19; xvii. 5.
Balance. Just standard or measure. Job xxxi. 6; Dan. v. 27.
Baldness. Destruction. Jer. xlvii. 5.
Baptism. Divine initiation. Matt. xx. 22; Rom. vi. 3, 4.
Bear. A fierce, destructive, powerful enemy. Prov. xvii. 12; Dan. vii. 5.
Beard. Manly vigour. Jer. xlviii. 37.
Beasts. Living creatures; merely animal natures; tyrannical powers. 2 Pet. ii. 12; Rev. iv. 6; xiii. 2.
Belly. Inner man. John vii. 38.
Billows. Overwhelming trials. Ps. xlii. 7; Jonah, ii. 3.
Bind and Loose. To ordain or restrain and permit. Job xxviii. 11; Matt. xvi. 19; Rev. xx. 2.
Birds (of prey). Armies as a devastating scourge. Isa. xviii. 6; Rev. xix. 17.
Bitterness. Misery. Exod. i. 14; Ezek. xxvii. 31.
Blackness. Sore distress and anguish. Jer. xiv. 2; Joel ii. 6.
Blood. Slaughter, death, atonement, essential life. Deut. xii. 23; Isa. xxxiv. 3; Matt. xxvi. 28; John vi. 53-55.
Body. An organism with members, each of which has a function subservient to the whole. 1 Cor. xii. 12-27.
Book. A register or record. Rev. iii. 5; x. 2; xiii. 8.

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Bow. Strong weapon; weapon of victory. Job xxix. 20; Rev. vi. 2.
Branch. Offspring. Isa. xi. 1; Jer. xxiii. 5.
Brass. Strength; obstinate resistance. Ps. cvii. 16; Isa. xlviii. 4.
Bread. Human portion. Ezek. xvi. 49.
Breasts. Sources of strength and comfort. Isa. lxvi. 11.
Breastplate. Righteousness as a defence. Eph. vi. 14; 1 Thess. v. 8.
Bride and Bridegroom. Christ and the Church. Eph. v. 32.
Bridle. Moral restraint. Ps. xxxii. 9; Jas. iii. 2.
Briers. Perverse injuries. Ezek. ii. 6.
Brimstone. Torment and utter destruction. Job xviii. 15; Rev. xiv. 10.
Buckler. Divine defense. Ps. xviii. 2, 30.
Bulls. Fierce and powerful enemies. Ps. xxii. 12; Jer. l. 11.
Candle. Divine favor; spiritual brightness. Job xxix. 3; Matt. v. 14–17.
Candlestick. See Lamp.
Carcass. That which is doomed to be preyed upon. Matt. xxiv. 28.
Caterpillars. Devasting enemies. Jer. li. 14.
Cedars. Great men, goodness. Isa. ii. 13; Ezek. xvii. 4.
Chaff. Worthless persons. Job xxi. 18.
Chariots. Military power. Ps. xx. 7.
Cherub. Divine attendant. Ps. xviii. 10.
Circumcision. Readiness for God's service. Deut. xxx. 6.
City. Place of power. Prov. xviii. 2; Rev. xvi. 19.
Clay. Plastic nature. Ps. xl. 2; Rom. ix. 21.
Clouds. Majesty, veiled glory. Ps. civ. 3; Isa. lx. 8.
Cords. Restraining or compelling forces. Ps. ii. 3; Hos. xi. 4.
Corner-stone. Chief element, Jesus Christ. Eph. ii. 20; 1 Pet. ii. 6.
Cross. What one is called to bear with self-sacrifice. Matt. xvi. 24; 1 Cor. i. 17.
Crown. Victory, immortal bliss. Ezek. xvi. 12; Rev. iv. 10; ix. 7.
Cup. Blessings, full measure. Isa. li. 17; Ps. xxiii. 5.
Darkness. Ignorance, sin, distress. Rom. xiii. 12; Isa. xiii. 10.
Darts. Sharp and sudden temptations. Eph. vi. 16.
Daughters. Citizens who have imbibed its spirit. Ps. xlv. 12; Isa. xxxvii. 22.
Day. Appointed time; term of life. Isa. lxiii. 4; Job xiv. 6.
Death. Alienation from God, insensibility to grace. Rev. iii. 1; Rom. viii. 6.
Dew. Divine influence. Hos. xiv. 5.
Dogs. The wicked, the unfaithful, and selfish ministers. Ps. xxii. 16; lvi. 10–11.
Door. Opportunity of service, or communion. 1 Cor. xvi. 9; Rev. iii. 20.

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Dove. Purity, harmlessness. Ps. lxviii. 13; Matt. x. 16.
Dragon. An enemy in power. Ezek. xxix. 3.
Drunkenness. Madness in sin, helplessness. Isa. xxviii. 3.
Dust and Ashes. Human frailty. Job xiii. 12.
Eagle. Leader; Divine support. Ezek. xvii. 3, 7; Ex. xix. 4.
Earthquake. Political revolution. Joel ii. 10.
Eating. Spiritual feeding. John vi. 51–57.
Egypt. A wicked people. Rev. xi. 8.
Eyes. Intelligence, guidance, watchfulness. Matt. vi. 22; Num. x. 31.
Face. Manifested Divine favor. Rev. iv. 7; Exod. xxxiii. 13–23.
Fat. Abundance; insensibility. Ps. lxiii. 5; Isa. vi. 10.
Feet. Ministry. Eph. vi. 15.
Fire. Purification, God's wrath. Matt. xxv. 41; Mal. iii. 2.
Flame. Intensity of torture. Luke xvi. 24.
Fleshly. Alienation from God. Rom. vii. 5.
Flood. Desolating agency. Ps. lxix. 15.
Fornication. Idolatry. 2 Chron. xxi. 11; Rev. xix. 2.
Forest. A kingdom or its polity. Ezek. xx. 46.
Four. A note of the physical universe, all parts. Isa. xi. 12.
Fox. A cunning, crafty person. Ezek. xiii. 4: Luke xiii. 32.
Fruit. Results of action. Ps. i. 3; Jer. xxi. 14.
Furnace. Severe and testing affliction. Jer. xi. 4; Ezek. xxii 18–22.
Garments. Purity; honour; righteousness. Rev. iii. 4; xvi. 15.
Gates. Power, security, imminency. Ps. cxlvii. 13; ix. 13.
Girdle. Strength, activity, and power. Job xii. 18.
Glass. Purity and peace. Rev. iv. 6.
Goats. The worthless. Matt. xxv. 33.
Gold. Purity of character. 2 Tim. ii. 20; Prov. xviii. 11.
Grass. Frailty; brevity. Jas. i. 10; Isa. xl. 6, 7.
Growth. Increase in godliness. Isa. lv. 10, 11.
Hail. Devastation; great calamity. Ezek. xiii. 11.
Hair, Gray. Decay of strength. Hos. vii. 9.
Hand. Power and strength. Gen. ix. 2; Ps. lxxxix. 13.
Hand, Right. Place of honor. Mark xvi. 19.
Harvest. A godly gathering. Matt. ix. 37; xiii. 30.
Head. Chief governing person or place. Isa. vii. 8, 9.
Heart. The seat of every emotion, or sentiment. Luke vi. 45.
Heaven. Divine harmony; abode of peace. Isa. xiv. 12; Luke xv. 21.
Hell. Depths of ruin. Isa. xiv. 15.
Helmet. Assurance of salvation. Eph. vi. 17; 1 Thess. v. 8.
Hill. Seat of divine power and safety. Ps. xv. 1; xxiv. 3.
Hind. Agility, affection. Ps. xviii. 33; Prov. v. 19.
Horn. Royal powers; prosperity. Ps. lxxv. 10; Dan. vii. 8.
Horse. Success in war or conquest. Zech. vi. 43; Rev. vi. 2.
House. Seat of spiritual indwelling. 1 Tim. iii. 15; 2 Cor. v. 1.
Hunger and Thirst. Intense spiritual desire. Matt. v. 6.

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Incense. Acceptable prayer to God. Rev. v. 8.
Iron. Strength; irresistible power. Job xl. 18; Ps. ii. 9.
Isles. Gentile lands bordering the sea. Isa. xlii. 4; Jer. xxxi. 10.
Jerusalem. The Church of Christ. Gal. iv. 25, 26.
Key. Authority; knowledge of power. Matt. xvi. 19.
Kine. Wealthy and proud rulers. Amos iv. 1.
King. Possessor of royal power. Rev. i. 6; v. 10.
Knee. Subjection, reverence. Eph. iii. 14; Phil. ii. 10.
Ladder. Communication with heaven. Gen. xxviii. 12.
Lamb. Christ as sacrifice; meekness. John i. 29.
Lambs. The weak members of Christ's flock. Isa. xlii; John xxi. 15.
Lamp. Christian light or guidance. 1 Kings xv. 4; Matt. xxv. 7.
Leaven. Any diffusive influence; corrupt doctrine. Matt. xvi. 6.
Leaves. Outward show. Ps. i. 3.
Leprosy. Uncleanness in heart and life. Lev. xiii. xiv.
Life. The spirit of God. Gen. ii. 7.
Light. Understanding, the laws of God. Ps. cxix. 105.
Lily. Loveliness and purity. Cant. ii. 12; Matt. vi. 28.
Lion. Christ, royal might. Rev. v. 5.
Locust. A wasting host. Joel i. 4; Rev. ix. 3–7.
Loins girt. Preparation for action. 1 Pet. i. 13.
Manna. Spiritual provision. Rev. ii. 17.
Marriage. Relationship between God and His Church. Isa. liv. 5.
Measured. Appropriated. Zech. ii. 2; Rev. xi. 1.
Meat. The deeper truths of Christianity. Heb. v. 14.
Milk. Elementary Christian truth. 1 Cor. iii. 2.
Mire. Pollution; degradation. Job xxx. 19; 2 Pet. ii. 22.
Month. Moon. Num. x. 10.
Moon. A light in darkness. Gen. i. 16.
Mother. Source of spiritual life or death. Gal. iv. 26; Rev. xvii. 5.
Mountain. A refuge; basis of confidence. Ps. xi. 1; Ps. xxx. 7.
Nail. Steadfastness. Isa. xxii. 23.
Nakedness. Spiritual destitution. Rev. iii. 17, 18.
Name. Descriptive designation; honor. Ruth i. 20; Luke i. 31, 32.
Net. Ensnaring device. Ps. ix. 15.
Night. Spiritual darkness or ignorance. Rom. xiii. 12.
Numbers. Searching, trying. Job xxxiv. 24.
Oak. Strength. Amos ii. 9.
Oil. The Holy Spirit. Matt. xxv. 4.
Olive Tree. Source of spiritual supplies; fruitfulness to God Rom. xi.; Jer. xi. 16.
Olive, Wild. Man in native character. Rom. xi 17.
One. A union of purpose. Gen. ii. 24.

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Ox. Patience and strength for labor. Ps. cxliv. 14.
Palm Tree. Growth and fruitfulness of grace. Ps. xcii. 12.
Palm branches. Triumph after victory. Joh. xii. 13; Rev. vii. 9.
Paradise. The immediate presence of God. Luke xxiii. 43.
Passover. Sacrifice for deliverance. 1 Cor. v. 7.
Pearl. Divine understanding of God's grace. Matt. vii. 6.
Pillar. Support, reliance. 1 Tim. iii. 15; Rev. iii. 12.
Plough. Spiritual labor. Luke ix. 62; 1 Cor. ix. 10.
Plumb line. Exact measurement. Amos vii. 7, 8.
Poison. Impurity and wickedness expressed. Ps. lviii. 3, 4.
Potter. God in His sovereignty. Jer. xviii. 1–10; Rom. ix. 21.
Pounds. See Talents.
Pricks. The harassing of conscience. Acts ix. 5.
Purple. Imperial or royal authority; luxury. Luke xvi. 19; John xix. 2.
Rain. Refreshing and reviving heavenly blessing. Ps. lxxxiv. 6; Heb. vi. 7.
Rainbow. God's covenant; a sign of promise. Ezek. i. 28; Rev. iv. 3.
Razor. Slaughter by an army. Isa. vii. 20.
Red. Bloodshed; war. Isa. lxiii. 2; Zech. i. 8.
Reed. Weakness, inconstancy. Matt. xi. 7.
Reign. Superiority over fleshly lusts. Rev. xx. 4; Isa. ix. 17.
Reins. Inward thoughts and feeling. Ps. xxvi. 2; Rev. ii. 23.
Ring. Honor; loving relationship. Gen. xli. 42; Luke xv. 22.
River. Full-flowing plenty. John vii. 38; Ps. lxv. 9.
Rock. Jesus Christ; source of all blessing; safety. 1 Cor. x. 4; Ps. xxviii. 1.
Rod. Trust; tribe. Ps. xxiii. 4; lxxiv. 2.
Rose. Christ; goodness out of evil. Song ii. 1; Isa. xxv. 1.
Salt. Salvation or saving power; wisdom; Divine life. Matt. v. 13; Mark ix. 49; Col. iv. 6.
Sand. Unsound doctrine. Matt. vii. 26.
Scarlet. Emblem of earthly dominion and glory. Rev. xvii. 3, 4.
Sceptre. Righteous judgment. Gen. xlix. 10; Amos i. 5–8.
Scorpions. Sin and its consequence. Ezek. ii. 6.
Scourge. Punishment by human authority; hinderance. Matt. x. 17; Acts xxii. 25.
Sea. Nations of the earth; turbulence. Isa. lx. 5; lvii. 20.
Seal. Impenetrability of sin to God's righteousness. Rev. v. vi.
Serpent. Subtle; sin and its effects; dragon. 2 Cor. xi. 3; Gen. iii. 13; Rev. xx. 2.
Shadow. Approach of darkness; mortality; death. Jer. xii. 16; Ps. cvii. 10.
Sheep. God's saints; a worker in the fold of Christ. John x. 3; xxi. 16; Ps. cxliv. 13.
Shepherd. Jesus Christ; God's servant. Heb. xiii. 20; Jer. ii. 8.

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Shield. Protection and defence. Gen. xv. 1; Ps. iii. 3.
Ship. Commerce. Rev. viii. 9; xviii. 19.
Shoes. Equipment for the journey of life. Exod. xii. 11; Eph. vi. 15.
Shoes off. Awe, reverence. Exod. iii. 5.
Shoulder. Faculty of bearing or ruling. Isa. xxii. 22; Luke xv. 5.
Silence. Utter desolation. Isa. xvi. 1; Jer. viii. 14.
Silver. Price of redemption. Exod. xxx. 12–16.
Sleep. Death of the body, to be followed by resurrection. John xi. 11; 1 Cor. xv. 51.
Smoke. Visitation of judgment. Isa. xiv. 31; Rev. ix.
Snow. Purity. Ps. li. 7; Rev. i. 14.
Sodom and Gomorrah. Spiritual depravity; great wickedness. Rev. xi. 8.
Sores. Exceedingly troublesome; sin's punisher. 1 Kings xvii. 17.
Sparrow. The commonest as an object of God's care. Ps. lxxxiv. 3.
Staff. Divine support; sceptre. Ps. xxiii. 4; Isa. xiv. 5.
Stars. Subordinate rulers. Rev. viii. 12.
Stone. Foundation of a Divine work; cause of stumbling. Ps. cxviii. 22; 1 Pet. ii. 8.
Stones, Precious. Fundamental spiritual graces. Rev. xxi. 19.
Sun. Supreme ruling power. Joel ii. 31.
Swallow. Restlessness. Ps. lxxxiv. 3; Prov. xxvi. 2.
Swine. Uncleanness in nature and habit. 2 Pet. ii. 22.
Sword. Searching judgment; war and bloodshed; magisterial authority. Rom. xiii. 4; Heb. iv. 12; Rev. vi. 4.
Tabernacle. God's holy spirit. 2 Cor. v. 1; Heb. viii. 2.
Table. Communion; fellowship. Ps. xxiii. 5; 1 Cor. x. 21.
Tail. Lower classes; inferior part. Isa. ix. 14, 15; Rev. xii. 4.
Talents. Gifts for service. Matt. xxv. 14–30.
Tares. Worthless pretenders. Matt. xiii. 24–30.
Teeth. Cruelty; destructive power. Ps. lviii. 6; Dan. vii. 5, 7.
Tempest. Violent affliction or judgment. Job ix. 17; Ps. xi. 6.
Temple. Tabernacle of God is with man. Jer. vii. 4; Eph. ii. 21.
Thighs. Strength. Gen. xxxii. 25; Ps. xlv. 3.
Thorns. Unprofitable things; instruments of chastisement. 2 Cor. xii. 7; Heb. vi. 8.
Thresh. To tread down; to put under foot. 1 Cor. ix. 10.
Throne. Seat of power. Isa. lxvi. 1.
Thunders. Warning; admonition of God. Job xxxvii. 5.
Tower. Place of safety. Ps. lxi. 3; Prov. xviii. 10.
Travail. Anxiety and anguish of spirit. Gal. iv. 19.
Trees. Men in high places. Ezek. xxxi. 2; Rev. viii. 7.
Unicorn. Strength. Num. xxiii. 22; Ps. xxii. 21.
Vine. Jesus Christ; the true church. Ps. lxxx. 8–19; John xv.
Vipers. Those whose doctrines are poisonous. Matt. iii. 7; xii. 34.

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Virgins. The undefiled; the innocent. Rev. xiv. 4.
Vulture. Keenness of vision. Job xxviii. 7.
Walking with. Abiding, or living in. Ps. lxxxix. 3.
Walls. Security. Isa. xxvi. 1; Rev. xxi. 14.
Washing. Regeneration. Titus iii. 5.
Waters. Afflictions; nations under certain influences. Ps. xviii. 16; Rev. xvii. 15.
Waves. Divinely afflicted judgments. Ps. xliii. 7; lxxxviii. 7.
Wheat. A divine gift; God's elect. Joel ii. 24; Matt. iii. 12.
Wheels. Course of Providence on earth. Ezek. i. 15; Dan. vii. 9.
White. Purity; festive joy. Rev. i. 14; iii. 4.
Widow. Desolateness. Rev. xviii. 7.
Wilderness. State of affliction and desolation. Rev. xii. 6; xvii. 7.
Wind. Operation of the spirit; fickleness; vain hope. Hos. xii. 1; Acts ii. 2; Jas. i. 6.
Wine. Natural excitement; joy; judgment. Jer. xxv. 15.
Winepress. Fleshly sufferings; conquering satan. Isa. lxiii. 3.
Wings. Protections; quick action. Ps. xci. 4; Rev. xii. 14.
Winnowing. Separation by judgment. Matt. iii. 12.
Wolves. Destroyers of God's elect. John x. 12.
Woman. The Church false as well as true. Rev. ii. 20.
Yoke. Restraint; service; slavery. Jer. xxviii. 14; Matt. xi. 29, 30.
Zion. The Christian Church. Heb. xii. 22.

Population of the Globe.

Latest and best authority gives the population of the globe at 1,350,200,000. In America, 72,800,000; in Europe, 287,000,000; in Asia, 798,600,000; in Africa, 188,000,000; in Australia and Polynesia, 3,800,000. These people speak about 3,600 different languages, and are cut up into 1,000 different religious sects. The adherents of the principal religions, counting the whole populations, are supposed to be nearly thus: Greek Church, 69,692,700; the six other Oriental churches, 6,500,000; Roman Catholics, 195,000,000; Protestants, 97,139,000; Mohammedans, 160,000,000; Buddists, 340,000,000; other Asiatic religions, 260,000,000; Pagans, 200,000,000; Jews, 6,000,000.

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FICTITIOUS NAMES.

A-ca-di-a (ā-kā'-dĭ-ā). Nova Scotia.
A. L.-O. E. (ā-ĕl-ō-ē). Miss Charlotte Maria Tucker.
Athens of America. Boston, Mass.
Badger State. Wisconsin.
Bard of Avon (ā'-vun). Shakespeare.
Bard of Ayr'shire (ār'-shēr). Robert Burns.
Bay State. Massachusetts.
Bede, Cuthbert. Rev. E. Bradley.
Bell, Ac'ton (ăk'tŭn bĕl). Anne Brontë.
Bell, Cur'rer (kûr'rèr). Charlotte Brontë.
Bell, El'lis (ĕl'lĭs). Emily Brontë.
Bess, Good Queen (bĕs). Queen Elizabeth.
Bil'lings, Josh (Jŏsh bĭl'lĭngz). Henry W. Shaw.
Black Jack. John A Logan.
Bloody Mary. Mary I., Queen of England.
Boston Massacre. A disturbance in Boston, March 5, 1770.
Boz. Charles Dickens.
Brother Jonathan. People of the United States.
Buffalo Bill. William F. Cody.
Bull, John. A term applied to an Englishman.
Bunt'line Ned (bŭnt'lĭn). Edward Z. C. Judson.
Bur'ling-ton Hawkeye Man. Robert Jones Burdette.
Car'men Syl'va (kär'mĕn sĭl'vá). Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania.
Cau'dle, Mrs. Margaret (ka'd'l). Douglas Jerrold.
Chinese Gor'don (gôr'dŭn). Major General Charles George Gordon.
City of Brotherly Love. Philadelphia, Pa.
City of Churches. Brooklyn, N. Y.
City of Elms. New Haven, Conn.
City of Magnificent Distances. Washington, D. C.
City of Masts. London.
City of Spindles. Lowell, Mass.
City of the Straits. Detroit, Mich.
City of the Violet Crown. Athens.
Company, John. English East India Company.
Conversation Sharp. Richard Sharp.
Cool'idge, Susan. Miss Sarah Chauncey Woolsey.
Corn'-Crack'er, The. Kentucky.
Country Parson, The. A. K. H. Boyd.
Crad'dock, Charles Egbert (krăd'dŏk). Miss Mary N. Murfree.
Cradle of Liberty. Faneuil Hall.
Cray'on, Geof'frey, Esq. Washington Irving.
Cra'yon', Porte. David Hunter Strother.
Creole State. Louisiana.
Crescent City. New Orleans.
Crey'ton, Paul. J. T. Trowbridge.
Crow'quill, A. Alfred Forrester.
Danbury News Man. James Montgomery Bailey.
Eliot, George. Mary Ann Evans.
Excelsior State. New York.
Father of English Poetry. Chaucer.
Father of his Country. Washington.
Father of Waters. Mississippi River.
Fern, Fanny. Sara Payson Willis.
Fitz'-Boodle, George (fĭts'-bōō'd'l). Thackeray.

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For'est-er, Frank. Henry William Herbert.
For'rest-er, Fanny. Miss Emily Chubbuck.
Garden City. Chicago.
Gibraltar of America. Quebec.
Good Gray Poet. Walt Whitman.
Go'tham. New York.
Granite State. New Hampshire.
Green-Mountain State. Vermont.
Green'wood', Grace. Mrs. Sara Jane Clarke.
Ham'il-ton, Gail. Miss Mary Abigail Dodge.
Har'land, Mar'i-on. Mrs. Mary Virginia Terhune.
He'mans of America, The (hĕ'manz). Mrs. Lydia Sigourney.
Her'on, Robert (hĕr'un). John Pinkerton.
Holm, Saxe (săks hōm). Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson.
Honest Abe (ăb). Abraham Lincoln.
Hub of the Universe. Boston.
Iron City. Pittsburgh, Pa.
King of Waters. Amazon.
Lake State. Michigan.
Land of Steady Habits. Connecticut.
Learned Blacksmith. Elihu Burritt.
L. E. L. (ĕl'ĕl). Letitia Elizabeth Landon.
Light-Horse Harry. General Henry Lee.
Little Corporal. General Bonaparte.
Little Giant. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.
Little Mac. Gen. George B. McClellan.
Little Magician. Hon. Martin Van Buren.
Little, Thomas. Thomas Moore.
Lone-Star State. Texas.
Mad Anthony. Gen. Anthony Wayne.
Man of Destiny. Napoleon Bonaparte.
Mark'ham, Mrs. (märk'am). Mrs. Elizabeth Penrose.
Mer'e-dith, Ow'en (ō'ĕn mĕr'ĕdĭth) Edward Robert Bulwer.
Mistress of the Seas. Great Britain.
Modern Athens. Boston.
Monumental City, The. Baltimore.
Mother of Presidents. Virginia.
Mother of States. Virginia.
Mound City. St. Louis.
Nas'by, Petroleum V. David Ross Locke.
Nutmeg State. Connecticut.
Old Dominion. Virginia.
Old Hickory. Andrew Jackson.
Old North State. North Carolina.
Old Probabilities. U. S. Government Weather Bureau.
Old Style, Johnathan. Washington Irving.
Op'tic, Oliver (ŏp'tĭk). William Taylor Adams.
Oui'da (wē'da). Miss Louise de la Ramé.
Palmetto State. South Carolina.
Pansy. Mrs. G. R. Alden.
Parly, Peter. Samuel G. Goodrich.
Par'tington, Mrs. B. P. Shillaber.
Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains. Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont
Peasant Bard. Robert Burns.
Pepper, K. N. James W. Morris.
Pin'der Peter (pĭn'dĕr). Dr. John Wolcott.
Pine-Tree State. Maine.
Plym'ley, Peter. Sydney Smith.
Puritan City. Boston, Mass.
Quaker City. Philadelphia, Pa.
Quaker Poet. John Greenleaf Whittier.
Queen City. Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Rail'-Split'ter, The (rāl'splĭt'tẽr). Abraham Lincoln.
Rho'dy, Little. Rhode Island.
Squi'bob (squi'bŏb). George Horatio Derby.
Stone'wall Jackson. Thomas Johnathan Jackson.
Swan of Avon, Sweet. Shakespeare.
Swedish Nightingale. Jenny Lind.
Tom Thumb. Charles Sherwood Stratton.
Tit'comb, Timothy (tĭt'kŭm). J. G. Holland.
Twain, Mark (twān). Samuel Langhorne Clemens.
Uncle Sam. United States Government.
Wagoner Boy, The. Hon. Thomas Corwin.
Ward, Ar'temus (är'tẽ-mŭs). Charles Farrar Browne.
Weth'er-ell, Elizabeth (wĕth'ẽr-ĕl). Miss Susan Warner.
Whar'ton, Grace. Mrs. Anthony Todd Thomson.
Whar'ton, Philip. John Cockburn Thomson.
Wizard of the North. Sir Walter Scott.
Yellowplush, Charles, Esq. Thackeray.
Yen'dys, Sydney (sĭd'ny yĕn'dĭs). Sydney Dobell.

The Pulse.

The natural rate of the pulse varies at different ages as follows:

	Beats per Minute.
At birth	130—140
One year	115—130
Two years	100—115
Three years	95—105
Four to seven years	85— 95
Seven to Fourteen years	80— 90
Fourteen to twenty-one years	75— 85
Twenty-one to sixty years	70— 75
Old age	75— 85

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A BRIEF ALPHABETICAL LIST OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,

WITH THEIR DERIVATION AND SIGNIFICATION.

Accomac (ak'ko-mak), [Ind.], land on the other side, or beyond (the water).
Adirondack (ad-e-ron'-dak), [Ind.], the Iroquois name of the Algonquins.
Agamenticus (ag-a-men'te-kus), [Ind.], on the other side of the river.
Agawam (ag-a-wam'), [Ind.], lowland, marsh, or meadow.
Agiochook (ag-e-o-tshook'), [Ind.], place of the spirit of the pines.
Albany (Awl'ba-ne), N.Y.
Alleghany (al'le-gā-ne), [Ind.], river of the Alligewi
Altamaha (al-tah-mah'-haw), [Ind.], the place of the village.
America (a-mer'e-kah), named after Amerigo.
Ammonoosuc (am-mo-noo'-suk), [Ind.], fish-story river.
Androscoggin (an-dros-kog'gin), "fish-spearing."
Annapolis (an-nap'o-lis), city of Anne;—named in honor of Queen Anne, who bestowed several valuable presents on the town.
Appalachicola (ap-pa-latsh'-e-kō''la), [Ind.], town of the Appalachites.
Arizona (ar-e-zō'nah), sand hills.
Arkansas (ar-kan'-saw) from *Kansas*, with the French prefix of *arc*, a bow.
Aroostook (a-roos'took), [Ind.], good river.
Ascutney (as-kut'ne), [Ind.], fire-mountain.
Assiniboine (as-sin'e-boin), [Ind.], Stone Sioux.
Athabasca (ath-a-bas'kah), [Ind.], swampy.
Attakapas (at-tuk'a-paw), [Ind.], men-eaters.
Balize (bah-leez'), corruption of *Waliz*.
Baltimore (bawl'te-mōr).
Baton Rouge (bat'ong roozh'), "red staff."
Behring's Straits (beer'ingz strätz), named by Captain Cook.
Bermudas (ber-mū'daz).
Boston (bos'tn), originally St. *Botolph's town*.
Brazil (bra-zil', — Portuguese pron. Brā-zeel').
California (kal-e-for'ne-ah).
Canada (kan'a-dah), [Ind.], a collection of huts.
Canandaigua (kan'an-dā''-gua), [Ind.], a town set off.
Catskill (katz'kil), (D. *Katskill*), Mountains, so called from the panthers or lynxes
Cattaraugus (kat'ta-raw''-gus), [Ind.], bad-smelling shore.
Cayuga (ka-yoo'gah), [Ind.], long lake.
Carolina (kar-o-lī'nah).
Chaleur (shā-loor'), [Fr.], bay of *heats*.
Champlain (sham-plain').
Charleston (charls'tn), S.C., named after Charles I. of England.
Chautauqua (sha-taw'kwa), [Ind.], signifying "foggy place."
Chemung (she-mung'), [Ind.], big horn.
Chesapeake (ches'a-peek), [Ind.], great waters.
Chesuncook (che-sun'cook), [Ind.], great goose lake.
Chicago (she-kaw'go).
Chicopee (chik'o-pe), [Ind.], cedar-tree.
Chili (chil'le), [Peruv.], land of snow.
Chimborazo (chim-bo-rah'-zo), [Sp.], a chimney.
Chuquisaca (choo-ke-sah'-kah), [Ind.].
Cincinnati (sin-sin-nah'te).
Cocheco (co-chē'ko), [Ind.], very rapid.
Cochituate (ko-chit'u-ate), [Ind.].
Cohasset (ko-has'set), [Ind.], place of pines.
Colorado (kol-o-rah'do), [Sp.]
Columbia (ko-lum'be-ah), named after Christopher Columbus.
Connecticut (kon-net'e-kut), [Ind. Qunni-tuk-ut].
Contoocook (con-too-kook'), [Ind.], crow river.
Coos (ko-os'), [Ind.], place of pines.
Crown Point (krown point).
Dacotah (da-kō'tah), [Ind.].
Dahlonega (dah-lon'e-gah), [Ind.], place of gold.
Damariscotta (dam'a-ris-kpt''ta), [Ind.], alewife place.
Delaware (del'a-wāre).
Detroit (de-troit'), [Fr.].
Dominica (dom-e-nee'kah).
Ecuador (ek-wah'dōr), [Sp.]
El Paso del Norte (el pah'so del nor'tā), [Sp.].
Erie (ē're), [Ind.], wild cat.
Esquimaux (es'ke-mō), [Ind.], eaters of raw flesh.
Florida (flor'e-dah).
Georgia (Geor'ge-ah).
Hayti (hā'te), [Ind.], high land.
Housatonic (hoo'sa-ton''ik), [Ind.], stream beyond the mountains.
Hudson (hud'sn).
Huron (hū'ron).
Indiana (in'de-an''ah), from the word *Indian*.
Illinois (il-le-noiz', or il-le-noi').
Iowa (ī'o-wah), "the drowsy" "sleepy ones."
Jamaica (ja-mā'kah), [Ind.].
Kalamazoo (kal'ah-mah-zoo'', [Ind.].
Kansas (kan'sas), [Ind.], smoky water.
Katahdin (ka-tah'din), [Ind.], the highest place.
Kearsarge (ker'sahrj), [Ind.], the high place.
Kennebec (Ken-ne-bek'), [Ind.], long lake.
Kennebunk (ken-ne-bunk'), [Ind.], long water place.
Kenosha (ke-nō'shah), [Ind.], pike river.
Kentucky (ken-tuk'e), [Ind.], at the head of a river.
Labrador (Lab-rah-dōr'), [Sp.].
Lima (lī'mah).
Louisiana (loo'e-ze-ah''-nah), named after *Louis* XIV., of France.
Mackinaw (mak'e-naw).
Manhattan (man-hat'tn), [Ind.].
Manitoulin (man-e-too'lin), [Ind.], Spirit islands.
Maryland (mā're-land).
Massachusetts (mas'sa-chū''-sets), [Ind.], about the great hills.
Memphremagog (mem-fre-mā'gog), [Ind.], lake of abundance.
Menan (me-nan'), [Ind.], island.
Merrimac (mer're-mak), [Ind.], swift water.
Memphis (mem'fis), the temple of the Good God.
Mexico (meks'e-ko), [Aztec], the Aztec god of war.
Michigan (mish'e-gn),—formerly pron. mish-e-gan'), [Ind.].
Michilimackinac (mish'il-e-mak''in-aw), [Ind.], great turtle place.
Milwaukee (mil-waw'ke), [Ind.], rich land.
Minnehaha (min'ne-hah-hah), [Ind.], laughing water.
Minnesota (min-ne-sō-tah), [Ind.], cloudy water.
Mississippi (mis-sis-sip'pe), [Ind.], great and long river
Missouri (mis-soo're), [Ind.], muddy.
Mobile (mo-beel').
Mohawk (mō'hawk), [Ind.], men-eaters
Montpelier (mont-pē'le-er), [Fr.], mountain of the young girls.
Monadnock (mo-nad'nok), [Ind.], the Spirit's place.
Monongahela (mo-non-ga-hē'lah), [Ind.], falling-in bank river.
Montauk (mon-tawk'), [Ind.], a manito-tree.
Montreal (mont-re-awl'), [Fr.], Royal Mountain.

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Muskeego (mus-kee'go), [Ind.], place of cranberries.
Muskingum (mus-king'-gum), [Ind.], moose-eye river.

Nahant (na-hant'), [Ind.], at the point.
Nashua (nash'u-ah), [Ind.], between (the rivers).
Naugatuck (naw'ga-tuk), [Ind.], fork of the rivers.
Nebraska (ne-bras'kah), [Ind.], water valley.
Nepissing (nep'is-sing), [Ind.], at the small lake.
Neshotah (nesh-ō'tah), [Ind.], twins (the "Two Rivers").
Neversink (nev'er-sink), [Ind.], high land between waters.
Newfoundland (nū'fund-land), named by its discoverer, John Cabot, in 1497.
New Hampshire (nu hamp'-sheer).
New Jersey (nu-jer'ze).
New York (nu-york).
Niagara (ni-ag'a-rah), [Ind.], neck of water;—connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario.
Norridgewock (nor'rij-wok), [Ind.], place of deer.
North River (north riv'er), (*i.e.*, the Hudson, at New York).
Norwalk (nor'wawk), [Ind.], the middle land.
Nova Scotia (nō'va skō'she-ah), [Lat.], New Scotland.

Ochmulgee (ok-mul'ge), [Ind.], the rivers, the water-courses.
Oconee (o-kō'ne), [Ind.], water-course, small river.
Ohio (o-hī'o), [Ind.], beautiful.
Oneida (o-nī'dah), [Ind.], people of the beacon stone.
Onondaga (on-un-daw'gah), [Ind.], place of the hills.
Ontario (on-tā're-o), [Ind.].
Oregon (or'e-gn), named by Carver, Oregon or Oregan, *i.e.*, River of the West.
Orinoco (ō're-nō''ko), [Ind.], coiling snake.
Osage (o-sāj'), [Ind.], the strong.
Ossipee (os'se-pe), [Ind.], stony river.
Oswego (os-wē'go), Lake Ontario.
Ottawa (ot'tah-wah), [Ind.], traders.
Owasco (o-wos'ko), [Ind.], a bridge.

Passaic (pas-sā'ik), [Ind.], valley.
Passamaquoddy (pas'sah-mah-quod''de), [Ind.], great place for pollock.
Passumpsic (pas-sum'sik), [Ind.], much clear river.
Pawcatuck (paw'ka-tuk), [Ind.], clear river.
Pawtucket (paw-tuk'et), [Ind.], at the falls.
Pawtuxet (paw-tuks'et), [Ind.], at the little falls.
Pemigewasset (pem'e-je-wos''set), [Ind.], crooked place of pines.
Pennsylvania (Pen'sil-vā''ne-ah).
Penobscot (pe-nob'scot), at the rock, rock land.
Philadelphia (fil-a-del'fe-ah), [Gr.], city of brotherly love.
Piscataqua (pis-kat'ah-kwah), [Ind.], great deer river.
Potomac (po-tō mak), [Ind.]
Poughkeepsie (po-kip'se), [Ind.], shallow inlet.
Prairie du Chien (prā're-doo-sheen), [Fr.], dog prairie.
Presque Isle (presk'eel), [Fr.], "peninsula."
Quebec (kwe-bek'), an Algonquin term.
Quinebaug (kwin-e-bawg''), [Ind.], long pond.
Quinnipiac (kwin'ne-pe-ak), [Ind.], the surrounding country.
Quinsigamond (kwin-sig'a-mond), [Ind.], fishing-place for pickerel.

Raleigh (raw'le).
Rapidan (rap-id-an').
Rappahannock (rap-pa-han'nok), [Ind.], river of quick rising waters.
Rhode Island (rode I'land).
Roanoke (ro-ah-nōk'), [Ind].

Sagadahoc (sag-ah-dah-hok'), [Ind.].
Sandusky (san-dus'ke), [Ind.], cold spring.
San Domingo (sàn do-ming'go), [Sp.], Holy Sabbath.
San Francisco (sàn fran-sis'-co), [Sp.].
San José (sàn ho-sā), St. Joseph.
San Paulo (sàn paw'lo), [Sp.], St. Paul.
San Salvador (sàn sàl-vā-dōr'), [Sp.], Holy Saviour.
Santa Barbara (sàn'tah bar'-bà-rah), [Sp.], St. Barbara.
Santa Cruz (sàn'tah croos), [Sp.], Holy Cross.
Santa Fe (sàn'tah fā), [Sp.], Holy Faith.
Santiago (sàn'te-ah'go), [Sp.].
Saranac (sar-ah-nak'), [Ind.], river that flows under rock.
Saratoga (sar-ah-to'gah), [Ind.], place of the miraculous waters in a rock.
Saskatchewan (sas-katsh'-eh-wan), [Ind.], swift current.
Schenectady (ske-nek'tah-de,) [Ind.], river valley beyond or through the pine-trees.
Schoharie (sko-har're), [Ind.].
Schoodic (skoo'dik), [Ind.], burnt lands.
Sebago (se-bā'go), [Ind.], place or region of river lake.
Seneca (Sen'e-kah).
Shetucket (she-tuk'et), [Ind.], the land between the rivers.
Skowhegan (skow-hā'gan), [Ind.], spearing.

Tallahassee (tal-lah-has'se), [Ind.], old town.
Tallahatchee (tal-lah-hatsh'e), [Ind.], river of the rock.
Tallapoosa (tal-lah-poo'-sah), [Ind.], swift water.
Tennessee (ten-nes-see'), [Ind.], river of the Big Bend.
Terra del Fuego (ter'rah del-fu-ē'go) [Sp.].
Terre-Haute (ter'reh-hōt'), [Fr.], high land.
Tioga (tī-ō'gah), [Ind.], swift current.
Tippecanoe (tip-pe-kah-noo'), [Ind.], a kind of fish living in this branch of the Wabash River.
Titicut (tit'e-kut), [Ind.].
Toronto (to-ron'to), [Ind.], oak-trees rising from the lake.
Tortugas (tor-too'gahs), [Sp.], the "tortoises."

Umbagog (um-bā'gog), [Ind.], clear lake, shallow.
Vancouver Island (van-coo'-ver I'land).
Vermont (ver-mont'), from Fr. *verd*, green, *mont*, mountain.
Virginia (vir-gin'e-ah), named in honor of Queen Elizabeth.

Wabash (waw'bash), [Ind.], a cloud blown forward by an equinoctial wind.
Wachusett (wah-choo'set), [Ind.], the mountain.
Washington (worh'ing-tun), named after George *Washington*.
Washita (wosh'e-taw), [Ind.], male deer.
Wetumpka (we-tum'kah), [Ind.], waterfall, tumbling water.
Winona (we-no'nah), [Ind.], first-born daughter.
Winnipeg (win'ne-peg), [Ind.], turbid water.
Winipiseogee (win-ne-pis-Sok'ke), [Ind.], land of the beautiful lake.
Winooski (we-noos'ke), [Ind.], beautiful stone river.
Wiscasset (wis-kas'set), [Ind.], place of yellow pine
Wisconsin (wis-kon'sin), wild rushing channel.

Yucatan (yoo-kah-tan'), from the Ind. *juca tan.*

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ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES,

WITH

THEIR DERIVATIONS AND MEANINGS.

NAMES OF MEN.

AARON (air'un)	Heb.	high; lofty.
A'bel	Heb.	vanity; transitoriness.
A-bĭ'el	Heb.	father of strength.
A-bĭ'jah	Heb.	father of the Lord.
Ab'ner	Heb.	father of light.
A'bra-ham	Heb.	father of a multitude.
A'bram	Heb.	father of elevation.
Ad'am	Heb.	red earth; man.
A-dŏl'phus	Sax.	noble hero.
Ad'o-nĭ'ram	Heb.	lord of height.
Al'an, Al'lan	Slav.	a hound; harmony.
Al'a-rĭc	Sax.	all-rich; powerful.
Al'bert	Sax.	all-bright; illustrious.
Al'ex-ăn'der	Gr.	a helper of men.
Al'fred	Sax.	all peace; good counsellor.
A-lŏn'zo	Ger.	the same as Alphonso.
Al'phe-us	Heb.	exchange.
Al-phŏn'so	Ger.	willing; all ready.
Al'vin *or* Al'win	Sax.	all-conquering.
Am-a-rĭ'ah	Heb.	whom Jehovah promised.
Am'brose	Gr.	immortal.
A'mos	Heb.	courageous; burden bearer.
An'drew	Gr.	manly; courageous.

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An'tho-ny, An'to-ny Lat. . . praiseworthy; flourishing.
Ar'chi-bald . . Ger. . . very bold.
Ar'thur . . . . Brit. . . high; noble; strong.
A'sa . . . . Heb. . . healer; physician.
Au-gŭs'tin, Au-gŭs'tĭne, Aus'tin } Lat. . . belonging to Augustus.
Au-gŭs'tus . . Lat. . . majestic; exalted.

BAR'NA-BAS . Heb. . . powerful in exhortation; son of consolation.
Bar-thŏl'o-mew . Heb. . . a warlike son.
Băs'il . . . . Gr. . . royal; kingly.
Bĕn'e-dĭct . . . Lat. . . blessed.
Bĕn'ja-mĭn . . . Heb. . . son of the right hand.
Bĕr'nard . . . Sax. . . a bold, brave man.
Bĕr'tram . . . Sax. . . bright raven.

CA'LEB . . . Heb. . . a dog.
Căl'vin . . . Lat. . . bald.
Ce'cil . . . . Lat. . . dim-sighted.
Cē'phas . . . . Aramaic . a stone.
Charles . . . Sax. . . manly; noble-spirited.
Chrĭs'to-pher . . Gr. . . bearing Christ.
Clăr'ence . . . Lat. . . illustrious.
Clau'di-us, Claude Lat. . . lame.
Clĕm'ent . . . Lat. . . mild-tempered; merciful.
Cŏn'rad . . . . Sax. . . resolute; bold in council.
Cŏn'stan-tĭne . . Lat. . . firm; resolute.
Cuth'bert . . . Sax. . . renowned.
Cyr'il . . . . Gr. . . lordly.
Cy'rus . . . . Pers. . . the sun.

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DAN'I-EL . . Heb. . . a divine judge.
Da-ri'us . . Pers. . . a preserver.
Dā'vid . . . . Heb. . . beloved.
Dĕn'nis, Di'o-nys-i-us . Gr. . . belonging to the god of wine.
Dŏn'ald . . . Celt. . . proud chieftain.
Dŭn'can . . . Celt. . . brown chieftain.

EB'EN . . . Heb. . . a stone.
Eb'en-ā'zer . Heb. . . the stone of help.
Ed'gar . . . . Sax. . . a spear; protector of property.
Ed'mund . . . Sax. . . protector.
Ed'ward . . . Sax. . . keeper.
Ed'win . . . Sax. . . gainer of property.
Eg'bert . . . Sax. . . bright eye; sword of brightness.
El'dred . . . Sax. . . terrible.
E'le-ā'zer . . . Heb. . . whom God helps.
E'li . . . . Heb. . . a foster son.
E-li'ab . . . Heb. . . God is his father.
E-li'hu . . . Heb. . . God the Lord.
E-li'jah, E-li'as . Heb. . . the strength of Jehovah.
E-li'sha . . . Heb. . . God is my salvation.
E-li'sur . . . Heb. . . God is my rock.
El'lis . . . . Heb. . . a variation of Elisha.
El'mer . . . . Sax. . . excellent; noble.
Em-măn'u-el . . Heb. . . God with us.
Em'me-ry, Em'o-ry . . Sax. . . rich; powerful.
E-ne'as . . . Gr. . . laudable; praiseworth.
E'noch . . . . Heb. . . consecrated; initiated.
E'nos . . . . Heb. . . man.

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E'phra-im . . . Heb. . . very fruitful.
E-răs'mus . . . Gr. . } lovely; amiable.
E-răs'tus . . . Ger. . }
E'ric . . . . Sax. . . brave; powerful.
Er'nest . . . Ger. . . earnest.
E'sau . . . . Heb. . . hairy.
E'than . . . . Heb. . . firmness; strength.
Eu-gene' . . . Gr. or Ger. well-born; noble.
Eus'tace . . . Gr. . . standing firm; strong.
Ev'an . . . . Brit. . . same as John.
Ez'ra . . . . Heb. . . help.

FE'LIX . . . Lat. . . happy.
Fer'di-nand . Sax. or Ger. valiant; pure peace.
Fran'cis, Frănk . Fr. . . free.
Frĕd'er-ick . . Sax. or Ger. peaceful ruler.

GEOF'FREY . Sax. . . same as Godfrey.
George . . Gr. . . a husbandman.
Gĕr'ald, Gĕr'ard . Sax. or Ger. amiable.
Ger'shom . . . Heb. . . an exile.
Gĭd'e-on . . . Heb. . . a destroyer.
Gĭl'bert . . . Sax. . . bright as gold.
Gīles . . . . Gr. . . a kid.
Gŏd'frey . . . Sax. . . a good protector.
Gŏd'win . . . Sax. . . good in war.
Grĕg'o-ry . . . Ger. . . watchful.
Gus-tā'vus . . Swed. . . a hero; a warrior.
Guy . . . . Fr. . . . a leader.

HAN'NI-BAL . Punic . . a gracious lord.
Här'old . . Sax. . . a champion.
Hē'man . . . Heb. . . faithful.

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Hĕn'ry . . . Ger. . . rich lord.
Her'bert . . . Sax.or Ger. glory of the army.
Her'man . . . Sax.or Ger. a warrior.
Hĕs'e-kī'ah . . Heb. . . strength of the Lord.
Hī'ram . . . Heb. . . most noble.
Ho'sea . . . . Heb. . . salvation.
Hŭ'bert . . . Sax. . . handsome; bright of hue
Hŭ'go, Hŭgh . . Dutch . . high; lofty.
Hŭmph'rey . . Sax. . . protector of the home.

IOH'A-BOD . . Heb. . . the glory has departed.
Ig-nā'shŭs . . Gr. . . fiery; ardent.
In'graw . . . Ger. . . stalwart youth.
I'ra . . . . Heb. . . watchful.
I'saac . . . . Heb. . . laughing.
.-sā'iah . . . Heb. . . salvation of the Lord.
Is'ra-el . . . Heb. . . soldiers of God.
Iv'an . . . . Brit. . . same as John.

JA'BEZ . . . Heb. . . he will cause pain.
Jā'cob, James Heb. . . a supplanter.
Jā'i-rus . . . Heb. . . he will enlighten.
Jā'red . . . . Heb. . . descent.
Jā'son . . . . Gr. . . . a healer.
Jĕd'e-dī'ah . . Heb. . . beloved of the Lord.
Jĕf'frey . . . Sax. . . the same as Godfrey.
Jĕr'e-mī'ah . . Heb. . . exalted of the Lord.
Jĕr'ome . . . Gr. . . sacred name.
Jĕs'se . . . . Heb. . . wealth.
Jō'ab . . . . Heb. . . Jehovah is my father.
Jōb . . . . Heb. . . afflicted; persecuted.
Jō'el . . . . Heb. . . the Lord is God.

Digitized by Google

Jŏhn . . . . Heb. . . gracious gift of God.
Jō'nah, Jō'nas . Heb. . . a dove.
Jŏn'a-than . . Heb. . . gift of God.
Jō'seph . . . Heb. . . he shall add.
Jŏsh'u-a . . . Heb. . . God of salvation.
Jo-sī'ah, Jo-sī'as . Heb. . . given of the Lord.
Jō'tham . . . Heb. . . the Lord is upright.
Jū'dah . . . Heb. . . praised.
Jū'lĭ-an . . . Lat. . . belonging to Julius.
Jū'lĭ-ŭs . . . Gr. . . soft-haired.
Jŭs'tin, Jŭs'tus . Lat. . . just.

KEN'ELM . . Sax. . . defender of his kindred.
Kĕn'neth . . Gael. . . commander; leader.

Lā'ban . . . Heb. . . white.
Lăm'bert . . Sax. . . a keeper of lambs.
Lăn'ce-lot . . . It. . . . a little angel.
Law'rence . . . Lat. . . crowned with laurel.
Lăz'a-rus . . . Heb. . . God will help.
Le-ăn'der . . . Gr. . . lion-man.
Lĕm'u-el . . . Heb. . . created by God.
Leŏn'ard . . . Sax. . . brave as a lion.
Lē'o-pold . . . Sax. or Ger. bold as a lion.
Lē'vī . . . . Heb. . . Adhesion.
Lew'is, Lou'is . Fr. . . . the people's defender.
Lī'mus . . . Gr. . . flaxen-haired.
Lī'o-nel . . . Lat. . . young lion.
Llew-ĕl'lyn . . Celt. . . like a lion; lightning.
Lo-rĕn'zo . . . Lat. . . same as Lawrence.
Lŏt . . . . Heb. . . a veil; a covering.
Lu'cĭ-an, Lū'cĭ-ŭs Lat. . . born at break of day.

Digitized by Google

Luke . . . . Lat. . . light.
Lu'ther . . . Ger. . . illustrious.

MAR'CUS, Mark Lat. . . a hammer.
Mar'tin . . Lat. . . martial.
Măt'thew . . . Heb. . . gift of Jehovah.
Mau'rice . . . Lat. . . dark-colored; Moorish.
Mī'cah . . . . Heb. . . who is like the Lord.
Mī'cha-el . . . Heb. . . who is like God.
Mŏr'gan . . . Brit. . . a seaman.
Miles . . . . Lat. . . a soldier.
Mō'ses . . . . Egypt. . . drawn out of the water.

NA'HUM . . Heb. . . consolation.
Na-pō'le-on . Gr. . . lion of the forest.
Nā'than . . . Heb. . . given; a gift.
Na-thăn'a-el . . Heb. . . the gift of God.
Nēal, Nēil . . . Lat. . . somewhat black.
Nē'he-mī'ah . . Heb. . . comfort of the Lord.
Nich'o-las . . . Gr. . . victory of the people.
Nō'ah . . . . Heb. . . comfort; rest.
Nor'man . . . Ger. . . a native of Normandy.

O'BA-DI'AH . Heb. . . servant of the Lord.
O'bed . . . Heb. . . serving God.
Ol'i-ver . . . Lat. . . an olive-tree.
Or-lăn'do . . . Ital. . . same as Rowland.
Os'car . . . . Celt. . . bounding warrior.
Os'wald . . . Ger. . . power of God.
Ow'en . . . . Celt. . . well descended.

PAT'RICK . . Lat. . . a nobleman; noble.
Paul . . . Lat. . . little.

Digitized by Google

Pe'leg . . . . Heb. . . division.
Pē'ter . . . . Gr. . . a rock.
Phī-lăn'der . . Gr. . . a lover of men.
Phī-lē'mon . . Gr. . . loving; friendly.
Phĭl'ip . . . . Gr. . . a lover of horses.
Phĭn'e-as . . . Heb. . . mouth of brass.

QUIN'TIN . . Lat. . . the fifth.

RALPH . . . Sax. . . helpful.
Răph'a-el . Heb. . . the healing of God.
Răy'mond . . . Ger. . . strong protector.
Răg'i-nald . . Sax. . . lover of purity.
Reu'ben . . . Heb. . . behold a son.
Reu'el . . . . Heb. . . friend of God.
Răyn'old . . . Sax. . . same as Reginald.
Rĭch'ard . . . Sax. . . powerful; rich of heart.
Rŏb'ert . . . Ger. . . bright; famous.
Rŏd'er-ĭck . . Sax. . . rich in fame.
Rō'dŏlph, Ro-dŏl'phus . Sax. . . famous wolf.
Rŏg'er . . . . Ger. . . famous with the spear.
Rōw'land *or* Rō'land . Ger. . . fame or counsel for the land.
Ru'fus . . . . Lat. . . reddish; red-haired.
Ru'pert . . . Sax. . . same as Robert.

SAM'SON . . Heb. . . splendid sun.
Săm'u-el . . Heb. . . heard of God.
Saul . . . . Heb. . . asked for.
Se-bās'tian . . Gr. . . reverend; venerable.
Seth . . . . Heb. . . appointed.

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Sī'las . . . . Lat. . . a contraction of Sylvanus.
Sil-vā'nus . . . Lat. . . lover of the woods.
Sil-vĕs'ter . . . Lat. . . brought up in the country; rustic.
Sĭm'e-on, Sī'mon . Heb. . . hearing.
Sŏl'o-mon . . . Heb. . . peaceable.
Ste'phen . . . Gr. . . . a garland or crown.

THAD'DE-US . Syriac . . the wise; a dear child.
Thē'o-bald . Sax. . . a bold leader.
Thē'o-dore . . . Gr. . . . the gift of God.
The-ŏph'i-lus . . Gr. . . . a lover of God.
Thē'ron . . . Gr. . . . a hunter.
Thŏm'as . . . Heb. . . a twin.
Tĭm'o-thy . . . Gr. . . . one who fears God.
To-bī'as . . . Heb. . . pleasing to the Lord.
Trĭs'tam *or* tram . Lat. . . sorrowful; grave.

ULYS'SES . . Gr. . . . a hater.
U-rī'ah . . Heb. . . light of the Lord.
U'ri-el . . . . Heb. . . light of God.

VAL'EN-TINE . Lat. . . powerful; strong.
Vic'tor . . Lat. . . conqueror.
Vĭn'cent . . . Lat. . . conquering.
Vīv'i-an . . . Lat. . . lively.

WAL'TER . . Ger. . . a ruler.
Will'iam . Ger. . . protector; defence.
Win'frĕd . . . Sax. . . win-peace.

ZAB'DI-EL . . Heb. . . gift of God.
Zăc-chē'us . Heb. . . innocent; pure.

Digitized by Google

Zăch'a-rī'ah, Zăch'a-ry . . Heb. . . remembered by the Lord.
Zā'dok . . . . Heb. . . just.
Zĕb'a-dī'ah, Zĕb'a-dee . . Heb. . . gift of the Lord.
Zĕd'e-kī'ah . . Heb. . . justice of the Lord.
Zē'nas . . . . Gr. . . . gift of Jupiter.

NAMES OF WOMEN.

ABI-GAIL . . Heb. . . father's joy.
Ach'sa . . Heb. . . an anklet.
A'da . . . . Sax. . . same as Edith.
Ad'a-līne, Ad'e-la, Ad'e-lāide, A-dē'li-a, Ad'e-lī'na, Ad'e-līne . . . Ger. . . noble of birth; a princess.
Ag'a-tha . . . Gr. . . good; kind.
Ag'nēs . . . Gr. . . chaste.
Al'ice, A-lĭc'i-a . Ger. . . same as Adeline.
Al'mī-ra . . . Ar. . . a princess.
Al-thē'a . . . Gr. . . a healer.
A-măn'da . . . Lat. . . worthy to be loved.
A-me'li-a . . . Gr. . . energetic.
A'my . . . . Fr. . . beloved.
An-ge-lī'na . . Gr. . . a little angel.
Ann, An'na, Anne Heb. . . same as Hannah.
An-toi-nette' . . Gr. . . inestimable.
An-tō'nia . . . Lat. .

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Ar'a-bĕl'la . . Lat. . . a fair altar.
Au-gŭs'ta . . . Lat. . . feminine of Augustus.
Au-rē'li-a . . . Lat. . . feminine of Aurelius.

BAR'BA-RA . Lat. or Gr. foreign; strange.
Bē'a-trĭce . Lat. . . making happy.
Bĕr'tha . . . Sax. . . bright.
Bĕt'sey . . . Heb. . . a corruption of Elizabeth.
Blanche . . . Fr. . . . fair; white.
Brĭdg'et . . . Celt. . . strength; brightness.

CAR'O-LINE . Ger. or Ital. feminine of Charles.
Căth'a-rī'na } Gr. . . . pure.
Căth'a-rĭne }
Ce-cĭl'i-a . . . Lat. . . feminine of Cecil.
Ce-lĕs'tĭne . . . Lat. . . heavenly.
Char'lotte . . . Fr. . . . feminine of Charles.
Chlō'e . . . . Gr. . . . a green herb.
Chrĭs'ti-ăn'a . . Gr. . . . belonging to Christ.
Clăr'a . . . . Lat. . . bright; illustrious.
Cla-rĭs'a . . . Lat. . . a variation of Clara.
Clĕm'en-ti'na . . Lat. . . mild; gentle; merciful.
Cŏn'stance . . Lat. . . constant; firm.
Cō'ra . . . . Gr. . . . maiden; daughter.
Cor-dē'li-a . . Lat. . . warm-hearted.
Ce-rĭn-na . . . Gr. . . . maiden.
Cyn'thi-a . . . Gr. . . . belonging to Mt. Cynthus.

DEB'O-RAH . Heb. . . a bee.
Dē'li-a . . Gr. . . . belonging to the isle of Delos.
Dī-ăn'a . . . Lat. . . goddess.

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Dī'nah . . . Heb. . . judged.
Dō'ra . . . . Gr. . . . a gift.
Dor'cas . . . Gr. . . . a gazelle.
Dŏr'o-thē'a, Dŏr'o-thy } . . Gr. . . . the gift of God.
Dru-sĭl'la . . . Gr. . . . dewy eyes.

EDITH . . . Sax. . . happiness.
Ed'na . . . Heb. . . pleasure.
El'e-a-nor, El'i-nor Sax. . . all-fruitful.
E-lĭz'a-beth, E-lī'sa Heb. . . worshipper of God.
El'la . . . . a contraction of Eleanor.
El'len . . . . a diminutive of Eleanor.
El'sie . . . . a diminutive of Alice.
El'vī'ra . . . Lat. . . white.
Em'e-lĭne, Em'i-ly Gr. . . graceful, harmonious.
Em'ma . . . Ital. . . a gem.
Er'nes-tine . . Ger. . . feminine of Ernest.
Es'ther . . . Pers. . . a star; good fortune.
Eth'el, Eth'e-lĭnd . Sax. . . noble.
Eū-dō'ra . . . Gr. . . . a good gift.
Eū-gē'ni-a, Eū-gē'nĭe } . . Gr. . . . noble; well born.
Eū'nĭce . . . Gr. . . . happily victorious.
Eū-phē'mi-a . . Gr. . . . of good report.
E'va, Eve . . . Heb. . . life.
E-văn'ge-lĭne . . Gr. . . . bringing glad news.
Ev'e-lī-na, Ev'e-lĭne } . . Heb. . . same as Eva.

FANNY . . Ger. . . same as Frances.
Faus-tī'na . Lat. . . lucky.

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Fe-lĭc'i-a (fe-lish'ĭ-a) Lat. . happiness.
Fi-dē'li-a . . . Lat. . . faithful.
Flō'ra . . . . Lat. . . goddess of flowers.
Flŏr'ence . . . Lat. . . blooming; flourishing.
Fran'ces . . . Ger. . . free; feminine of Francis.

GEOR'GI-AN'A Gr. . . . feminine of George.
Gēr'al-dine . Sax. . . feminine of Gerald.
Ger'trude . . . Ger. . . all truth.
Grace, Grā'ti-a . Lat. . . favor; grace.
Grĭ-sĕl'da . . . Teut. . . stone-heroine.

HAN'NAH . . Heb. . . gratuitous gift.
Hăr'ri-et . . Eng. . . fem. diminutive of Henry.
Hĕl'en, Hĕl'e-na . Gr. . . light; alluring.
Hēph'zi-bah . . Heb. . . my delight is in her.
Hĕs'ter . . . Pers. . . same as Esther.
Ho-nō'ra . . . Lat. . . honorable.
Hŭl'dah . . . Heb. . . a weasel.

I'DA . . . . Sax. . . God-like.
I'nez . . . Gr. . . same as Agnes.
I-rē'ne . . . Gr. . . peace.
Is'a-bĕl'la . . . Span. . . same as Elizabeth.

JANE . . . Heb. . . feminine of John.
Ja-net' } . . Fr. . . diminutive of Jane.
Jēan-nette' }
Je-mī'ma . . . Heb. . . a dove.
Je-ru'sha . . . Heb. . . possessed; married.
Jō-an', Jo-an'na . Heb. . . feminine of John.
Jō'seph-ine . . Heb. . . feminine of Joseph.

Digitized by Google

Ju'dith . . . Heb. . . praised.
Jŭl'i-a . . . Lat. . . feminine of Julius.
Jū'li-et . . . Lat. . . diminutive of Julia.

KE-TU'RAH . Heb. . . incense.
Ke-zī'ah . . Heb. . . Cassia.

LAU'RA . . Lat. . . a laurel.
La-vĭn'i-a . Lat. . . of Latium.
Lē'o-nō'ra . . . Gr.. . . same as Eleanor.
Le-tĭ'ti-a . . . Lat. . . happy.
Lĭl'i-an, Lĭl'ly . Lat. . . a lily.
Lō'is . . . . Gr.. . . good; desirable.
Lou-i'sa, Lou-ise' Fr.. . . feminine of Louis.
Lu-crē'ti-a . . Lat. . . gain.
Lū'cy, Lu'ci-a, Lu-cin'da } . . Lat. . . different forms of the feminine of Lucius.
Lyd'i-a . . . Gr.. . . a native of Lydia.

MA'BEL . . Lat. . . lovable.
Măd'a-lĭne, Măg'da-lēne } Heb. . . belonging to Magdala.
Mar'ci-a . . . Lat. . . feminine of Marcius.
Mar'ga-ret . . Gr.. . . a pearl.
Ma-rī'a . . . Lat. . . a form of Mary.
Măr'i-on . . . . . a French form of Mary.
Mar'tha . . . Heb. . . ruler of the house; bitterness.
Ma'ry . . . . Heb. . . bitter; star of the sea.
Ma-tĭl'da, Maud . Ger. . . a heroine.
Me-hĭt'a-ble . . Heb. . . benefited of God.

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Mĭl'i-cent . . . Lat. . . sweet singer.
Me-lis'sa . . . Gr. . . . a bee.
Mĭl'dred . . . Ger. . . mild threatener.
Mĭr-răn'da . . . Lat. . . admirable.
Mir'i-am . . . Heb. . . same as Mary.
My'ra . . . . Gr. . . . she who weeps.

NAN'CY . . . Eng. . . a familiar form of Anne.
Nō'ra . . . Ital. . . a contraction of Honora and Leonora.

OLIVE, Ŏlĭv'i-a Lat. . . an olive.
O-phō'li-a . . Gr. . . . serpent.
O-lym'pi-a. . . Gr. . . . heavenly.

PAU-LI'NA } . Lat. . . feminine of Paulinus.
Pau-line' }
Pe-nĕl'ope . . . Gr. . . . a weaver.
Per'sis . . . . Gr. . . . a Persian woman.
Phō'be . . . . Gr. . . . pure; radiant.
Phyl'lis . . . . Gr. . . . a green bough.
Pŏl'ly . . . . Eng. . . a variation of Molly or Mary.
Pris-cĭl'la . . . Lat. . . somewhat old.
Pru'dence . . . Lat. . . foresight; prudence.

RA'CHEL . . Heb. . . a ewe.
Re-bĕc'ca. . Heb. . . of enchanting beauty.
Rhō'da . . . . Gr. . . . a rose.
Rō'sa, Rose . . Lat. . . a rose.
Rō'sa-bĕl } . Lat. . . a fair rose.
Rō'sa-bĕl'la }
Rō'sa-lĭe . . . Lat. . . rosy; a little rose.

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Rŏs'a-lĭnd . . . Lat. . . beautiful as a rose.
Rŏs'a-mond . . Ger. . . rosy lips.
Rox-ăn'a . . . Persian . dawn of day.
Ruth . . . . Heb. . . beauty.

SA-LOME . . Heb. . . peaceful.
Să'ra, Să'rah . Heb. . . a princess.
Se-lī'na . . . Gr. . . . moon.
Sĭb'yl . . . . Gr. . . . a prophetess.
So-phī'a . . . Gr. . . . wisdom.
So-phrō'nia . . Gr. . . . of a sound mind.
Stĕl'la . . . . Lat. . . a star.
Sū'san, Sū-săn'na Heb. . . a lily.

TAB'I-THA. . Syriac . . a gazelle.
Thēo-dō'ra, Thēo-dō'si-a . Gr. . . . the gift of God.
The-rē'sa . . . Gr. . . . carrying ears of corn.
Try-phē'na, Try-phō'sa . Gr. . . . delicate; luxurious.

U-RA'NI-A. . Gr. . . . heavenly.
Ur'su-la . . Lat. . . a she-bear.

VA-LE'RI-A . Lat. . . feminine of Valerius.
Vic-tō'ri-a . Lat. . . victory.
Vī'o-la, Vī'o-let . Lat. . . a violet.
Vir-gĭn'i-a. . . Lat. . . pure; virgin.

WIL'HEL-MI'NA Ger. . . feminine of William.
Wĭn'i-frĕd . Sax. . . a lover of peace.

ZE-NO'BI-A. . Gr. . . . having life from Jupiter.

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Area and Population of the United States.

States.	Square Miles.	Population, 1880.	Population, 1890.	Population, 1900.
Alabama	50,722	1,262,794	1,513,017	1,828,697
Arkansas	52,198	802,564	1,128,179	1,311,564
California	188,981	864,686	1,206,180	1,485,053
Colorado	104,500	194,649	412,198	539,700
Connecticut	4,750	622,683	746,258	908,355
Delaware	2,120	146,654	230,392	184,735
Florida	59,268	267,351	1,887,358	528,542
Georgia	58,000	1,539,048	84,385	2,216,331
Idaho	86,294	39,611	3,826,351	161,772
Illinois	55,410	3,078,769	3,192,404	4,821,550
Indiana	33,809	1,978,362	2,192,404	2,516,462
Iowa	55,045	1,624,620	1,911,876	2,231,853
Kansas	81,318	995,966	1,427,096	1,470,495
Kentucky	37,680	1,648,708	1,858,635	2,147,174
Louisiana	41,346	940,103	1,118,187	1,381,625
Maine	35,000	648,945	661,186	694,466
Maryland	11,124	934,632	1,042,390	1,190,050
Massachusetts	7,800	1,783,012	2,238,943	2,805,346
Michigan	56,451	1,636,331	2,093,889	2,420,982
Minnesota	83,531	780,806	1,301,826	1,751,394
Mississippi	47,156	1,131,592	1,289,600	1,551,270
Missouri	65,580	2,168,804	2,679,184	3,106,665
Montana	143,776	39,157	132,159	243,369
Nebraska	75,995	452,433	1,058,910	1,068,539
Nevada	112,090	62,265	45,761	42,335
New Hampshire	9,280	346,984	376,530	411,588
New Jersey	8,320	1,130,983	1,444,933	1,883,669
New York	47,020	5,083,810	5,997,853	7,268,012
North Carolina	50,704	1,400,047	1,619,847	1,893,810
North Dakota	70,795	36,909	182,719	319,146
Ohio	39,960	3,198,239	3,672,316	4,157,545
Oregon	95,274	174,767	313,767	413,536
Pennsylvania	46,005	4,282,786	5,258,014	6,302,115
Rhode Island	1,306	276,528	345,506	428,556
South Carolina	34,007	995,622	1,151,149	1,340,316
South Dakota	77,650	98,267	328,808	401,570
Tennessee	45,602	1,542,463	1,767,518	2,020,616
Texas	274,356	1,592,574	2,235,523	3,048,710
Utah	84,476	143,906	207,905	276,749
Vermont	10,212	332,286	372,422	343,641
Virginia	38,348	1,512,806	1,655,980	1,854,184
Washington	69,994	75,120	349,390	518,103
West Virginia	23,010	618,443	762,794	958,800
Wisconsin	53,924	1,315,480	1,686,880	2,069,042
Wyoming	97,883	20,788	60,705	92,531
Territories.		49,823,352	65,019,272	74,620,563
Alaska	577,390	....	31,795	63,441
Arizona	113,020	....	59,620	123,931
District of Columbia	70	....	230,392	278,718
Hawaii	6,640	....	102,020	154,001
Indian Territory	31,400	....	186,490	391,960
New Mexico	122,580	....	153,593	195,310
Oklahoma Territory	39,030	....	61,834	398,245
			65,845,016	76,225,169

In the United States there are 279,440 Indians.

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Prominent Errors of Daily Occurrence.

"A *new pair* of shoes"—say, A *pair of new* shoes.
"At best"—say, At *the* best.
Aught for *naught*.
"A warrant was *issued out*"—say, *was issued*.
"Accept *of* this" would be more elegant without the *of*—say, *Accept this*.

"*Before* I go, I must *first* change my dress"—omit *first*: it is implied in *before*.
"Between you and *I*"—say, you and *me*.
"Both *of* these books"—say, *both these books*; *of* is superfluous.

"Can you *red* yourself of it?"—say, *rid* yourself, etc.
Chas'tise-ment should never be pronounced Chas-tise'ment.
Ca-mel'o-pard not Cam'el Leop'ard.
Cov'et-ous is sometimes vulgarly pronounced Cov'et-yus.
Cu'cum-ber, not Cow'cum-ber.
Cou'ri-er (koo're-er)
Creature (kret'yur', not kre'tur).
Char'ac-ter-ize, not Cha-rac'ter-ize.
Catch'up or Cat'sup, not *Ketch'up*.
Com'in, go'in, ac-cord'in, etc., etc., pronounced without the final *g*.
"Cut it *in half*"—say, Cut it *in two*, or *in halves*.
"Come *in* my room"—say, *into*.
"*Cherubim* and *Seraphim* do not require a final *s* to make them plurals.

Dis-patch, not *De*-spatch.
*Dem'*ocrat is often vulgarly pronounced *Dim'*ocrat.
"*Direct* your letters to me"—say, *address*.
"Don't *hender* me"—say, Don't *hinder* me.

"Equally *as* well" is tautological—say, *Equally well*.
"Each of them *are*"—say, Each of them *is*.
"Every man and every woman *were* there"—say, *was*.
"*Either* of the three"—say, *Any* of the three.
"Every one shall have *their* reward"—say, *his* reward.

Fer'tile (fer'til, not fer'tile).
Fur'ther is the genuine form of *farther*.
"Four years' interest *were* demanded"—say, *was* demanded.
"*From whence* I went to Philadelphia"—better to omit *from* as tautological.

"French is *spoke through* Europe"—say, *spoken throughout* Europe.
"From *here to there*"—say, From *this place to that*.
"Fancy *dying*," "Hair *dying*," are among the ludicrous mistakes of sign-painters in New York and other cities. "Fancy *dyeing*" is well enough," but what kind of *dying* is "fancy dying?"

Griev'ous (gre'vus, not greev'yus).
Gen-e-al'-ogy, not gen-e-ol'ogy.
"Give me *them* books"—say, *those* books.
"Galileo *discovered* the telescope"—say, *invented*.

"Have you *lit* the candle?"—say, Have you *lighted* the candle? *Lit* is obsolete.
"Have you *these* kind of gloves?"—say, *this* kind, etc.
"He never knew but *what* you did it"—say, but *that* you did it.
"He has *broke* his arm"—say, *broken*.
"He dug a *dreen*"—say, He dug a *drain*.
"He applied to his *guardeen*, for money"—say, *guardian*.
"He *done* it well"—say, he *did* it well.
"He *has'n't made* no progress at all"—say, He *has made* no progress, etc.
Ho-ri'zon should not be pronounced Hor'-i-zon.
"Has he *learned* his lesson?"—say, *learnt*.
"Have you *shook* the carpet?"—say, *shaken* the carpet.
"He has just *began*"—say, *begun*.
"He has *drove* fast"—say, *driven* fast.
"He *throwed* it away"—say, *threw* it away.
"He *was* now retired"—say, He *had* now retired.
"His principles *are* degenerated"—say, *have* degenerated.
"He has *lain* down"—say, *laid* down.
"His character is *undeniable*"—say, *unexceptionable*.
"He lives *at* New York"—rather say, *in* New York.
"He entered *in*"—*in* is superfluous.
"He is a violent *fan'a-tic*." This is a common but erroneous pronunciation of *fanat'ic*.
"He is very *cute*"—a common but not elegant expression for He is *acute*, meaning smart or keen-witted.
"He rose *up* and went away"—say, He *rose*. *Up* is superfluous.
"He went *over* the bridge"—say, *across* the bridge.
"He made a *great splurge*"—a cant phrase for He made a *great effort*.

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"He is *pretty* well"—*Pretty*, in this phrase, has not its proper signification. It would be better to substitute some other word.
"He gave them *all* an orange"—say, He gave them *each* an orange.
"He sent his *pro-duce'* to market"—say, *prod'uce.*
"He was *hung* yesterday"—say, *hanged.*
"*Here's* twenty of them"—say, here *are* twenty of them.
"*His'n, Her'n, Your'n*, for *His own, Your own, Her own*, are gross vulgarisms, and to be carefully avoided.

"I *see* him yesterday"—say, I *saw*, etc.
"If I were *him*"—say, If I were *he.*
"If I were *her*"—say, If I were *she.*
"I *propose* to go this evening"—say, I *purpose.*
"I *had* rather stay"—say, I *would* rather stay.
"I am very *dry*"—say, I am very *thirsty.*
"I returned *back*"—say, I *returned.*
"I intended to *have gone* this morning"—say, I intended *to go*, etc.
"I expected *to have seen* him sooner"—say, *to see* him sooner.
"I doubt *if* he sees you"—say, *whether* he sees you.
"I have n't had *no* dinner yet"—say, I have had no dinner yet.
"I was *averse from* the proceeding"—say, *averse to*, etc.
"I bought a *quantity* of books at auction to-day"—say, a *number* of books.
"If you ask *for why* I went"—say, *why* I went.
"Instead of *me* going, I sent my son"—say, Instead of going *myself.*
"*I'm thinking* he will soon be here"—say, *I think*, etc.
"I found him better than I expected *to have found* him"—say, *to find* him.
"I intended *to have written* sooner"—say, *to write.*
"It is not improbable *but* that I may"—omit *but.*
"It was not *me*"—say, It was not *I.*
"It was *laying* near me"—say, *lying* near me.
"It was covered *over* with ice"—omit *over.*
"I left my book *to* home"—say, *at* home.
"I should *admire* to go"—say, I should *be pleased* to go.
"I must consider *of* it a little time"—say, I must consider it, etc.
"I did not *begrutch* the money"—say, *grudge.*
"I may *discommode* you"—*incommode* would be better.
"I put it *somewheres*"—say, *somewhere.*
"I will *come* to you early to-morrow"—say, I will *go*, etc.
"I saw him *some* ten days ago"—omit *some*, or say, *about*, etc.
"I must *lay* down awhile"—say, *lie* down.
"I *expect* he went yesterday"—a common expression for I *think* or *suppose*, etc.
"I have a *contemptible* opinion of him"—say, *contemptuous.*
"I always pay *agreeable* to my promises"—say, *agreeably.*
"In comparison *to* you" say, In comparison *with.*

The following belong to a class of words which are very frequently misspelled:

In-dorse',	not	*En*-dorse'.
In-quire',	"	*En*-quire'.
In-snare',	"	*En*-snare'.
In-due',	"	*En*-due'.
In-fold',	"	*En*-fold'.
In-trust',	"	*En*-trust'.
In-ure',	"	*En*-ure'.
In-warp',	"	*En*-warp'.

"James, read more *distinct*"—say, *distinctly.*
"Let you and I do this"—say, Let you and *me*, etc.

Lengthways and *sideways* are improperly used for *lengthwise* and *sidewise.*

Mas'sa-cred should be pronounced *Mas'sa-kerd.*
"My instructor *learnt* me this"—say, *taught* me this.
"My hat *lays* on the floor"—say, *lies* on the floor.
"My *tour* was a charming one"—pronounced *tour* so as to rhyme with *poor.*

"Neither one *or* the other"—say, Neither one *nor* the other.
"No *less* than one hundred persons joined the company"—say, No *fewer*, etc.
"Not *as* I know of"—say, Not *that I know.*
"No sooner said *but* done"—say, *than* done.

Prog'ress should not be pronounced Pro'-gress.
"Please to *set* down"—say, *sit* down.
Pre-ven'ta-tive should not be pronounced pre-ven'ta-tive—a very common mistake.
"Put them *in* your pocket"—say, *into.*

Rheumatism is sometimes pronounced *rheu'ma-tiz.*
Reg'i-ment is often pronounced *ridgiment.* Vulgarisms like these are to be avoided.

"Seldom or *ever*"—say, Seldom or *never.*

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"She has *wore* the same bonnet these two years"—say, She has *worn*, etc.
"She *strived* to succeed"—say, *strove*.
"She speaks *slow*"—say, *slowly*.
"*She* I will forgive"—say, *Her* I will forgive.
"She has just purchased a set of *china*-ware"—never say chena-ware.
"She called this morning, and we *both* took a walk"—omit *both*.
"She was *such an artless* girl"—say, *so artless a girl*.
Sub-al'tern not Sub'al-tern.
"*Surname* should not be spelled, as it sometimes is, *sirname*.
"She accused him *for* neglect"—say, *of* neglect.
"She is *quite the lady*"—say, She is *very ladylike*.
"She took it *off of* the clothes-line"—say, *from* or *off*, simply.
"She stood *some* distance from me"—say, *at some* distance.
"She is *like* to be a maniac"—say, *likely*.
"She is not as rich as *him*"—say, as *he*.

"The water *biles*"—say, *boils*.
"The *lalocks* are in full bloom"—say, *lilacs*.
"That *depends*"—say, That must *depend on* circumstances.
"There is no doubt *but* that"—omit *but*.
"They have just *rose*"—say, *risen*.
"They should have *went* away sooner"—say, *gone* away.
"They conversed *together* for an hour"—say, *conversed for an hour*.
"They lost *near* all"—say, *nearly* all.
"They *were* embarked in the same cause"—say, They *had* embarked, etc.
"They tormented *one another*"—say, *each other*.
"The cloth was *wove* in three days"—say, was *woven* in three days.
"The vessel had *sank*"—say, *sunk*.
"This page looks *shocking*"—say, *shockingly*.
"There were not *over* a dozen persons present"—say, *more than*.
"There is no *use asking* him"—say, It is *of no use to ask him*.
"The *two last* stanzas," more properly, the *last two*; but usage is divided.
"The *latter end* of the week"—omit *latter*.
"The New York *Trib'une*"—not Tri'bune, or Tri-bune'.
"Take one half of the apples and I 'll take the *balance*"—say, *remainder*.
"*There's* the horses"—say, *There are* the horses.
"This is a fine *summer's* morning"—say, *summer* morning.
"They *both* met"—say, they *met*.
"The house is building"—"The house is being built."

"There is nobody *else* but me"—omit *else*.
"That *a'n't* right"—say, That *is not* right.
"These are for you and *I*"—say, for you and *me*.
"The other *one*"—omit *one*.
"To-morrow *is* the first day of the week"—say, *will be*.
"Two months *back*"—better, Two months *ago*.
"They live *at* Boston"—say, *in* Boston.
"The city was *illumined*"—say, *illuminated*.

The following are words which should not double the final consonant in adding another syllable:

Apparel,	*Kennel*,
Barrel,	*Level*,
Benefit,	*Libel*,
Bias,	*Limit*,
Bigot,	*Marshal*,
Cancel,	*Marvel*,
Carol,	*Model*,
Cavil,	*Parallel*,
Channel,	*Parcel*,
Counsel,	*Pencil*,
Duel,	*Quarrel*,
Equal,	*Revel*,
Gallop,	*Rival*,
Gambol,	*Rivet*,
Gibbet,	*Shovel*,
Gossip,	*Snivel*,
Gravel,	*Trammel*,
Grovel,	*Travel*,
Jewel,	*Worship*.

Unbeknown—say, *Unknown*.

Venison may be pronounced in two or three syllables (ven'e-sn, or ven'sn).

"What a *beard!*"—not *baird*.
"What was the *heft* on 't"—say, What was the *weight* of it?
"What *was* you doing?"—say, *were*.
"Who does this belong to?"—say, To whom does this belong?
"We combined *together*"—omit *together*.
Wash'er-wom-an, not Wash'wom-an.
"Where did you *set*"—say, *sit*.
"Whether they will or *no*"—say, or *not*.
"*Who* are you waiting for?"—a very common error for "*Whom* are you waiting for?"
"*Was* you there yesterday?"—say, *Were* you, etc.
"Was it *him* who called?"—say, was it *he*, etc.
"*Who* did you vote for?"—say, *Whom*.
"You have soon *forgot* my instructions"—*forgotten*.
"You may confide *on* me"—say, *in*. Confide *in*—rely *on*.
"You will *spile* it"—say, *spoil*.

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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

YEAR.	
1492	Columbus discovers the New World.
1497	The Cabots discover the continent of North America.
1499	Vespucci's voyage with Ojeda.
1501	Voyage of Cortereal.
1512	Juan Ponce de Leon discovers Florida.
1523	Verrazani explores the American coast.
1526	Narvaez attempts the conquest of Florida.
1534	Jaques Cartier sails up the St. Lawrence.
1539	Ferdinand de Soto commences the conquest of Florida.
1541	Soto discovers the Mississippi river.
1562	Ribault leaves a French colony on the coast of Florida.
1564	Laudonniere begins a French settlement on the river May.
1565	Laudonniere's colony destroyed by the Spaniards.
	St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States, founded by Pedro Melendez.
1568	The Spanish colony on the river May destroyed by De Gourgues.
1576	Frobisher's expedition.
1579	Oregon territory visited by Sir Francis Drake.
	First voyage of Sir Humphrey Gilbert.
1583	Gilbert takes possession of Newfoundland.
1584	Raleigh's first expedition sent to Carolina commanded by Amidas and Barlow.
1603	Gosnold's voyage to New England.
1605	First permanent French settlement in North America made at Port Royal.
1606	First charter of Virginia issued.
1607	Jamestown in Virginia founded; the earliest permanent English settlement in North America.
1608	Quebec settled by Champlain.
1609	Henry Hudson discovers the Hudson river.
	Second charter of Virginia granted.
1610	The starving time in Virginia.
1611	Sir Thomas Dale arrives in Virginia.
1613	New York settled by the Dutch.
	Expedition of Argall.
1619	First General Assembly in Virginia.
1620	Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.
1621	Charter granted to the Dutch West India Company for settling the territory between the Connecticut and the Delaware.
1622	Patent granted to Gorges and Mason by the Plymouth Company.
1623	Portsmouth and Dover settled by Gorges and Mason.
	Albany settled by the Dutch.
1624	Dissolution of the London Company.
1627	The Swedes settle on the Delaware, and call their colony New Sweden.
1630	Heath's patent, for Carolina, granted.
1631	Clayborne forms a settlement on Kent island.
	Windsor in Connecticut settled.
1633	Maryland settled by Lord Baltimore.
	The Dutch settle at Hartford.
1634	Banishment of Roger Williams.
	Representative form of government first adopted in New England.
1635	Saybrook settled by John Winthrop.

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YEAR.	
1636	Mr. Hooker emigrates from Massachusetts to Connecticut.
1637	Pequod war.
	Antinomian controversy.
1638	New Haven settled.
1641	New Hampshire annexed to Massachusetts.
1643	Confederation of the New England colonies.
1644	Roger Williams obtains a charter for Rhode Island.
1650	Connecticut abandoned by the Dutch.
1651	Virginia capitulates to the Parliament.
	Risingh takes Fort Casimir from the Dutch.
1655	Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor of New York, conquers New Sweden.
1660	Charles II. proclaimed in Virginia.
	Arrival of the regicides, Whalley and Goffe, in Boston.
1663	Lord Clarendon obtains a charter for Carolina.
1664	Commissioners sent to New England to regulate the colonies.
	New York taken from the Dutch by the English.
	Charles II. grants to the Duke of York a patent for the country from the Delaware to the Connecticut.
	The Duke of York grants New Jersey to Berkeley and Carteret.
1670	Port Royal in South Carolina settled by Governor Sayle.
1671	Charleston settled.
1673	New York reconquered by the Dutch.
1674	New York restored to the English at the Treaty of Westminster.
1675	Commencement of King Philip's War.
1676	Bacon's rebellion in Virginia.
	Death of King Philip.
	Maine purchased by Massachusetts.
1681	First representative assembly in New Jersey.
	Penn receives a charter for Pennsylvania.
1682	Philadelphia founded.
1684	Colonel Dongan and Lord Effingham's treaty with the Five Nations.
1685	Charles II. dies and is succeeded by James II.
1686	Sir Edmund Andros appointed President of New England.
1687	Andros attempts to deprive Connecticut of its charter.
1688	New York and New Jersey added to the jurisdiction of Andros.
	Revolution in England, which gives the sovereignty to William and Mary.
1689	Andros deposed and imprisoned, and William and Mary proclaimed at Boston.
	Jacob Leisler usurps the government of New York.
	War on the Canada border. Port Royal in Nova Scotia taken from the French.
1691	Colonel Sloughter appointed governor of New York.
	Leisler deposed and executed.
1694	Culture of rice introduced into South Carolina.
1697	Peace of Ryswick.
1701	Penn grants a new charter to Pennsylvania.
	Lord Cornbury appointed governor of New York.
1702	War with France and Spain.
	Expedition against St. Augustine.
	War on the Canada border.
1706	Unsuccessful attack of the Spaniards on Charleston.
1711	Unsuccessful invasion of Canada.
1712	War in North Carolina with the Tuscarora and Coree Indians.
1715	War of the Yemassees.
1729	North and South Carolina separated.
1732	General Oglethorpe obtains a charter for Georgia.
1733	General Oglethorpe colonises Georgia.
1740	Oglethorpe besieges St. Augustine.
1742	Invasion of Georgia by the Spaniards successfully resisted.
1744	War between France and England.
1745	Louisburg taken.

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YEAR.			
1748			Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1752			Charter of Georgia surrendered to the king.
1754			Commencement of the Old French War.
			Congress of Delegates from seven colonies meets at Albany.
1755			Nova Scotia conquered by the British.
			Defeat of General Braddock.
1756			War formally declared between France and England.
			Fort Oswego taken by Montcalm.
1757			Fort William Henry taken by Montcalm.
1758			Forts Du Quesne and Frontignac taken by the English.
1759			Quebec taken. General Wolfe killed.
1765			Stamp act passed.
			First Continental Congress meets at New York.
1766			Stamp act repealed.
1768			Boston garrisoned by British troops.
1770			Boston massacre.
1772			Affair of the schooner Gaspee.
1773			Tea destroyed in Boston.
1774			Boston Port Bill passed.
			Continental Congress assembles at Philadelphia.
1775	April	19.	Battle of Lexington and Concord.
	May		Ticonderoga and Crown Point taken.
	June	17.	Washington appointed commander-in-chief.
			Battle of Breed's Hill.
	Nov.	19	Montreal taken.
	Dec.		Attack on Quebec defeated. Montgomery killed.
1776	March	17.	Boston evacuated by the British.
	June	28.	Attack on Charleston defeated.
	July	4.	Declaration of Independence.
	Aug.	26.	Americans defeated on Long Island.
	Sept.	15.	New York occupied by the British.
1776	Oct.	28.	Battle of White Plains.
	Nov.		Retreat of Washington through New Jersey.
	Dec.	26.	Battle of Trenton.
1777	Jan.	2.	Battle of Princeton.
			Arrival of La Fayette.
			Arrival of Burgoyne.
	July		Ticonderoga taken by Burgoyne's troops.
			Capture of General Prescott.
			General Howe leaves New York and sails with 1600 men for the South.
	Aug.	16.	Battle of Bennington.
	Sept.	11.	Battle of Brandywine.
		18.	Congress leaves Philadelphia.
		19.	Battle of Stillwater.
		26.	Philadelphia occupied by the British.
	Oct.	4.	Battle of Germantown.
		7.	Second Battle of Stillwater.
		12.	Surrender of Burgoyne.
		22.	Battle of Redbank.
	Nov.	15.	Articles of Confederation of the United States ratified.
	Dec.	11.	Washington retires to Valley Forge.
1778			Treaty between France and the United States.
	May		Retreat of Barren Hill.
	June	18.	The British evacuate Philadelphia.
		28.	Battle of Monmouth.
	July		Arrival of Count d'Estaing with a French fleet.
			Massacre at Wyoming.
	Aug.		Unsuccessful attempt to recover Rhode Island.
	Dec.	28.	The British take Savannah.
1779	Feb.		Unsuccessful attempt of the British on Port Royal.
	March	3.	Battle of Briar Creek.

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YEAR.			
1779	April		General Prevost advances towards Charleston.
	May		Descent of the British on Virginia.
	June	20.	Defeat of General Lincoln at Stone Ferry.
	July		Descent of the British on Connecticut.
		15.	Storming of Stony Point.
		19.	Storming of Paulus Hook.
		25.	Defeat of the Americans at Penobscot.
	Sept.		Arrival of the French fleet at Savannah.
		23.	Battle of Bon Homme Richard and Serapis.
	Oct.	4.	Siege of Savannah.
1780	May	12.	Charleston capitulates.
		29.	Battle at the Waxhaws.
	June	16.	Kniphausen's descent on New Jersey.
	July	12.	British defeated at Williamson's Plantation.
	Aug.	16.	Battle of Camden.
		18.	Defeat of Sumter at Firling Creek.
	Sept.		Arnold's treason at West Point.
	Oct.	7.	Battle of King's Mountain.
	Dec.		Revolt of the Pennsylvania troops.
1781	Jan.		Descent of Arnold on Virginia.
		17.	Battle of Cowpens.
	March	15.	Battle of Guilford.
	April	23.	Marion takes Fort Watson.
	May		Siege of Ninety Six.
	Aug.	4.	Death of General Hayne.
		6.	Descent of the British on New London.
		7.	Naval Engagement of De Grasse and Graves.
		8.	Battle of Eutaw.
	Oct.		Siege and Surrender of Yorktown.
1782	Feb.	27.	General Conway makes a motion in the British Parliament for discontinuing the American war.
	March		Lord North retires from the ministry.
	Nov.		Treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain signed.
	Dec.		American officers petition Congress for payment of arrears.
1783	March		Meeting of the officers.
	April	19.	Cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, proclaimed by General Washington.
	Dec.	4.	Washington takes leave of the officers of the army.
		23.	Washington resigns his commission.
1784	Sept.		Shay's rebellion.
1785	March		Convention at Alexandria.
1786	Sept.		Convention at Annapolis.
1787	May		Convention meets at Philadelphia for framing the Federal Constitution.
	Sept.	17.	Constitution made public.
1789	March	4.	Washington's Administration commences.
1790			National debt funded.
			Creek war terminated by a treaty.
1791	Nov.		Defeat of General St. Clair.
			Vermont admitted to the Union.
1794	Aug.	20.	General Wayne defeats the Indians on the Miami.
1797	March	4.	Commencement of John Adams's Administration.
1799	Dec.	14.	Death of General Washington.
1800	Sept.	30.	Treaty of peace between the United States and France signed.
	Nov.		Congress first sits at Washington.
1801	March	4.	Commencement of Jefferson's Administration.
1802	July	20.	Louisiana ceded to France.
1803	April	30.	Louisiana purchased by the United States.
			War with Tripoli.
1806	May		British Orders in Council passed.

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Year.			
1806			Berlin decree of Napoleon.
1807	June		Affair of the Chesapeake and Leopard.
	Dec.		Embargo Law passed.
			Burr's conspiracy and trial.
1809	March	4.	Commencement of Madison's Administration.
			Embargo Law repealed.
	April	23.	Mr. Erskine engages on behalf of the British government that the Orders in Council shall be rescinded.
1811	May	16.	Affair of the Little Belt.
	Nov.	7.	Battle of Tippecanoe.
1812	Feb.		John Henry's disclosure.
	June	18.	Declaration of war against Great Britain by the United States.
	Aug.	16.	Surrender of General Hull.
		19.	Battle of Constitution and Guerriere.
	Oct.		Battles of Wasp and Frolic and of the United States and Macedonian.
		13.	Battle of Queenstown.
	Dec.		Battle of Constitution and Java.
1813	Jan.	7.	Defeat of General Winchester at Frenchtown.
	Feb.	24.	Battle of Hornet and Peacock.
	April		Siege of Fort Meigs.
		27.	Capture of York and death of General Pike.
	May	27.	Forts George and Erie taken.
		29.	Attack on Sackett's Harbor.
	Aug.		Siege of Fort Stephenson.
	Sept.		Battle of the Enterprise and Boxer.
		10.	Battle of Lake Erie.
	Oct.	5.	Battle of the Thames.
		10.	Naval action on Lake Ontario.
	Nov.	8.	Battle of Talladega.
		10.	Battle of Chrystler's fields.
		18.	Battle of Hillibee.
1814	Jan.	14.	Battle of Tallapoosa.
	March		Battle of La Cole Mill.
	April	29.	Battle of the Peacock and Epervier.
	May	5.	Descent of the British on Oswego.
	June	28.	Battle of Wasp and Reindeer.
	July	5.	Battle of Chippewa.
		25.	Battle of Bridgewater.
	Sept.	1.	Castine taken.
		11.	Battle of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain.
		12.	Battle of Baltimore.
			Siege of Fort Erie.
		15.	Attack on Fort Boyer.
	Dec.	24.	Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, signed at Ghent.
		27.	Treaty ratified by the Prince Regent of England.
1815	Jan.		Battle of the Hornet and Penguin.
		8.	Battle of New Orleans.
	Feb.		Battle of Constitution, Cyane, and Levant.
		17.	Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and United States ratified by the President.
	March		War declared against Algiers.
	July	3.	Commercial Treaty with Great Britain ratified in London.
1816			Bank of the United States chartered.
1817	March	4.	Commencement of Monroe's Administration.
1818			Seminole War.
1821			Florida ceded to the United States.
1825	March	4.	Commencement of John Quincy Adams's Administration.
	Aug.	13.	Arrival of La Fayette.
1826	July	4.	Death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

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YEAR.		
1828		Tariff Law.
1829	March 4.	Commencement of Jackson's Administration.
1830		New Commercial Treaty with Great Britain.
		Treaty with Turkey signed.
1832		Black Hawk's war.
		New Tariff Law enacted.
1833		Compromise bill respecting the Tariff passed.
	Sept. 18.	Removal of deposits from the United States Bank.
1836		Dispute with France terminated.
		Creek war.
		Bill for the distribution of the surplus revenue passed.
		State Bank chartered.
	Dec.	Michigan admitted into the Union.
1837	March 4.	Commencement of Van Buren's Administration.
		Great commercial embarrassments.
	May 10.	Banks of New York suspended specie payments.
		Sub-Treasury scheme defeated.
	Dec. 25.	Battle of Okee-Chobee.
1838		Disturbances in Canada. Boundary difficulties.
1841	March 4.	Commencement of Harrison's Administration.
	April 4.	Death of Harrison. Tyler becomes President.
		Bank bills vetoed.
		Trial and acquittal of McLeod.
1842		Congress passes the Tariff Bill.
		Ashburton treaty.
1844		Treaty of Annexation of Texas rejected.
1845	March 4.	Commencement of Polk's Administration.
		Oregon treaty.
		General Taylor ordered to Corpus Christi.
1846		Repeal of the tariff of 1842.
	March 11.	Taylor leaves Corpus Christi for the Rio Grande.
	24.	Point Isabel occupied.
	30.	Fort Brown opposite Matamoras commenced.
	May 1.	Taylor marches to Point Isabel.
	8.	Bombardment of Fort Brown commenced.
	8 & 9.	Battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.
	15 & 18.	Barita and Matamoras taken.
	Sept. 21.	Attack on Monterey commenced.
	22–4.	Bishop's palace taken. Monterey capitulates.
1847	Feb. 22–3.	Battle of Buena Vista.
	March 29.	Vera Cruz capitulates.
	Apl.17,18.	Battle of Cerro Gordo. Tuspan taken.
		California and New Mexico occupied.
	Apl.19–22.	Jalapa and Perote taken.
	May 15.	Puebla taken.
	Aug. 20.	Contreras, San Pablo, San Antonio, and Churubusco taken.
	Sept. 8.	Battle of Molina del Rey.
	12, 13.	Storming of Chapultepec.
	14.	City of Mexico taken.
	27.	Santa Anna bombards Puebla.
	Oct. 9.	Battle of Huamantla.
	19.	Battle of Atlisco.
1848		Treaty with Mexico.
	Nov.	Taylor elected President.
1849	May 19.	Lopez's expedition to Cuba.
	July 9.	Death of General Taylor.
1851		Lopez's second invasion of Cuba. His death.
1852		General Pierce elected President.
1853		Hulseman's Letter.
1854		Seizure of the Black Warrior.
		Treaty negotiated with Japan, by Commodore Perry.
		Destruction of Greytown.

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YEAR.			
1854	May		Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.
1855			Election in Kansas.
	March		Topeka Convention.
1856	Feb.		President Pierce's proclamation on Kansas.
			Mr. Sumner attacked in the Senate Chamber.
	Sept.		Mr. Geary appointed Governor of Kansas.
			Indian war in Oregon.
			Disturbance in California.
	Nov.		Election of Buchanan President.
1857			Termination of Walker's government in Nicaragua.
1860	Sept.	12.	Walker invades Honduras. Is taken and shot.
	Nov.		Election of Abraham Lincoln as President.
		20.	Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas pass ordinances of secession.
1861	Feb.	4.	Convention at Montgomery, Ala., adopts Constitution of the Confederate States, and elects Jefferson Davis President.
	March	4.	Abraham Lincoln inaugurated at Washington.
	April	12.	Attack on Fort Sumter by the Confederates.
		15.	President Lincoln calls for 75,000 militia.
	May	3.	Second call for troops.
	June	3.	Battle of Philippi.
		10.	Battle of Big Bethel.
	July	11.	Battle of Rich Mountain.
		21.	Battle of Bull Run. McDowell defeated by Beauregard.
	Aug.	10.	Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo. General Lyon killed.
		29.	Hatteras Inlet taken.
	Sept.	10.	Battle of Carnifex Ferry. Confederates defeated by Rosecrans.
	Nov.	7.	Port Royal taken by Commodore Dupont.
		8.	Mason and Slidell taken from the British steamer Trent.
1862	Jan.	19.	Battle of Mill Spring.
	Feb.	6.	Fort Henry taken by Commodore Foote.
		8.	Roanoke Island taken by Burnside.
		16.	Fort Donelson taken by General Grant.
	Mar.	8, 9.	Naval engagement in Hampton Roads.
		14.	Island No. 10 taken by General Pope and Commodore Foote.
	April	5.	Battle of Pittsburg Landing.
		11.	Fort Pulaski taken by Gilmore.
		28.	Forts Jackson and St. Philip taken by Farragut.
	May	1.	Butler enters New Orleans.
		5.	Battle of Williamsburg, Va.
		31.	Battle of Fair Oaks.
	June	26.	Battle of Mechanicsville.
			Battle of Gaines' Mills.
	July	1.	Battle of Malvern Hill.
	Aug.	30.	Second Battle of Bull Run. Pope defeated by Lee.
	Sept.	14.	Battle of South Mountain. Lee defeated by McClellan.
		17.	Battle of Antietam.
	Oct.	8.	Battle of Perryville. Bragg defeated by Buell.
	Dec.	11.	Battle of Fredericksburg. Burnside defeated by Lee.
		30.	Battle of Stone River. Bragg defeated by Rosecrans.
1863	Jan.	1.	President Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation.
	March	3.	Conscription Act passed.
	May		Battle of Chancellorsville. Hooker defeated by Lee.
		16.	Battle of Champion's Hill. Pemberton defeated by Grant.
		19–22.	Grant attacks Vicksburg.
	June		General Milroy surprised at Winchester.
		25.	Grant attacks Vicksburg.
	July	1–3.	Battle of Gettysburg, Pa. Lee defeated by Meade.
		4.	Pemberton surrenders Vicksburg to Grant.

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Year.			
1864	May	3.	Lieutenant-General Grant issues orders for the advance of the Eastern and Western armies.
		8-12.	Battles of the Wilderness.
	June	19.	Alabama defeated and sunk by the Kearsarge.
	July	28.	Battle of Atlanta.
	Aug.	5.	Confederate forts and fleet at Mobile taken by Farragut.
	Sept.	1.	Atlanta evacuated by Hood.
	Nov.	15.	Atlanta destroyed by Sherman.
		22.	Milledgeville taken by Sherman.
	Dec.	10.	Savannah invested by Sherman.
1865	Feb.	18.	Charleston, S. C., occupied by Gilmore.
	April	1-2.	Grant carries Confederate lines at Petersburg. Flight of Confederate Government.
		9.	Lee surrenders at Appomattox Court House.
		14.	Assassination of President Lincoln by Booth.
		15.	Andrew Johnson becomes President.
		26.	General Johnson surrenders to General Sherman.
	May	16.	Jefferson Davis captured in Georgia.
1866	April	9.	Civil Rights Bill passed.
	June	13.	Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution adopted. Fenian attempts on Canada.
1867	March	1.	Alaska purchased from Russia.
1869	March	4.	Ulysses S. Grant inaugurated President.
1870	March	30.	Fifteenth Amendment adopted.
1871	Oct.		Great fire at Chicago.
1875			Congress fixes the date for resumption of specie payments
1876	May		Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia opened.
	June	25.	General Custer defeated and killed by Sioux.
1877	March	4.	Rutherford B. Hayes inaugurated President.
1881	March	4.	James A. Garfield inaugurated President.
	July	2.	President Garfield shot by C. J. Guiteau at Washington.
	Sept.	20.	Chester A. Arthur inaugurated President.
1885	March	4.	Grover Cleveland inaugurated President.
	July	23.	Death of General U. S. Grant.
1886	Aug.	31.	Charleston earthquake.
1889	March	4.	Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President.
1893	May	1.	Columbian World's Fair at Chicago opened.
1898	Feb.	15.	The Battleship Maine blown up in Havana Harbor.
	March	8.	House of Representatives votes $50,000,000 for national defense, at the president's disposal.
	April	23.	President McKinley calls for 125,000 volunteers.
	April	24.	Spain declares a state of war exists with United States.
	April	25.	The U. S. Congress declares war exists with Spain.
	May	1.	Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor. Spanish loss about 600 killed. Americans, 6.
	May	29.	Commodore Schley shuts the Spanish fleet under Cevera in Santiago harbor.
	July	17.	The city of Santiago formally surrenders to Americans.
	Aug.	13.	American forces under Admiral Dewey and General Merritt capture Manila.
	Nov.	28.	Spain relinquished Cuba and ceded Porto Rico, Guam, and for $20,000,000 the Phillipines.
1899	March	17.	Final ratification by United States and Spain of the treaty of Paris.
	June	3.	Diplomatic relations resumed between U. S. and Spain.
1900	June	5.	Pretoria, the Transvaal Capital, surrenders to the British.
1901	March	4.	Second Inauguration of President McKinley.
1901	Sept.	6.	Assassination of President McKinley.
1904	June	1.	Construction of Isthmian Canal commenced.
1905	July	1.	Death of John Hay, Secretary of State.
1905	Aug.	10.	Russian and Japanese peace plenipotentiaries met in Portsmouth, N.H.

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Year.			
1908	June	24.	Grover Cleveland died.
1909	March	4.	William Howard Taft inaugurated President.
		6.	A blizzard sends a tidal wave over the New England coast, damage $5,000,000.
		9.	New York's $10,000 gift to Peary at once devoted by him to a South Pole quest.
	April	6.	Robert E. Peary planted the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole.
		14.	Theodore Roosevelt, returning from his African hunt, warmly welcomed at Khartoum, where he meets his wife and daughter.
	July	14.	Edward P. Weston, 71 years old, walked from New York City to San Francisco in 105 days, distance, 3,893 miles.
1910	May	6.	Edward VII, King of England and Emperor of India, died in Buckingham Palace, London. He was born Nov. 9, 1841.
		10.	The Chinese Government abolishes slavery throughout the Empire and prohibits henceforth the purchase and sale of human beings.
		12.	The Fairbanks expedition announces that all the members of the party have reached the summit of Mount McKinley without finding any trace of records said to have been left by Dr. Frederick A. Cook. The route which he claimed to have taken reported to be impassable.
		21.	King George in the first act of his reign remits and reduces sentences of culprits.
	June	7.	The degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred on ex-President Roosevelt by the King Frederick University of Christiania.
		7.	Dr. Cook brought suit against Commander Peary for $10,000.
		8.	Five towns in Southern Italy destroyed by earthquake.
		12.	Charles K. Hamilton went in airship from Philadelphia to New York and return.
		18.	Ex-President Roosevelt returns home from his African hunting trip.
	June		Arizona and New Mexico admitted as States.
	June		Census gives 20,287,742 Protestants; 12,679,142 Roman Catholics.
	June		Salary of the President of the United States increased to $100,000; this includes $25,000 for traveling fees.
1912	April	15.	Titanic Sank, 2.15 A. M.
1913	March	4.	Woodrow Wilson inaugurated President.
	August	9.	Panama Electric Railway Opened.
	August	15.	Weight of Packages by Parcel Post increased to twenty pounds.

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Rules for Punctuation.

A period [.] is placed after every declarative and imperative sentence.

All abbreviations are followed by a period.

A period is placed after numbers in the Roman notation.

A colon [:] is placed between the chief divisions of a sentence, when they are but slightly connected, and they are themselves divided by some other mark.

A colon is used after a sentence which announces a distinct quotation.

A colon is placed between clauses, when the connection is so slight that any one of them might be a distinct sentence.

A succession of clauses depending on one principal expression should be separated by a semicolon [;].

A semicolon is placed after an expression which introduces particulars.

When a clause especially explains the meaning of some other expression, it is separated from that expression by a semicolon.

A semicolon is used to divide a sentence into sections, when the various parts are not sufficiently independent to require a colon.

A comma [,] is placed between the particulars mentioned in a succession of words all in the same construction.

A comma is placed between each pair of words, when each pair is in the same construction.

A comma is placed before and one after every parenthetical expression.

A comma is used before a quotation closely connected with the preceding words.

Expressions repeated must be separated by a comma.

A phrase or clause which explains, in any degree, the meaning of any other phrase or clause is separated from it by a comma.

All modifying expressions, unless closely connected with the rest of the sentence, are separated by a comma.

A comma must be used in sentences which would otherwise be misunderstood.

An interrogation point [?] is placed after every sentence, phrase, clause, or word, which denotes a direct question.

An interrogation point, inclosed in parentheses, is often used to denote doubt.

An exclamation point [!] is placed after every exclamatory sentence, clause, phrase, or word.

Where special emphasis is required, several exclamation points may be used.

An exclamation point inclosed in parentheses is used to denote peculiar surprise.

A dash [—] is usually placed before the answer to a question, when they both belong to the same line.

A dash is often used instead of the parenthesis marks.

A dash is commonly used before an expression repeated for special emphasis.

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Capital Letters.

1. The first word of every sentence or expression which stands for a sentence should begin with a capital.
2. All proper names should begin with capital letters.
3. Words derived from proper names begin with a capital.
4. All names of the Deity should begin with a capital.
5. The months of the year and the days of the week begin with capitals.
6. Names of sects or denominations should begin with a capital.
7. The words North, South, East, West, and their compounds, as Northwest, Southwest, etc., commence with capitals when they denote a section of country.
8. The pronoun I and the interjection O are always capitals.
9. The names of continents, countries, islands, seas, bays, and other geographical divisions begin with capitals.
10. All titles of persons begin with capitals.
11. All the principal words in the titles of books should begin with capital letters.
12. Every broken line, as in the address and signature of letters, should begin with capitals, as should the chief words of such lines.
13. Every direct quotation should begin with a capital.
14. Every line of poetry should begin with a capital.
15. In accounts each article mentioned should begin with a capital.
16. In all resolutions the word *That* following the word *Resolved* should begin with a capital.

Emphasized Words, or Underscoring.

When a writer desires to give more prominence to certain words or sentences, he should designate the same by underscoring or drawing lines beneath the words that are to be emphasized. One line indicates *Italics*, two lines SMALL CAPITALS, three lines LARGE CAPITALS, four lines *ITALIC CAPITALS*. Thus, the following sentence, underscored:

"I never would lay down my arms, never! never!! never!!!"

How it appears in print:

"I never would lay down my arms, *never!* NEVER!! NEVER!!!"

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Rules for Spelling.

Words ending in *e* drop that letter before the termination *able*, as in move, movable; unless ending in *ce* or *ge*, when it is retained, as in change, changeable, etc.

Words of one syllable, ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double the consonants in derivatives; as ship, shipping, etc. But if ending in a consonant with a double vowel before it, they do not double the consonant in derivatives; as troop, trooper, etc.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in a consonant preceded by a single vowel, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives; as commit, committed; but except chagrin, chagrined.

All words of one syllable ending in *l*, with a single vowel before it, have double *ll* at the close; as mill, sell.

All words of one syllable ending in *l*, with a double vowel before it, have only one *l* at the close; as mail, sail.

The words foretell, distill, instill and fulfill, retain the double *ll* of their primitives. Derivatives of dull, skill, will and full also retain the *ll* when the accent falls on these words; as dullness, skillful, willful, fullness.

Words of more than one syllable ending in *l* have only one *l* at the close; as delightful, faithful; unless the accent falls on the last syllable; as befall, etc.

Words ending in *l*, double the letter in the termination *ly*.

Participles ending in *ing*, from verbs ending in *e*, lose the final *e;* as have, having; make, making, etc.; but verbs ending in *ee* retain both; as see, seeing. The word dye, to color, however, must retain the *e* before *ing*.

All verbs ending in *ly*, and nouns ending in *ment*, retain the *e* final of the primitives; as brave, bravely; refine, refinement; except words ending in *dge;* as acknowledge, acknowledgment.

Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, form their plural by adding *s;* as money, moneys; but if *y* is preceded by a consonant, it is changed to *ies* in the plural; as bounty, bounties.

Compound words whose primitives end in *y*, change the *y* into *i;* as beauty, beautiful.

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Electric Lights.

The Electric Moon Surface, California	24,000	candle	power.
Torch, Statue of Liberty, New York Harbor	60,000	"	"
Chandelier, Palais d'Industrie, Paris	150,000	"	"
Marseilles Light-house, France	40,000	"	"
Sidney Light-house, Australia	180,000	"	"

An engine of 40 horse-power, Brush system, will feed 400 lamps on a line of 30 miles, consuming 150 lbs. of coal per hour, as compared with one ton per hour for gas-light over the same length.

Color Blindness.

In the schools of the United States, four per cent of the male children are found color blind, and less than one per cent female. Similar results have been shown in other countries.

A Man's Decades.

A man's working life is divided into four decades: 20 to 30, bronze; 30 to 40, silver; 40 to 50, gold; 50 to 60, iron. Intellect and judgment are strongest between 40 and 50.

Capacity of Large Assembly Rooms.

Coliseum, Rome, 87,000; St. Peter's, Rome, 58,000; Cathedral, Milan, 40,000; Theatre of Pompey, Rome, 40,000; Theatre of Marcellus, Rome, 20,000; St. Paul's, Rome, 38,000; St. Paul's, London, 31,000; St. Petronia, Bologna, 26,000; Cathedral, Antwerp, 25,000; Cathedral, Florence, 23,500; St. John's Lateran, Rome, 23,000; St. Sophia's, Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame de Paris, 13,000; Cathedral, Pisa, 13,000; St. Stephen's, Vienna, 12,400; St. Dominic's, Bologna, 12,000; St. Peter's, Bologna, 11,400; Cathedral, Vienna, 11,000; Mormon Temple, Salt Lake City, 10,000; St. Mark's, Venice, 7,500; Gilmore's Garden, New York, 8,443; Bolshoi Theatre, St. Petersburg, 5,000; Music Hall, Cincinnati, 4,824; La Scale, Milan, 4,000; University Hall, Ann Arbor, 3,500; San Carlos, Naples, 3,600; Columbia Theatre, Chicago, 2,972; Music Hall, Boston, 2,585; Academy, Paris, 2,092; Imperial, St. Petersburg, 2,160; Covent Garden, London, 2,684; Grand Opera House, New Orleans, 2,052; St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, 2,178; Grand Opera House, New York, 1,883; Booth's Theatre, New York, 1,807; Opera House, Detroit, 1,790; McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, 1,786; New Music Hall, Chicago, 1,786.

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MEASUREMENTS AND WEIGHTS.

Five stricken measures are equal to four heaped measures.

The *Standard Bushel* of the U. S. contains 2150.42 cubic inches, and the *Imperial Bushel* of Great Britain, 2216.192 cubic inches.

Bushels and Bins.—*To find the number of bushels in a bin*, divide the contents in cubic inches by the number of cubic inches in a bushel, or in the U. S., for all practical purposes, diminish the number of cubic feet by one-fifth.

And *to find the number of cubic feet in a given number of bushels*, multiply the number of bushels by the number of cubic inches in a bushel, and divide the product by 1728, or in the U. S., for all practical purposes, increase the number of bushels by one fourth.

To find the number of bushels of apples or potatoes in a bin (in the U. S.), multiply the number of cubic feet by 4.5 or by 8.

A ton of coal contains about 36⅓ cubic feet; and a box 4 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 3 feet deep contains 36 cubic feet.

To Measure Corn in a Crib.—Find the length, breadth, and depth of the body of corn, in feet, and multiply these three dimensions together; then multiply this product by .63. This will give the heaped bushels of ears. Sometimes one and one-half bushels of ears are allowed for a bushel of shelled corn, and sometimes two bushels; the amount depending upon the shape of the ear, the size of the cob, etc.

The Weight of Hay.—In estimating the weight of hay, allow 540 cubic feet for a ton, if on the wagon or newly stored, but if well settled in mow or stack, allow 512 cubic feet. 270 cubic feet of baled hay will weigh a ton.

Note.—*To find the number of cubic feet in a circular stack*, multiply the average circumference in yards by itself, and this product by four times the height in yards; then divide this product by 100, and multiply the quotient by 27.

The Cost of Commodities by the Ton.—To find the cost of any number of pounds sold by the ton of 2,000 pounds, point off three places for decimals, and multiply by one-half the price per ton.

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The Metric System.

WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in use.		
Names.	No. Grams.		Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density.		Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier or tonneau	= 1,000,000	=	1 cubic meter	=	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	= 100,000	=	1 hectoliter	=	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	= 10,000	=	10 liters	=	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or kilo	= 1,000	=	1 liter	=	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	= 100	=	1 deciliter	=	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	= 10	=	10 c. centimet.	=	0.3527 ounce.
Gram	= 1	=	1 c. centimet.	=	15.432 grains.
Decigram	= .1	=	.1 c. centimet.	=	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	= .01	=	10 c. millimet.	=	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	= .001	=	1 c. millimet.	=	0.0154 grain.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in use.
Myriameter	=	10,000 meters	= 6.2137 miles.
Kilometer	=	1,000 meters	= 0.62137 m. or 3,280 ft. 10 in.
Hectometer	=	100 meters	= 328 feet and 1 inch.
Dekameter	=	10 meters	= 393.7 inches.
Meter	=	1 meter	= 39.37 inches.
Decimeter	=	.1 of a meter	= 3.937 inches.
Centimeter	=	.01 of a meter	= 0.3937 inch.
Millimeter	=	.001 of a meter	= 0.0394 inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

tric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in use.
Hectare	=	10,000 square meters	= 2.471 acres.
Are	=	100 square meters	= 119.6 square yards.
Centare	=	1 square meter	= 1,550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric Denominations and Values.				Equivalents in Denominations in use.	
Names.	No. Liters.	Cubic Measure.		Dry Measure.	Wine Measure.
Kiloliter	= 1,000	= 1 cubic meter	=	1.308 cubic yards	= 264.17 galls.
Hectoliter	= 100	= .1 cubic meter	=	2 bush. 3.35 pks.	= 26.417 galls.
Dekaliter	= 10	= 10 c. decimeters	=	9.08 quarts	= 2.6417 galls.
Liter	= 1	= 1 c. decimeter	=	0.908 quart	= 1.0567 quarts.
Deciliter	= .1	= .1 c. decimeter	=	6.1022 cubic in.	= 0.845 gill.
Centiliter	= .01	= 10 c. centimeters	=	0.6102 cubic in.	= 0.338 fluid oz.
Milliliter	= .001	= 1 c. centimeter	=	0.061 cubic inch	= 0.27 fluid dr.

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Weights and Measures.

MEASURE OF LENGTH.

4 In.	make a 1 Hand.		3	Feet make 1	Yard.
7.92	" 1 Link.		5½	Yds. " 1	Rod or Pole
18 In.	" 1 Cubit.		40	Poles " 1	Furlong.
12 In.	" 1 Foot.		8	Fur. " 1	Mile.
6 Ft.	" 1 Fathom.		69 1-6	Miles " 1	Degree.

60 Geographical Miles make 1 Degree.

MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144 Square Inches make 1 Square Foot.
9 Square Feet " 1 Square Yard.
30¼ Square Yards " 1 Rod, Perch or Pole.
40 Square Rods " 1 Square Rood.
4 Square Roods " 1 Square Acre.
10 Square Chains " 1 Square Acre.
640 Square Acres " 1 Square Mile.
Gunter's Chain equal to 22 Yards or 100 Links.

MEASURE OF SOLIDITY.

1728 Cubic Inches make 1 Cubic Foot.
27 Cubic Feet " 1 Cubic Yard.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains make 1	Drachm (dr.) or	27½	Grains.
16	Drachms " 1	Ounce (oz.) or	437½	"
16	Ounces " 1	Pound (lb.) or	7000	"
28	Pounds " 1	Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters " 1	Hundred-Weight (cwt.)		
20	Cwts. " 1	Ton.		

TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains make 1	Pennyweight, or	24	Grains.
20	Pennywts. " 1	Ounce, or	480	"
12	Ounces " 1	Pound, or	5760	"

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20	Grains make 1	Scruple.	8	Drachms make 1	Ounce.
3	Scruples " 1	Drachm.	12	Ounces " 1	Pound.

DIAMOND WEIGHT.

16 Parts make 1 Grain (8-10ths Grain Troy).
4 Grains " 1 Carat (3 1-5th Grains Troy).

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Gills make 1	Pint.	2	Gallons make 1	Peck.
2	Pints " 1	Quart.	31½	Gallons " 1	Barrel.
4	Quarts " 1	Gallon.	54	Gallons " 1	Hhd.

DRY MEASURE.

8	Quarts make 1	Peck.	8	Bushels make 1	Quarter.
4	Pecks " 1	Bushel.	36	Bushels " 1	Chaldron.

1 Bushel equal to 2815¼ cubic in. nearly.

A Bushel of Wheat is on an average 60 lbs.; Barley or Buckwheat, 46 lbs.; Indian Corn or Rye, 56 lbs.; Oats, 30 lbs.; Salt, 70 lbs.; Potatoes, 60 lbs.; Peas, 64 lbs.; Beans, 63 lbs.; Clover Seed, 60 lbs.; Flax Seed, 56 lbs.; Timothy Seed, 50 lbs. 14 lbs. of Lead or Iron make 1 Stone; 21½ Stone, 1 Pig. 1 Bbl. of Flour contains 196 lbs.; Beef or Pork, 200 lbs. The Imperial Gallon is 10 lbs. avoirdupois of pure water; the Pint, 1¼ lbs.

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Relative Values and Weights of Woods.

Their comparative value for fuel, in a *seasoned state*, or in charcoal. Shellbark hickory is taken at 100 as the standard.

Name.	Value.	Weight.
Shellbark Hickory	100.	4.469
Pignut Hickory	95.	4.241
Chestnut White Oak	86.	3.955
Service Tree	84.	3.964
White Oak	81.	3.821
Western Hickory	81.	3.705
White Ash	77.	3.450
Dogwood	75.	3.643
Post Oak	74.	3.464
Swamp Whortleberry	73.	3.361
Barren Scrub Oak	73.	3.339
Witch Hazel	72.	3.505
Pin Oak	71.	3.339
Scrub Black Oak	71.	3.254
Apple	70.	3.115
Red Oak	69.	3.254
Persimmon	69.	3.178
Sour Gum	67.	3.142
Barren Oak	66.	3.102
Mountain Laurel	66.	2.963
White Beech	65.	3.236
American Hornbeam	65.	3.218
Black Walnut	65.	3.044
Black Birch	63.	3.115
Rock Chestnut Oak	61.	3.030
Yellow Oak	60.	2.919
Hard Maple	60.	2.878
Sassafras	59.	2.762
White Elm	58.	2.592
Sweet Gum	57.	2.834
American Holly	57.	2.601
Large Magnolia	56.	2.704
Red Cedar	56.	2.525
Wild Cherry	55.	2.668
Soft Maple	54.	2.668
Yellow Pine, soft	54.	2.468
Yellow Poplar	52.	2.516
Spanish Oak	52.	2.449
Sycamore	52.	2.801
American Chestnut	52.	2.533
Butternut	51.	2.534
White Birch	48.	2.369
Jersey Pine	48.	2.187
Pitch Pine	43.	1.906
White Pine	42.	1.868

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Population of all Nations.

United States, with its Colonies 87,000,000
(Not including Cuba, with official census for 1900 of 1,572,789)

UNITED STATES COLONIES.

Philippines 8,000,650
Hawaiian Islands 1,000,940

GREAT BRITAIN.

England	24,613,926
Wales	1,360,513
Scotland	3,735,573
Ireland	5,174,836
Isle of Man	56,626
Making a total of	35,241,474
British possessions in America	4,700,000
Austria and Hungary	38,000,000
Belgium	6,100,000
Bolivia	1,200,000
Brazil	14,100,000
Chili	2,700,000
China	333,000,000
Corea	12,000,000
Costa Rica	204,000
Denmark	1,990,000
Ecuador	1,005,000
France	38,600,000
Algeria	3,900,000

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Prussia	28,318,470
Bavaria	5,420,000
Wurtemberg	1,971,000
Baden	1,601,255
Saxony	3,182,000
Alsace and Lorraine	1,564,355
Total of 25 states of Germany	46,855,704
Greece	2,189,000
Italy	28,460,000
Japan	39,070,000
Liberia (whites)	18,000
" (negroes)	1,050,000
Mexico	11,890,000
Monaco	13,305
Montenegro	236,000
Morocco	5,000,000
Nepaul	2,000,000
Netherlands, The	4,509,000
Nicaragua	375,000
Orange Free State (whites)	62,000
(colored)	68,000
Paraguay	220,000
Persia	7,670,000
Peru	2,700,000
Portugal	4,150,000
Roumania	5,500,000
Russia in Europe and Asia	113,000,000
Salvador	651,130
San Domingo	610,000
Servia	2,020,000
Siam	6,000,000
Spain, with all possessions	17,550,000
Sweden	4,750,000
Norway	1,806,900
Switzerland	2,920,000
Turkey	33,360,000
Egypt	6,820,000
Uruguay	651,000
Venezuela	2,236,000
Zanzibar	210,000

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PROGRESS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

JOHN WYCLIFFE, 1324–1384.

Gospel of St. Mark, Chapter I.

1 The bigynnynge of the gospel of Jhesu Crist, the sone of God.

2 As it is writun in Ysaie, the prophete, Lo! I send myn angel bifore thi face, that schal make thi weye redy before thee.

3 The voyce of oon cryinge in desert, Make ye redy the weye of the Lord, make ye his pathis rihtful.

4 Jhon was in desert baptisynge, and prechinge the baptym of penaunce, into remiscioun of synnes.

5 And alle men of Jerusalem wenten out to him, and all the cuntree of Judee; and weren baptisid of him in the flood of Jordan, knowlechinge her synnes.

6 And Jhon was clothid with heeris of camelis, and a girdil of skyn abowte his leendis; and he eet locusts, and hony of the wode, and prechide, seyinge:

7 A strengere than I schal come aftir me, of whom I knelinge am not worthi for to vndo, *or vnbynde*, the thwong of his schoon.

JOHN LYDGATE, 1373–1460.

Ageyn trouth falshed hath no myght;
Fy on querilis nat grounded upon right;
With-oute which may be no victorye,
Therefor ech man ha this in memorye,
That gret pouer, shortly to conclude,
Plenty of good, nor much multitude,

Scleight or engyne, fors or felonye,
Arn to feble to holden chanpartye
Ageyns trouth who that list take hede;
For at the end falshede may not spede
Tendure long; ye shul fynde it thus.

WILLIAM TYNDALL, 1477–1536.

Oure Father which arte in heven, halowed be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy wyll be fulfilled, as well in erth, as hit ys in heven. Geve vs this daye oure dayly breade. And forgeve vs oure treaspases, even as we forgeve them which treaspas vs. Leede vs not into temptacion, but delyvre vs from yvell. Amen.

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HISTORICAL CHART OF THE UNITED STATES.

States.	Capitals.	When Settled	When Admit.
Alabama	Montgomery	1711	1814
Arkansas	Little Rock	1685	1836
California	Sacramento	1769	1850
Colorado	Denver	1858	1876
Connecticut	Hartford	1633	1788
Delaware	Dover	1627	1787
Florida	Tallahassee	1565	1845
Georgia	Atlanta	1733	1788
Idaho	Boise City	1842	1890
Illinois	Springfield	1720	1818
Indiana	Indianapolis	1690	1816
Iowa	Des Moines	1833	1846
Kansas	Topeka	1850	1861
Kentucky	Frankfort	1775	1792
Louisana	Baton Rouge	1699	1812
Maine	Augusta	1625	1820
Maryland	Annapolis	1634	1788
Massachusetts	Boston	1620	1788
Michigan	Lansing	1670	1837
Minnesota	St. Paul	1846	1857
Mississippi	Jackson	1716	1817
Missouri	Jefferson City	1764	1821
Montana	Helena	1852	1889
Nebraska	Lincoln	1854	1867
Nevada	Carson City	1861	1864
New Hampshire	Concord	1623	1788
New Jersey	Trenton	1624	1787
New York	Albany	1614	1788
North Carolina	Raleigh	1663	1789
North Dakota	Bismarck	——	1889
Ohio	Columbus	1788	1803
Oregon	Salem	1811	1859
Pennsylvania	Harrisburgh	1682	1787
Rhode Island	Providence and Newport	1636	1790
South Carolina	Columbia	1670	1788
South Dakota	Pierre	——	1889
Tennessee	Nashville	1757	1796
Texas	Austin	1690	1845
Utah	Salt Lake City	1847	1894
Vermont	Montpelier	1725	1791
Virginia	Richmond	1607	1788
Washington	Olympia	1811	1889
West Virginia	Charleston	1862	1862
Wisconsin	Madison	1669	1848
Wyoming	Cheyenne	1867	1890

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Colors that Harmonize.

Black	with	Pink.
Black	"	Lilac.
Black	"	Scarlet.
Black	"	Slate Color.
Black	"	Orange.
Black	"	White.
Black	"	Cardinal.
Black	"	Light Blue.
Black	"	Old Gold.
Blue	"	Brown.
Blue	"	Chestnut.
Blue	"	Straw Color.
Blue	"	White.
Blue	"	Drab.
Blue	"	Lilac.
Blue	"	Green.
Blue	"	White.
Blue	"	Yellow.
Bronze	"	Old Gold.
Bronze	"	Pink.
Bronze	"	Black.
Bronze	"	Green.
Crimson	"	Gold.
Crimson	"	Orange.
Crimson	"	Drab.
Crimson	"	Purple.
Dark Green	"	White.
Ecrue	"	Bronze.
Ecrue	"	Light Blue.
Garnet	"	Pink.
Gensd'arme	"	Bronze.
Gensd'arme	"	Yellow.
Gensd'arme	"	Myrtle.
Green	with	Old Gold.
Green	"	Scarlet.
Green	"	Blue.
Green	"	Cardinal.
Lilac	"	Gray.
Lilac	"	Maroon.
Lilac	"	Cherry.
Lilac	"	Gold.
Lilac	"	Scarlet.
Lilac	"	Black.
Lilac	"	Brown.
Myrtle	"	Old Gold.
Myrtle	"	Bronze.
Myrtle	"	Brown.
Myrtle	"	Light Blue.
Myrtle	"	Light Red.
Orange	"	Bronze.
Orange	"	Red.
Red	"	Whit
Red	"	Green.
Red	"	Black or White.
Scarlet	"	Blue.
Scarlet	"	White.
White	"	Cherry.
White	"	Pink.
White	"	Brown.
White	"	Black.
Yellow	"	Lilac.
Yellow	"	Pink.
Yellow	"	Blue.
Yellow	"	Crimson.
Yellow	"	Purple.

Areas of Oceans.

Pacific	. . . . .	71 million	square miles.
Atlantic	. . . . .	35 "	" "
Indian	. . . . .	28 "	" "
Antarctic	. . . . .	8½ "	" "
Arctic	. . . . .	4½ "	" "

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The Language of Flowers.

Almond, Flowering	Hope.
Amaranth	Unfading Love.
Aloe	Affliction.
Althæa	Persuasion.
Alyssum (Sweet)	Worth beyond Beauty.
Apple	Temptation.
Arbor Vitæ	Unchanging Friendship.
Azalia	Temperance.
Bachelor's Button	Single and Selfish.
Balsam	Touch me not.
Barberry	Sourness, Sharpness.
Bay Leaf	I change but in death.
Belladonna	Silence! Hush!
Bilberry	Treachery.
Birch Tree	Meekness.
Blue Bell	Constancy.
Bramble	Envy, Remorse.
Briony	May you prosper.
Burr	You weary me.
Buttercup	Childishness.
Calla	Magnificent Beauty.
Camelia	Perfect Loveliness.
Canterbury Bell	I love thee still.
Cardinal Flower	Distinction.
Carnation	Refusal.
Cherry Tree Blossom	Spiritual Beauty.
Chestnut	Luxury.
Chickory	Frugality.
China Aster	I will think of it.
Chrysanthemum	I love Truth.
" (Yellow)	Slighted Love.
Clematis	Mental Beauty.
Clover (Red)	Industry.
" (White)	Think of me.
Columbine	Folly.
" (Red)	Anxious and Trembling.
Corn Silk	Riches.
Cowslip	Winning Grace.
Crocus	Abuse not.
Cypress	Death and Mourning.
Dahlia	Dignity.
Daisy (White)	Innocence.
Dandelion	Love's Oracle.
Dock	Patience.
Elm	Dignity.
Evening Primrose	Inconstancy.
Everlasting	Never ceasing.
Evergreen	Time shall not change me.
Faded Leaves	Melancholy.
Fern	Sincerity.
Fleur de Lis	Flame.
Forget Me Not	True Love.
Fox Glove	Insincerity.
Fuchsia	Good Taste.
Geranium	Gentility.
Golden Rod	Precaution, Encouragement.

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Grass	Submission.
Hazel	Reconciliation.
Heliotrope	Faithfulness.
Holly	Am I forgotten?
Honeysuckle	Devoted Love.
Hop	Injustice.
Hyacinth (Blue)	Constancy.
" (White)	Unobtrusive Loveliness.
Hydrangea	A Boaster, Heartlessness.
Ivy	I cling to thee.
Jacob's Ladder	Come down.
Japonica	My heart bleeds for thee.
Lady's Slipper	Fickleness, Capricious Beauty.
Larkspur	Lightness, Levity.
Laurel	Perfidy.
Lettuce	Cold-hearted.
Lilac	Modesty.
Lily	Silence.
Magnolia	Lover of Nature.
Marigold	Grief, Contempt.
Mignonette	Your qualities surpass your charms.
Mint	Virtue.
Morning Glory	Affection.
Moss	Maternal Love.
Moss Rose (withered)	Slighted Love.
Nasturtium	Splendor.
Nosegay, a	Gallantry.
Oleander	Beware.
Orange Blossom	Your purity equals your loveliness.
Pansy	Kind Thoughts.
Peach Blossom	I am your captive.
Pea (Sweet)	Depart.
Pennyroyal	Flee away.
Peony	Shame, Bashfulness.
Phlox	Unanimity.
Pink	Boldness.
Poppy	Evanescent Pleasure.
Primrose	Early Youth.
Pumpkin	Coarseness, Clownishness.
Rhododendron	Danger.
Rose	Happy in Love.
Snowball	Bound.
Snowdrop	Consolation, Hope.
Solomon's Seal	Mystery.
Strawberry	Perfect Excellence.
Sunflower	Haughtiness.
Syringa	Memory.
Tansy	I declare against you.
Thyme	Activity.
Tulip	Beautiful Eyes.
Verbena	Sensitiveness.
Violet	Faithfulness.
Willow	Forsaken, In sorrow.
Woodbine	Fraternal Love.
Wormwood	Absence.
Yarrow	Thou alone canst cure.
Yew	Sadness.
Zinnia	Thoughts of absent friends.

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Air-Line Distances from Washington to Various Parts of the World

	Miles.		*Miles.*
Alexandria, Egypt	5,275	Manilla, Phil. Islands	9,360
Amsterdam, Holland	3,555	Mecca, Arabia	6,598
Athens, Greece	5,005	Muscat, Arabia	7,600
Auckland, N. Z.	8,290	Monrovia, Liberia	3,645
Algiers, Algeria	3,425	Morocco, Morocco	3,305
Berlin, Prussia	3,847	Mourzouk, Fezzan	5,525
Berne, Switzerland	3,730	Mozambique, Moz.	7,348
Brussels, Belgium	3,515	Ottawa, Canada	462
Batavia, Java	11,118	Panama, New Gran.	1,825
Bombay, Hindostan	8,548	Para, A. C.	4,733
Buenos Ayres, A. C.	5,013	Port au Prince, Hayti	1,425
Bremen, Pr.	3,500	Paris, France	3,485
Constantinople, Turkey	4,880	Pekin, China	8,783
Copenhagen, Denmark	3,895	Quebec, Canada	601
Calcutta, Hindostan	9,348	Quito, Ecuador	2,531
Canton, China	9,000	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	4,280
Cairo, Egypt	5,848	Rome, Italy	4,365
Cape Town, Cape Colony	6,684	St. Petersburg, Russia	4,296
Cape of Good Hope	7,380	Stockholm, Sweden	4,055
Caraccas, Venezuela	1,058	Shanghai, China	8,600
Charlotte Town, P. E. I.	820	Singapore, Malay	11,300
Dublin, Ireland	3,076	St. John's, N. F.	1,340
Delhi, Hindostan	8,368	San Domingo, S. D.	1,300
Edinburgh, Scotland	3,275	San Juan, Nicaragua	1,740
Frederickton, N. B.	670	San Salvador, A. C.	1,650
Gibraltar, Spain	3,150	Santiago, Chili	4,970
Glasgow, Scotland	3,215	Spanish Town, Jamaica	1,446
Halifax, N. S.	780	Sidney, C. B. I.	975
Hamburg, Germany	3,570	Sydney, Australia	8,963
Havana, Cuba	1,139	St. Paul de Loanda	5,578
Honolulu, S. I.	4,513	Timbuctoo, Soudan	3,395
Jerusalem, Palestine	5,495	Tripoli, Tripoli	4,425
Jamestown, St. Helena	7,150	Tunis, Tunis	4,240
Lima, Peru	3,515	Toronto, Canada	343
Lisbon, Portugal	3,190	Venice, Italy	3,855
Liverpool, England	3,228	Vienna, Austria	4,115
London, England	3,315	Valparaiso, Chili	4,934
City of Mexico, Mex.	1,867	Vera Cruz, Mexico	1,680
Montevideo, Uruguay	5,008	Warsaw, Poland	4,010
Montreal, Canada	471	Yeddo, Japan	7,630
Madrid, Spain	3,485	Zanzibar, Zanzibar	7,078
Moscow, Russia	4,466		

For Builders.

100 square feet of surface, 4 inches to weather, requires about 1,000 shingles.

1,000 shingles requires of shingle nails about 5 pounds.

70 yards of surface will require about 1,000 laths.

100 square yards of plaster will require 16 bushels sand, 8 bushels lime, 1 bushel hair.

1,000 laths will require of lath nails 11 pounds.

100 cubic feet of wall will require 1 cord stone, 3 bushels lime, and 1 cubic yard of sand.

One-fifth more siding is required than surface measure, to allow for lap.

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Grocer's Table.

196 pounds of flour make	1 barrel
200 pounds of beef or pork make	1 barrel
135 pounds of potatoes or apples make	1 barrel
280 pounds of salt make	1 barrel
400 pounds of molasses make	1 barrel
200 pounds of sugar make	1 barrel
240 pounds of lime make	1 barrel
100 pounds of fish make	1 quintal
100 pounds of nails make	1 keg
50 pounds of soap make	1 box
20 pounds of raisins make	1 box
2 pounds of cigars make	1 box
20 pounds of soda make	1 box
40 pounds of cheese make	1 box
25 pounds of tobacco make	1 box
63 pounds of tea make	1 box
60 pounds of saleratus make	1 box
25 pounds of chocolate make	1 box
56 pounds of butter make	1 firkin
5 pounds of spices make	1 can
1,100 pounds of rice make	1 tierce (tērs)
2,150.42 cubic inches make	1 bushel
231 cubic inches make	1 gallon

The Ten Rules for the Amended Spellings.

1. e.—Drop silent *e* when fonetically useless, writing *-er* for *-re*, as in *live*, *single*, *eaten*, *rained*, *theatre*, etc.
2. ea.—Drop *a* from *ea* having the sound of short *e*, as in *feather*, *leather*, etc.
3. o.—For *o* having the sound of *u* in *but*, write *u* in *above* (abuv), *tongue* (tung), and the like.
4. ou—Drop *o* from *ou* having the sound of *u* in *but*, in *trouble*, *rough* (ruf), and the like; for *-our* unaccented write *-or*, as in *honour*.
5. u, ue.—Drop silent *u* after *g* before *a*, and in nativ English words, and drop final *ue*: *guard*, *guess*, *catalogue*, *league*, etc.
6. Dubl consonants may be simplified when fonetically useless: *bailiff* (not *hall*, etc.), *battle* (batl), *written* (writn), *traveller*, etc.
7. d.—Change *d* and *ed* final to *t* when so pronounced, as in *looked* (lookt), etc., unless the *e* affects the preceding sound, as in *chafed*, etc.
8. gh, ph.—Change *gh* and *ph* to *f* when so sounded: *enough* (enuf), *laughter* (lafter), etc.; *phonetic* (fonetic), etc.
9. s.—Change *s* to *z* when so sounded, especially in distinctiv words and in *-ise*: *abuse*, verb (abuze), *advertise* (advertize), etc.
10. t.—Drop *t* in *tch*: *catch*, *pitch*, etc.

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Presidents of the United States.

Presidential Term.	Personal Numbers.	Name.	Qualified.
1	1	George Washington	April 30, 1789
2		George Washington	March 4, 1793
3	2	John Adams	March 4, 1797
4	3	Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1801
5		Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1805
6	4	James Madison	March 4, 1809
7		James Madison	March 4, 1813
8	5	James Monroe	March 4, 1817
9		James Monroe	March 5, 1821
10	6	John Quincy Adams	March 4, 1825
11	7	Andrew Jackson	March 4, 1829
12		Andrew Jackson	March 4, 1833
13	8	Martin Van Buren	March 4, 1837
14	9	William H. Harrison	March 4, 1841
14	10	John Tyler	April 6, 1841
15	11	James K. Polk	March 4, 1845
16	12	Zachary Taylor	March 5, 1849
16	13	Millard Fillmore	July 9, 1850
17	14	Franklin Pierce	March 4, 1853
18	15	James Buchanan	March 4, 1857
19	16	Abraham Lincoln	March 4, 1861
20		Abraham Lincoln	March 4, 1865
20	17	Andrew Johnson	April 15, 1865
21	18	Ulysses S. Grant	March 4, 1869
22		Ulysses S. Grant	March 4, 1873
23	19	Rutherford B. Hayes	March 5, 1877
24	20	James A. Garfield	March 4, 1881
24	21	Chester A. Arthur	Sept. 20, 1881
25	22	Grover Cleveland	March 4, 1885
26	23	Benjamin Harrison	March 4, 1889
27		Grover Cleveland	March 4, 1893
28	24	William McKinley	March 4, 1897
29	25	William McKinley	March 4, 1901
30	26	Theodore Roosevelt	Sept. 14, 1901

Wealth of the Presidents.

Washington left an estate valued at over $800,000; John Adams died moderately well off, leaving about $75,000; Jefferson died so poor that if Congress had not purchased his library at $20,000 he would have been a pauper; Madison was frugal, and left about $150,000; Monroe died so poor that he was buried at the expense of his relatives; John Quincy Adams left about $55,000; Jackson died worth about $80,000; Van Buren left some $400,000; Polk left an estate valued at $150,000; Taylor died worth $150,000; Tyler married a lady of wealth; Fillmore was worth about $200,000; Pierce's estate was valued at $50,000; Buchanan left $200,000; Lincoln about $75,000; and Johnson $50,000; Grant was wealthy, but lost his fortune in the Grant & Ward failure; Hayes was always frugal and added to his fortune while president; Garfield was only moderately well off, as was also Harrison, while Cleveland's fortune is larger than that of any of his predecessors. McKinley was worth $350,000; Theodore Roosevelt, $250,000.

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Rare U. S. Coins and Their Values.

Coins are valuable because of their rarity, not because they are old. The following are the prices paid by Numismatists for these dates, if not mutilated.

Half Cents.

	VALUE.
1796	$9.00 to $20.00
1831	4.00 to 7.00
1836	5.00 to 8.00
1840 to 1848 Small date	3.00 to 5.00

Cents.

1793 Wreath	$3.00 to $ 3.50
1793 Chain	3.50 to 6.50
1793 Liberty cap	3.50 to 8.00
1799	5.00 to 15.00
1804	2.00 to 4.00
1809	.50 to 1.50

Silver Half Dimes.

1794	$1.00 to $ 1.50
1796	1.50 to 2.00
1801	1.25 to 2.50
1802	20.00 to 40.00
1803	1.00 to 2.50
1805	2.00 to 4.00
1846	.50 to 1.50

Silver Dimes.

1796	$ .75 to $1.50
1797 16 stars	1.00 to 2.50
1797 13 stars	1.00 to 2.50
1800	1.50 to 2.00
1801 to 1804	1.50 to 5.00
1822	.50 to 1.25
1846	.25 to 1.00

Silver Twenty Cent.

	VALUE.
1877	$1.00 to $1.50
1878	1.00 to 1.50

Silver Quarter Dollars.

1796	$ 1.25 to $ 5.00
1804	1.00 to 3.00
1823	15.00 to 25.00
1827	25.00 to 40.00
1853 no arrows	2.00 to 4.00

Silver Half Dollars.

1794	$ 1.50 to $ 3.50
1796	20.00 to 30.00
1797	20.00 to 30.00
1801-2	1.50 to 3.00
1815	1.50 to 4.00
1836 reeded	1.00 to 2.00
1838 Orleans	10.00 to 15.00
1852	1.25 to 2.50
1853 no arrows	15.00 to 30.00

Silver Dollars.

1794	$ 25.00 to $35.00
1804	350.00 to 500.00
1836	2.50 to 5.00
1838	20.00 to 35.00
1839	20.00 to 30.00
1851	15.00 to 25.00
1852	15.00 to 25.00
1854	2.50 to 4.00
1855	2.00 to 3.50
1856	1.25 to 2.00
1858	15.00 to 25.00

Wealth of Nations.

Argentine Republic	$ 1,660,000,000
Australia	7,870,000,000
Austria	18,060,000,000
Belgium	4,080,000,000
Canada	3,250,000,000
Denmark	1,330,000,000
France	40,400,000,000
Germany	31,615,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	45,700,000,000
Greece	1,055,000,000
Holland	4,935,000,000
Italy	12,755,000,000
Mexico	3,890,000,000
Norway	1,410,000,000
Portugal	1,855,000,000
Spain	6,456,000,000
Sweden	3,475,000,000
Switzerland	1,620,000,000
United States	51,185,000,000

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Rate of Mortality. — Expectation of Life at all Ages.

Compiled from the Carlisle Tables, showing how many persons out of 10,000 will annually die, on the average, until all are deceased; also, the expectation of life at all ages. These Tables are used by Life Insurance Companies in their computation of risks, premiums, &c.

Age.	Number alive.	Deaths each Year.	Expectation. Years.	Age.	Number alive.	Deaths each Year.	Expectation. Years.
B'th.	10,000	1,539	38.72	53	4,211	68	18.97
1	8,461	682	44.68	54	4,143	70	18.28
2	7,779	505	47.54	55	4,073	73	17.60
3	7,274	276	49.81	56	4,000	76	16.90
4	6,998	201	50.75	57	3,924	82	16.20
5	6,797	121	51.24	58	3,842	93	15.54
6	6,676	82	51.16	59	3,749	106	14.91
7	6,594	58	50.80	60	3,633	122	14.33
8	6,536	43	50.?	61	3,521	126	13.81
9	6,493	33	49.57	62	3,395	127	13.31
10	6,460	29	48.82	63	3,268	125	12.80
11	6,431	31	48.03	64	3,143	125	12.29
12	6,400	32	47.27	65	3,018	124	11.80
13	6,368	33	46.50	66	2,894	123	11.30
14	6,335	35	45.74	67	2,771	123	10.74
15	6,300	39	45.00	68	2,648	123	10.22
16	6,261	42	44.27	69	2,525	124	9.70
17	6,219	43	43.57	70	2,401	124	9.14
18	6,176	43	42.87	71	2,277	134	8.64
19	6,133	43	42.16	72	2,143	146	8.15
20	6,090	43	41.45	73	1,997	156	7.71
21	6,047	42	40.74	74	1,841	166	7.32
22	6,005	42	40.03	75	1,675	160	7.00
23	5,963	42	39.30	76	1,515	156	6.70
24	5,921	42	38.59	77	1,359	146	6.40
25	5,879	43	37.85	78	1,213	132	6.11
26	5,836	43	37.13	79	1,081	128	5.80
27	5,793	45	36.40	80	953	116	5.50
28	5,748	50	35.69	81	837	112	5.20
29	5,698	56	35.00	82	725	102	4.92
30	5,642	57	34.33	83	623	94	4.65
31	5,585	57	33.70	84	529	84	4.39
32	5,528	56	33.02	85	445	78	4.12
33	5,472	55	32.35	86	367	71	3.90
34	5,417	55	31.68	87	296	64	3.70
35	5,362	55	31.00	88	232	51	3.39
36	5,307	56	30.31	89	181	39	3.40
37	5,251	57	29.63	90	142	37	3.29
38	5,194	58	28.95	91	105	30	3.27
39	5,136	61	28.27	92	75	21	3.37
40	5,075	66	27.60	93	54	14	3.50
41	5,009	69	26.97	94	40	10	3.52
42	4,940	71	26.33	95	30	7	3.53
43	4,869	71	25.71	96	23	5	3.45
44	4,798	71	25.08	97	18	4	3.27
45	4,727	70	24.45	98	14	3	3.07
46	4,657	69	23.81	99	11	2	2.77
47	4,588	67	23.16	100	9	2	2.27
48	4,521	63	22.50	101	7	2	1.80
49	4,458	61	21.81	102	5	2	1.30
50	4,397	59	21.10	103	3	2	0.83
51	4,338	62	20.39	104	1	1	0.50
52	4,276	65	19.68				

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

JULY 4, 1776.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such forms, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

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He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and to eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity; and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE and INDEPENDENT

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STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

John Hancock, Mass.
Josiah Bartlett, Mass.
William Whipple, Me.
Matthew Thornton, Ireland.
Samuel Adams, Mass.
John Adams, Mass.
Robert Treat Paine, Mass.
Elbridge Gerry, Mass.
Stephen Hopkins, R. I.
William Ellery, R. I.
Roger Sherman, Mass.
Samuel Huntington, Conn.
William Williams, Conn.
Oliver Wolcott, Conn.
William Floyd, N. Y.
Philip Livingston, N. Y.
Francis Lewis, England.
Lewis Morris, N. Y.
Richard Stockton, N. J.
John Witherspoon, Scotland.
Francis Hopkinson, Pa.
John Hart, N. J.
Francis L. Lee, Va.
Carter Braxton, Va.
William Hooper, Mass.
Joseph Hewes, N. J.
John Penn, Va.
Edward Rutledge, S. C.

Abraham Clarke, N. J.
Robert Morris, England.
Benjamin Rush, Pa.
Benjamin Franklin, Mass.
John Morton, Pa.
George Clymer, Pa.
James Smith, Ireland.
George Taylor, Ireland.
James Wilson, Scotland
George Ross, Del.
Cæsar Rodney, Del.
George Reed, Md.
Thomas McKean, Pa.
Samuel Chase, Md.
William Paca, Md.
Thomas Stone, Md.
Charles Caroll, Md.
George Wythe, Va.
Richard H. Lee, Va.
Thomas Jefferson, Va.
Benjamin Harrison, Va.
Thomas Nelson, Va.
Thomas Heyward, Jr., S. C.
Thomas Lynch, S. C.
Arthur Middleton, S. C.
Button Gwinnet, England.
Lyman Hall, Conn.
George Walton, Va.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECT. I.—All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECT. II.—1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year, by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three; *Massachusetts*, eight; *Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*, one; *Connecticut*, five; *New York*, six; *New Jersey*, four; *Pennsylvania*, eight; *Delaware*, one; *Maryland*, six; *Virginia*, ten; *North Carolina*, five; *South Carolina*, five; and *Georgia*, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. III.—1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro

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tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend farther than a removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SECT. IV.—1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. V.—1. Each house shall be judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. VI.—1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. VII.—1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill, which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States: if he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal

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of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case, it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. VIII.—The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court: To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer period than two years:

12. To provide and maintain a navy:

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:

15. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by congress:

16. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:—And

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECT. IX.—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on each importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

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2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.
3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.
4. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.
5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.
6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.
7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

SECT. X.—1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money, emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.
2. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with any other state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECT. I.—1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:
2. Each state shall appoint, in such a manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.
3. [Annulled. See Amendments, Art. 12.]
4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.
5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.
6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.
7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensa-

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tion which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

9. "I do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECT. II.—1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subjects relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment,

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. III.—He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. IV.—The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECT. I.—The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. II.—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the congress shall make.

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3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed with any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECT. III. — 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECT. I. — Full faith and credit shall be given, in each state, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state: and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. II. — 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such services or labor may be due.

SECT. III. — 1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECT. IV. — The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments; which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress: provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall, in any manner, affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and

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the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President.*

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. — Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. — A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. — No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. — The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. — No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ART. VI. — In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. — In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. — Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. — The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. — The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. — The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed

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to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII. — 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots, the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional debility of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ART. XIII., SECT. I. — Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECT. II. — Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XIV., SECT. I. — All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECT. II. — Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SECT. III. — No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as

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a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECT. IV. — The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECT. V. — The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE XV., SECT. I. — The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECT. II. — The congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

BRYANT'S INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.

When William Cullen Bryant was editor of the New-York *Evening Post*, the following list of words, which writers and reporters on the paper were forbidden to use, was posted in the editorial room.

The "Index Expurgatorius" had its beginning during the closing years of the great Civil War, and some of the objectionable words in the list were peculiar to the period, and have since passed out of general use.

1 Aspirant.
2 Authoress.
3 "Being" done, built, etc.
4 Bogus.
5 Bagging (for "capturing").
6 Balance (for "remainder").
7 Collided.
8 Commenced (for "begun").
9 Considerable.
10 Couple (for "two").
11 Début.
12 Donate and Donation.
13 Employé.
14 "Esq."
15 Funeral obsequies (for "obsequies").
16 Gents (for "gentlemen").
17 "Hon."
18 Humbug.
19 Ignore.
20 Ilk.
21 Illy.
22 Inaugurated (for "begun")
23 Indorse (for "approve").
24 Initiated (for "begun").
25 In our midst.
26 Jeopardize.
27 Jubilant (for "rejoicing").
28 Juvenile (for "boy").
29 Lady (for "wife").
30 Lengthy.
31 Loafer.
32 Loan or loaned (for "lend" or "lent").
33 Located.
34 Measurably (for "in a measure").
35 Minister (for "preacher").
36 Obituary (for "death").
37 Ovation.
38 Pants (for "pantaloons").
39 Parties (for "persons").
40 Poetess.
41 Portion (for "part").
42 Posted (for "informed").
43 Predicate.
44 Progressing.
45 Quite (prefixed to "good," "large," etc.).
46 Realized (for "obtained").
47 Reliable (for "trustworthy")
48 Repudiate (for "reject" or "disown").
49 Retire (for "withdraw").
50 Role (for "part").
51 Roughs.
52 Rowdies.
53 Secesh.
54 States (for "saye").
55 Taboo.
56 Talented.
57 Tapis.
58 To progress.
59 Transpire (for "occur").
60 The deceased.
61 Vicinity (for "neighborhood").
62 Wall Street slang generally ("bulls," "bears," "long," "short," "flat," "corner," "tight," etc.).
63 Would seem (for "is" or "appears").

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BUSINESS LAW IN DAILY USE.

THE following compilation of business law contains the essence of a large amount of legal verbiage: —

If a note is lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it, if the consideration for which it was given and the amount can be proven.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in cases of special partnership.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

An agreement without consideration is void.

A note made on Sunday is void.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A note by a minor is void.

A contract made with a minor is void.

A contract made with a lunatic is void.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, can not be collected.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money is not always conclusive.

The acts of one partner bind all the rest.

"Value received" is usually written in a note, and should be, but is not necessary. If not written, it is presumed by the law, or may be supplied by proof.

The maker of an "accommodation" bill or note (one for which he has received no consideration, having lent his name or credit for the accommodation of the holder) is not bound to the person accommodated, but is bound to all other parties, precisely as if there was a good consideration.

No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature.

Checks or drafts must be presented for payment without unreasonable delay.

Checks or drafts should be presented during business hours, but in this country, except in the case of banks, the time extends through the day and evening.

If the drawee of a check or draft has changed his residence, the holder must use due or reasonable diligence to find him.

If one who holds a check as payee or otherwise, transfers it to another, he has a right to insist that the check be presented that day, or, at farthest, on the day following.

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A note indorsed in blank (the name of the indorser only written) is transferable by delivery, the same as if made payable to bearer.

If the time of payment of a note is not inserted, it is held payable on demand.

The time of payment of a note must not depend upon a contingency. The promise must be absolute.

A bill may be written upon any paper, or substitute for it, either with ink or pencil.

The payee should be distinctly named in the note, unless it is payable to bearer.

An indorsee has a right of action against all whose names were on the bill when he received it.

If the letter containing a protest of non-payment be put into the post-office, any miscarriage does not affect the party giving notice.

Notice of protest may be sent either to the place of business or of residence of the party notified.

The holder of a note may give notice of protest either to all the previous indorsers or only to one of them; in case of the latter he must select the last indorser, and the last must give notice to the last before him, and so on. Each indorser must send notice the same day or the day following. Neither Sunday or legal holiday is to be counted in reckoning the time in which notice is to be given.

The loss of a bill or note is not sufficient excuse for not giving notice of protest.

If two or more persons as partners are jointly liable on a note or bill, due notice to one of them is sufficient.

If a note or bill is transferred as security, or even as payment of a pre-existing debt, the debt revives if the bill or note be dishonored.

An indorsement may be written on the face or back.

An indorser may prevent his own liability to be sued by writing "without recourse," or similiar words.

All claims which do not rest upon a seal or judgment must be sued within six years from the time when they arise.

Part payment of a debt which has passed the time of statutory limitation revives the whole debt, and the claim holds good for another period of six years from the date of such partial payment.

A verbal promise to pay, made without conditions, is generally held as sufficient to revive a claim otherwise shut out by the law of limitation.

If, when a debt is due, the debtor is out of the State, the "six years" do not begin to run until he returns. If he afterward leave the State, the time forward counts the same as if he remained in the State.

An oral agreement must be proved by evidence. A written agreement proves itself. The law prefers written to oral evidence because of its precision.

No evidence may be introduced to contradict or vary a written contract; but it may be received in order to explain it, when such contract is in need of explanation.

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